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The Magazine of New England History is made up of ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES relating to New England local, church 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; and LITERARY NOTES, devoted to notices of New Books, and to Magazine and Newspaper articles relating to New England History, Genealogy and Biography.

While such Historical and Genealogical matter only, as may be relied on for accuracy and authenticity will be published, it is understood that the publisher is not responsible for misstatements of facts (if any), or for the opinions contained or expressed in articles printed under the names, or initials, of contributors. All interested are respectfully invited to furnish, for publication, articles and items relating to New England local, family and church history.

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MAGAZINE OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORY

VOL. 3.

JANUARY, 1892.

NO. 1.

Sketch of the First Baptist Church, Concord, N. H.

By Howard M. Cook.



IF we go back to the year 1755 we shall come to the time from which to date the commencement of the history of the Baptist denomination in New Hampshire. In that year the First Baptist church, now in existence in the state, was formed in the town of Newton, in the county of Rockingham. It was a time when the standing order, as it was termed, was the dominant religious power within our borders, and to whose mandates all were expected to render obedience. In this order we find an illustration of the union of church and state. The town in connection with the church, called and settled the minister, paid his salary in money or in those things that he needed to supply his wants, built the meeting house and parsonage, levied the rates upon the inhabitants; and all were expected to pay or suffer the penalty prescribed by law. The Baptists in New Hampshire, in the last century, bore the brunt of the battle for religious toleration, as the records of the church in Newton and other churches amply attest.

Near the middle of the eighteenth century a remarkable man came from England to this country and exerted a great influence in the religious world. It was George Whitefield, the friend and contemporary of John Wesley. One of the

results that followed his labors in New England was the breaking down in a degree of the power of the standing order; and this result contributed indirectly to the spread of Baptist sentiments and the increase of the churches so that while in 1739, one hundred years from the organization of the First Baptist church in our country in Providence, R. I., there were but 38 churches of this faith in the land, in 1783; or in less than a century from the last date there were 309.

The brilliant example of Whitefield and the great success attending his labors had taught the utility of the itinerant system of preaching. In our own state several Baptist ministers at nearly the same time entered its borders at different points and commenced their labors. Among the more prominent and successful of these was Rev. Hezekiah Smith, pastor of the Baptist church in Haverhill, Mass. He made missionary tours in various directions, accompanied by some of the members of his church. In the course of his journeyings, Mr. Smith visited the town of Concord. His success in other places, notably in the towns of Nottingham, Brentwood and Stratham aroused hostility to him and his mission and called for a special warning from the pastor, at the time of the Old North church. This was given in a sermon entitled, "Those who have the form of godliness but deny the power thereof described and cautioned against." It does not appear that Mr. Smith was any ways daunted by this ministerial fulmination and it is probable that his labors in Concord were indirectly the means of the formation some years later of the First Baptist church, the history of which we propose briefly to give, though the time allotted will not admit of our going very much into detail.

Concord, at the commencement of the present century, was a pleasant town, with a population of about 2000. If a resident here in those years could revisit the scenes of earth and walk up Main street and view the substantial business blocks that adorn that locality, he could not fail to note the change which this lapse of time has made in its appearance. A change quite as great, however, has taken place in less

than nine decades in the opinions and practice of our people in matters of religious observance. Within the limits of our city there are at least 17 public places of worship, representing nine different denominations. But in the former years of which we speak all, or nearly all, of the people met in the same church and listened to the same minister. How famous was then the Old North meeting house as the place whither the tribes or families went up to worship on the Sabbath. The Puritan method of its observance was still in vogue, and "going to meeting," as it was termed, was a universal custom, and one not to be lightly esteemed. Those were days when frugality was a trait that from necessity was enjoined and cultivated, and so we find that it was the custom of the young people to walk to church barefoot in the summer time, carrying their shoes in hand to be put on before entering the sacred place while the older people rode on horseback, and sometimes double, the husband, with the wife seated on a pillion behind him.

This unity of sentiment and practice that had prevailed from the incorporation of the town in 1725 was destined to have an end. In 1818 we find the first step was taken for the formation of a Baptist church in Concord. The first record of it states that "on the 20th of May, 1818, a number of persons residing in Concord and belonging to Baptist churches elsewhere met at the house of Mr. Richard Swain for the purpose of ascertaining what degree of fellowship existed in the faith and order of the Gospel, and also to consider what were the prospects of forming a church agreeably to the principles and practice of the apostles of our Lord. After a free and full discussion of the first object before them, the following persons gave to each other an expression of their Christian fellowship: James Willey, John Hoit, Sarah Bradley, Sally Swain and Nancy Whitney." On the 28th day of the same month, the record states, "an adjourned session was held at the house of Mr. Nathaniel Parker, at which meeting three sisters related their Christian experience, and made a brief statement of their views of Christian doctrine.

after which those present expressed to them their Christian fellowship." At this meeting, members from the church in Bow were present by invitation to advise in reference to the constitution of a church. These brethren having considered the matter unanimously advised this band of Christians to organize. On the 23d of September a council composed of pastors and delegates, 13 in number, from the churches in Salisbury, Weare and Bow, was held at the house of Rev. William Taylor. It was organized with the choice of Rev. Otis Robinson as moderator, and Rev. Henry Veazey as scribe and it was voted unanimously to recognize the church. The public services in its recognition took place at "the Green house, so called, near the state house." Rev. John B. Gibson of Weare, preached the sermon, Rev. Henry Veazey of Bow, offered prayer, and Rev. Otis Robinson of Salisbury, gave the hand of fellowship to 14 persons, whose names were as follows: William Taylor, James Willey, Oliver Hoit, Nathan Putnam, Sarah Bradley, Deborah Elliot, Sally Swain, Nancy Whitney, Polly Hoit, Hannah Colby, Betsey Elliot, Ruth Eastman, Mary Robinson and Sarah Taylor. For seven years this church, as thus constituted, did not possess a house of worship, but was accustomed to hold their services on the Sabbath in various places, but mainly in "the old bell school house," so called, and which stood near the site of the high school building. But in 1825 a church edifice was erected, dedicated Dec. 28th of that year, and opened for public worship in January, 1826. The dedication exercises were as follows: Anthem; prayer by Rev. Otis Robinson of Salisbury; reading of the scriptures by Rev. James Barnaby of Deerfield; singing of Psalm 132; dedicatory prayer by Rev. N. W. Williams of Windsor, Vt.; sermon by Rev. Ferdinand Ellis of Exeter, text Haggai 2:9; prayer by Rev. Michael Carlton of Hopkinton, and closing with an anthem. The original cost of the house was about \$7000, and it is the oldest church edifice in the city. At the time of its erection it was regarded as a handsome structure and creditable to the skill of the architect, Mr. John Leach. It stands upon land given

by the late Hon. William A. Kent and was originally 70 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and contained 72 pews on the floor and 30 in the galleries. Perhaps no public edifice in Concord has undergone more changes, especially in its appearance. In 1835 it was remodelled somewhat and a number of pews added. In 1845, it was enlarged by the addition of 20 feet at the rear, the galleries removed, modern windows inserted, and the inside newly finished. In 1854 improvements were made in the matter of frescoing and the building of a baptistry, and in 1875 another and very complete renovation was effected at a cost of about \$12000. A commodious chapel was erected on the site of the old vestry in 1853, and dedicated with appropriate exercises on the evening of Dec. 1st of that year, and in 1877 an addition was made to it of a ladies parlor and other rooms for the use of the social gatherings of the society.

A church organization in any community is greatly indebted for its prosperity, both in a material and spiritual point of view, to the pastors who are called to preside over its affairs. This church has been favored with the services of men who have faithfully labored for the promotion of the interests of religion in our city. At its formation, in 1818, Rev. William Taylor was called to be its first pastor. He had been employed as a missionary by the New Hampshire Baptist Domestic Mission society, which was organized a few years before our state convention. It was mainly, through his efforts that the church was formed, and like all new interests which run counter to the general drift of public opinion, it met with some opposition. Mr. Taylor continued in this relation till July, 1826, when he removed to Sanbornton. He was a man well adapted to commence new enterprises, and the membership of the church increased to about 50. Later in life he emigrated to the West, and died at Schoolcraft, Michigan, June 7, 1852, at the age of 68.

Rev. Nathaniel West Williams succeeded Mr. Taylor in 1827, and remained till July, 1831. He had been invited by the church "to preach as a candidate in the new meeting

house," and "at a church meeting, held Nov. 18, 1827, it was unanimously voted to give Mr. Williams a call to be our pastor." During his ministry of about five years nearly 50 members were added to the church. Mr. Williams is described as "a man of singular prudence and knowledge of human nature. In his younger years he followed the sea and was captain of a vessel. He was sound in doctrine, an impressive preacher and a faithful pastor." He died in Boston, May 27, 1853, aged 69.

Rev. Ebenezer Edson Cummings, D. D., became the third pastor, in March, 1832 and remained till May, 1850, making a pastorate of 18 years, the longest in the history of the church. Dr. Cummings was born in Claremont, Nov. 9, 1800, graduated at Waterville college, now Colby university, in 1828; and was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Salisbury in September, 1828. It is stated that at the time of his settlement in this city, the church numbered 100 members, and only one survives, Mrs. Eliza Walker, now living in Manchester, who is about 92 years of age. During the pastorate about 500 members were added to the church. Dr. Cummings in June, 1850, removed to Newark, N. J., thence to Springfield, Mass., thence in April, 1852, to Pittsfield, N. H., afterwards returning to Concord and was installed pastor of the newly formed Pleasant street church, Jan. 11, 1854. He continued in that relation till April 26, 1869, when he retired from active service as pastor, but acceptably supplying churches that were temporarily destitute of pastors. He served his own generation faithfully and well, and died at Concord, Feb. 22, 1886, in his 86th year.

Rev. Charles Worthen Flanders, D. D., was installed as the fourth pastor, Jan. 13, 1851. Dr. Flanders was born in Salisbury, Mass., Feb. 9, 1807, graduated at Brown University in the class of 1839; pursued his theological studies under the instruction of Rev. John Wayland of Salem, Mass. His first pastorate of 10 years duration was with the Baptist church in Beverly, Mass., and he came to Concord in 1850. Of this clergyman it can well be said that he was eminent

for his goodness and Christian charity. Under his leadership, for a period of 16 years the church increased in numbers and influence and about 160 names were added to its membership. Those who commenced their Christian course during this time ever found in him a counsellor and friend. During this pastorate 50 members were dismissed in 1853 to form the Pleasant street church, and of this number it is believed that only seven are living.

In the summer of 1866 Dr. Flanders removed to Kennebunkport, Me., thence to Westboro, Mass., thence to Beverly, Mass., where he died in the summer of 1875, at the age, of 68.

Rev. Daniel Webster Faunce, D. D., became the fifth pastor, in September 1866. He was born in Plymouth, Mass.; a graduate of Amherst College, and had been pastor of churches in Worcester and Malden, Mass. A quick thinker, a ready writer, and good speaker, his pulpit utterances were earnest, eloquent and practical. It was during Dr. Faunce's pastorate that the semi-centennial of the church occurred, Oct. 8-9, 1868. This was an interesting occasion and was participated in by many who had been members, but were living elsewhere. The additions during this pastorate numbered about 100. In January, 1875, Dr. Faunce accepted a call to the Washington street church in Lynn, Mass., and later to the E street church, Washington, D. C., and is now pastor of the church at West Newton, Mass.

In September, 1875, Rev. William Vaughn Garner entered upon the sixth pastorate. A native of Wales, Mr. Garner had, previous to his coming to Concord, enjoyed pleasant and successful pastorates with churches at Hastings on the Hudson, at Binghampton, N. Y., and for about nine years was pastor of the Charles street church in Boston. At the time of Mr. Garner's settlement, the church edifice, as we have intimated, was undergoing extensive repairs and improvements, and being made in every way more commodious, attractive, and such as we find it to-day. Upon their completion it was rededicated with appropriate exercises on the

afternoon of Dec. 28, 1875, just 50 years having elapsed since its first dedication. The fine toned organ, a gift from Hon. George A. and Charles A. Pillsbury, formerly members of the church, but residents of Minneapolis, Minn., was placed in the church at that time. The nearly nine years service of Mr. Garner only served to confirm the high opinion entertained of him as a preacher when he came to Concord, and during this pastorate about 150 members were added to the church. In July, 1884, he removed to Bridgeport, Conn., and became pastor of the First Baptist church in that city.

Rev. Dr. Crane, as is well known, commenced the seventh pastorate seven years ago, or on April 1, 1885. A native of the Empire state, a graduate of Rochester University, his first pastorate was the South Baptist church of Hartford, Conn., for a period of $17\frac{1}{2}$ years: thence he came to Boston where he was pastor of the First Baptist church for about seven years and then called to enter upon his third experience in the ministry. It is not needful that we should speak of the work that he has performed during the time that he has been with this church. We are not aware which one of these churches he has regarded with the most interest while filling the office of pastor.

All of them are located at important points in their respective states and also at their capitals. But we might fancy that one who had been pastor of the old First Baptist church in Boston which has had an existence of nearly 227 years, having been formed May 28, 1665, might have a feeling of honest pride that it was his privilege to hold this relation to a church that enjoys the distinction of having the doors of its first meeting house nailed up by order of the authorities of the Hub on March 8, 1680. Those were times of persecution and it may be proper in this connection to affirm that whatever criticism may be made of the Baptists, history has never recorded an instance where they have acted the part of persecutors. On the contrary, under the lead of Roger Williams, they were the pioneers in the advocacy of the great principle of soul liberty and which along

with our Democratic form of church government, excited the admiration of Thomas Jefferson and no doubt was incorporated in the constitution and form of government under which we live. And we can well believe that

"The great hearts of the olden time
Are beating with us full and strong;
All holy memories, and sublime,
And glorious, round us throng."

In looking over the oldest church record book, the first entry, which bears date of May 20, 1818, and the last of May 8, 1874, a period of 56 years, one is impressed with the variety of matters that came up from time to time for consideration and settlement. One of the first things that came before the council, that was called to recognize the church, for their approval, were "the articles of faith which had been adopted by the brothers and sisters." These articles were divided into two parts. The first part contained 17 articles and related to the doctrines. The second part contained 8 articles and related to practice and appended to these was the church covenant. The articles of faith having been examined and approved by the council, were unanimously and renewedly adopted by the following persons, viz: William Taylor, James Willey, Oliver Hoit, Nathan Putnam, Sarah Bradley, Deborah Elliott, Sally Swain, Naney Whitney, Polly Hoit, Hannah Colby, Betsey Elliott, Ruth Eastman, Mary Robinson and Sarah Taylor, 14 in all and to these the moderator, Rev. Otis Robinson, in behalf of the council, gave the right hand of fellowship.

I also find that at a meeting of the church, held Oct. 12th, 1818, it was voted "to join with the Salisbury Association if they will accept us," and a letter to this Association written by Rev. William Taylor, the first pastor, was also accepted as the letter of the church. It is a modest as well as a model letter and is worthy of being noticed as it is a brief one.

"The Baptist church of Christ in Concord to the Salisbury Association to be holden at Salisbury the 14th & 15th of Oct. 1818 send greeting:

DEAR BRETHREN:

The privilege of Christian intercourse is great, especially where there is a union in the great doctrines of the gospel. This union renders preaching, prayer, and conversation pleasant; it sweetens every social interview and imparts innumerable joys to individuals, churches, and associations. The hope of sharing in the benefits of this intercourse with you induces us to ask the privilege, as we hereby do, of being admitted a member of your body though we can afford you but little, if any, assistance, as we are young in experience, and our number is small. We have been till of late like sheep scattered upon the mountains without a shepherd: God, whose eye is ever upon his flock, has favored us with the gospel, stately preached half of the time for the summer past. We have been called to wait upon two bretheren in the ordinance of baptism and the 8th day of the present month we received the fellowship of the churches as a church of Christ. Our number is now 15. We have chosen to sit with you on Elder William Taylor and Bro. Nathan Putnam. Brethren pray for us.

We subscribe ourselves yours,

NATHAN PUTNAM, Church Clerk.

The next record is as follows:

OCT. 15, 1818.

“This letter requesting admission to the association was presented and we (the church) were received by a unanimous vote.”

A little later I find such records as these: “Lord’s Day, June 20, 1819. At our meeting in the villiage school house heard a letter read from our bretheren in Pittsfield, requesting our assistance in forming them into a church in fellowship with us. Voted to grant their request and also voted that our Elder William Taylor and Bro. James Willey go to their assistance.”

Also Nov. 14, 1819, a similiar request was received from the Baptist brethern in Chester “requesting our assistance in forming them into a church, and it was voted to grant

their request, and that our pastor, Bro. James Willey, and Bro. Nathan Putnam go to their assistance."

Also Sept. 30, 1820, a request was received from the church in Sutton "requesting assistance in ordaining Mr. N. Ames and it was voted that the pastor and Bro. John Hoyt go to their assistance." The records will serve as examples of the Christian feeling in "going to the assistance" to those who needed it. I like the phrase that was used and is only equalled by the old Macedonian cry "come over and help us."

Coming down to April 1, 1830, I find that the church took the first step against the prevalence of the sin of intemperance in the passing the following resolutions:

"1st. That we believe the common and free use of ardent spirits unnecessary and dangerous to the health and lives of mankind, but especially to their morals and religion.

2nd. That we disapprove of the use of all kinds of distilled spiritious liquors, excepting when any bodily hurt or any sickness shall render them both necessary and useful.

3d. That as individuals we will by our language and by our example endeavor to discountenance the use of such liquors, excepting when real necessity shall render them proper to be used for medicinal purposes,"

Those were strong resolutions to be passed 60 years ago when almost every grocery-store kept a stock of liquors and sold the same in such quantity as might be desired.

Nov. 4. 1840, I find a record of an interesting revival, the causes that led to it and the results that followed it.

At a church meeting held Jan. 1, 1831 "the question of the propriety of ordaining Deacons came up for consideration. All agreed that the scriptures authorized the practice, and at the minister's meeting to be held in this place next week the pastor was directed to take advice upon the subject and obtain the performance of the service."

Jan. 5, the record states "the pastor consulted with the brethren comprising the minister's meeting of the Salisbury Association upon the propriety of ordaining deacons, and the proper order of the service, and it was agreed by them that

the 6th chapter of Acts authorizes the election of Deacons by the church, and by the same inspired authority they ought to be ordained by prayer and the laying on of hands; that a charge and right hand of fellowship are not necessary, but that an address from the pastor of the church to the Deacons immediately after the imposition of hands is proper."

Accordingly at 6 o'clock in the evening in agreement with the sense and resolution of the church expressed at their previous meeting, Rev. Wm. Taylor, their former pastor, then living at Saubornton, preached from Acts 6:5, "And the saying pleased the whole multitude." After which Bro. James Willey and William Gault came forward and Rev. George Evans offered the ordaining prayer and laid his hands upon the candidates with four other ministers. Then the pastor, Rev. N. W. Williams, made a brief address to the Deacons, recognizing them as the officers of the church and exhorted them to be faithful in the performance of their duties. A note to this record informs us "that Dea. Willey had officiated as deacon from the organization of the church, but had not been ordained for which reason it was thought suitable that he should be set apart in the same manner as Dea. Gault, who was lately chosen in consequence of the enlargement of the church and the increase of duties to be performed." It seems from this that there had been only one deacon previous to this time.

I have stated that when the church was formed in 1818, they adopted their articles of faith and practice as one of their first acts. These were similar to those that had been adopted by the church in Salisbury. In 1832, a committee was appointed by the New Hampshire Baptist State Convention consisting of Revs. Ira Pearson, Baron Stow and J. Newton Brown to prepare a Declaration of Faith and Practice, together with a covenant "as may be thought agreeable and consistent with the views of all other churches in the state." The Declaration of Faith that was prepared by their committee received the unanimous approval of the Board of Trustees of the Convention and was cordially recommended

to the adoption of the churches. At a meeting held March 2d, 1833 the following vote is recorded:

“In church meeting heard and received the confession of faith and practice prepared by a committee of the N. H. State Convention, and after satisfactory investigation and careful comparison with our former confession and the Holy Scriptures, it was resolved unanimously that this confession fully expresses our views of Christian doctrine and practice, and that we hereby accept it as our confession of faith and practice and bind ourselves together as a church by the covenant appended thereto.” For nearly 60 years this confession of faith thus carefully and unanimously adopted has stood as an expression of the belief of the members of this church in matters of faith and practice without being altered or amended. And I never could see why this confession of faith has not the same binding force upon the membership of the church as the covenant. The vote that adopted the one also adopted the other and together they stand or fall.

This confession of faith is familiar to the members but I wish to call attention to the first article, for it seems to me it is the key stone in the arch of Christian truth, and for conciseness of statement of what the scriptures are in their character and purpose it would be hard to excell it.

“We believe that the Holy Bible was written by men divinely inspired, and is a perfect treasure of heavenly instruction; that it has God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth without any mixture of error for its matter; that it reveals the principles by which God will judge us, and therefore is, and shall remain to the end of the world the true center of christian union, and the supreme standard by which all human conduct, creeds, and opinions should be tried.” I think we can match that statement with any utterance ever made by any new theologian, higher critic or future probationer under whatever denominational name they may be found.

Another important and interesting record is found under date of July 20, 1838, when the church made a declaration

of its sentiments on the subject of American slavery as it then existed in our country, and also in the church of Christ. It was in the form of three questions and the answers that were given were backed up by passages from the Bible, and it is evident that the church did not consider slavery as a divine institution; but rather the "scene of all villainies," and they passed this resolution:

"That we cannot consider slaveholders free from charge and as sustaining a good standing in the church, so long as they persist in the sin; and that we cannot consistently invite such to preach nor to the communion, also as every minister of the gospel is set on the walls of Zion to oppose the sins of the people, so they ought to labor and pray for the speedy abolition of this great evil, as well as others, at all times and on all occasions as they shall feel their duty to God and man requires."

At this day we can hardly realize that it was highly unpopular to proclaim such sentiments in our own New England, while a man's life would not have been safe to have uttered them south of Mason and Dixon's line in the slave holding states.

Coming down to the year 1842, I find from the record that it was one of the most interesting years in the history of the church. On June 3rd of that year, 24 members were dismissed to form the church at Fisherville, now Penacook. And the record for this year is particularly interesting on account of the large number that were baptized and received into the church through the labors of Elder Jacob Knapp, the celebrated revivalist; and the summing up of the work of the year is recorded under date of Dec. 25, 1842, where it states that 136 persons were received into the church within the space of three months.

In September 1844, the record states that 19 persons were excluded who had gone out from the church and embraced the views of Joseph Miller, who were known by the name of "Millerites." Their views of the second advent of Christ and the end of the world were carried to such ex-

tremes that all worldly business was neglected, giving themselves up to religious services, expended their property, and in consequence, a number became insane, if they were not insane before, and others were reduced to absolute want. The 22d of April, 1843, was the time set by Mr. Miller for the final wind up of all terestial things, and as the time approached they stood in hourly expectation of seeing "the sign of the son of man" in the heavens, and of being caught up in the air to meet their Lord, while the world should be burned up. Dr. Bouton in his history of Concord states, that a company went to the old North cemetery, clad in their ascension robes, to ascend with the rising dead. They evidently were not familiar with the scripture text that declares "Of that day and hour knoweth no man."

The record of Nov. 11, 1853 states that "30 members were dismissed for the purpose of forming the Pleasant St. Baptist church, and I think of this number only seven are living.

Other items from this old record book might be given but space will not admit. I will only refer, in conclusion to an interesting incident that occurred in the year 1854. In November of that year the first Unitarian church edifice was destroyed by fire, and the members of that church were deprived of their regular place of worship. An invitation was promptly extended to them by this church and society to occupy their house of worship and the invitation was accepted. For a number of Sundays the members of these respective churches and congregations met together. At the forenoon service, Rev. Dr. Flanders, who was the pastor at that time, occupied the pulpit as usual, while in the afternoon (at that time the afternoon service had not been given up,) Rev. A. B. Muzzey, the pastor of the Unitarian church preached to the united congregations, and the Unitatian choir furnishing the music for that service. I remember of seeing both of these ministers sitting together in the pulpit at these services. Afterwards our Unitarian friends occupied the chapel for a number of months so that they had their regular services on the sabbath as usual. And I have

been informed that as a mark of their appreciation for the friendly spirit manifested by this church and society, six handsome chestnut trees were set out on either side of the walk in the yard in front of the chapel. Three of these have died and three still live in all their beauty. I think such an incident as this goes far to disapprove the charge of bigotry or of illiberality. In fact I think it is oftimes only a man of straw set up for the purpose of being knocked over by clerical pugilists. Certainly nothing has occurred in the history of this church since this incident of forty years ago that will exceed or even equal it in liberality. The Baptists have a right to their opinions and have a right to express them, and they have ever conceded the same right to others. And while others may wander into new paths and adopt new methods they can still maintain that

"Old faith is best : the teaching
Of heart enshrined mothers:
What profits subtle preaching,
Or blind and eager reaching
For doubt that mocks and smoothers?"

The fathers of the Baptist denomination had a positive faith. There were no doubts in their theology. They were Baptists not merely because immersion was the original and only form of baptism, but they believed that the doctrines of the gospel were an important part of the faith once delivered to the saints, and to teach the people these doctrines was the work of the ministry. And it is just as important at the present day that we should be sound in doctrine, as it is that we should be strict in the observance of ordinances.

Concord has the reputation of being as pleasant and well-ordered a city as can be found in New England. Its founders were men who, as the seal of the city bears witness, believed in law, education and religion. To its continued happiness and prosperity all of our churches have in a great measure contributed. Prominent among them is that of the First Baptist, for in the nearly 74 years of its existence it has numbered among its members those who have been prominent in social and business circles and have helped to give character to our institutions. And as the past in this respect is secure, so may it ever be in the future.

Magenot Settlers in the Kennebec Valley, Maine.*

By Charles E. Allen, Dresden, Me.



WHO were the first settlers on Kennebec river under the auspices of the proprietors of the "Kennebec Purchase from the Colony of New Plymouth", or for short, as Dresden Records always style them, the Honorable the Plymouth Company?

At a meeting of these proprietors held at the Grape Tavern in King St., Boston, Dec. 6, 1751, they, having procured a survey and plan of their Kennebec lands from the sea "as high up as Cushnoc island," now Augusta, voted to lay out a town on the east side of Kennebec river, opposite Fort Richmond. They also voted to build a defensible house; and then said, "whereas a number of German Protestants have lately arrived from Germany, voted to give such of them as will settle in the new township 100 acres of land." Seven days later they voted to call this new township Frankfort, that is, the township between the main river of Kennebec and the Eastern river, opposite to Richmond fort. Various votes passed at that time, and subsequently, always refer to the settlers they wanted as Germans. They also speak of them as having arrived on the ship Priscilla, John Brown, master. I wish I knew her tonnage and just the number of passengers she brought over on that trip. I now know the names of part of them and the ages of a few. The proprietors speak of one Peter Wild, who was a sort of interpreter, or immigration agent. Wild was, with others, interested in

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a sort of traffic in unfortunates, who were forced to emigrate.

In May of 1752 the proprietors wrote Pascal Nelson of London that they had made a beginning at a place on the east side of Kennebec river, a little above Richmond fort, and that they had about fifty men building a house of defence, which they proposed to build in a strong manner; and that they had sent down 54 German settlers with provisions for twelve months. Dr. Gardiner, however, has a charge for supplies furnished 46 French and Germans, this being the first intimation on the part of anybody that the colony had any one except German people. What proportion of them were really Germans?

Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Before that time there had been a considerable stream of emigration from France, which the unwise decree of revocation served to swell to an enormous size. Much of this emigration went to the lower Palatinate of the Rhine, a section strong in the Lutheran faith, and then part of Germany. It was, however, subject to invasion by French troops, on which occasion these French refugees were always the greatest sufferers. It was, also, quite natural that many Germans should look upon these French with aversion. They were entirely welcome in brave little Holland, but the country could not readily assimilate so many all at once, and they wandered to England in such numbers that in one year many of them were encamped in the fields about London, in tents furnished by the government, whereat certain Englishmen complained. They were as fearful of what they then called "foreign paupers," as cowards in America are today. Others of these refugees went to Ireland, to Carolina, and to other places, where they might not be pursued by fire and sword and the edict of confiscation.

About this time—Williamson says early in 1750, although it was earlier than that—one Joseph Crellius, originally from Franconia, but then of Pennsylvania, had a sort of roving commission from certain proprietors of lands in the American colonies, to obtain settlers for them. This Crellius was very

active. I have traced him to Mannheim in the lower Palatinate, to Rotterdam, to England, Scotland, and probably to Ireland. His correspondence with Count Henri Ehrenfield Luther, councillor of state at Frankfort on the Main, with Sir Spencer Phips, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, with certain merchants in Rotterdam, and with others, is interesting and at times spicy. There has always been a tradition in Dresden that the first settlers were cheated in some way, and this correspondence seems to prove that such was the fact. Indeed, Massachusetts Colony was forced to pass a sort of navigation act to protect these poor people. As that act specifies that each adult should be allowed, when on ship-board, a space at least 6 feet long and 18 inches wide, we cannot help feeling much interest in, and sympathy for, a mother and babe, when we read in Pownalboro records, "John, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Carlor, born on ye sea, 7 Oct., 1751." The correspondence to which I alluded was carried on on the part of Count Luther in the French language although the translation of one letter is headed, either stupidly or designedly, "Translated from the German."

Mr. Crellius had some hand in obtaining the German settlers for Broadbay, now Waldoboro, Me. Also for western Massachusetts, for Halifax, N. S., and for other places. I suspect that he sent French refugees to very many places, for not infrequently their names had assumed either German or Dutch forms. But on the 12th Sept., 1751, Count Luther refers to the small vessel called *Priscilla*, Capt. Brown, which Mr. John Steadman, merchant of Rotterdam fitted out, and which was to carry the people Crellius brought down, bound to the new English province of the Massachusetts bay, which then lay before Rotterdam. Another allusion is to the effect that they were destined for the province of Maine, in New England. And Mr. Crellius states that when these people left Germany they had a minister with them who left them in Holland and went to Carolina, and some of these immigrants expressed a wish to go to Carolina, where thousands of their countrymen did settle. Indeed, Lincoln county

records show that after they were settled on the Kennebec they had some intercourse with those in Charleston, S. C. They were told that the climate of Carolina was too hot for them, and on the other hand it was said that Maine was very marshy, cold and unhealthy. Probably the person who told them of marshes in Maine had visited Scarboro, just west of Portland. They finally chose Maine, whether entirely willingly or not, I know not; but in the fall of 1752, Charles Estienne Houdelette whose descendants still live in Dresden, complained in behalf of all the French settlers in Frankfort of the ill-conduct of Crellius and sent his complaint in French to Peter Chardon of Boston, who translated it into English, with other matters, for the Plymouth Company; and even twenty years later, two of the Germans complained of the same individual, in a petition written in imperfect English. The French letters to Chardon, translated, are as follows, and they are entitled "Exact copy of two letters lately received by Peter Chardon of Boston, from the French settlers at Frankfort, at the eastward."

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13, 1752.

Sirs:—We have learnt from James Frederick Jaquin, lately from Halifax and settled amongst us, that all those that arrived there since some short time from Urope, was by means of the letters we wrote to our friends in our country, and instead of their being transported to Boston according to our intentions, was carried to Halifax by the ill conduct of the commisary J. Crelious, which is verified by the wife and children of Malbon being there, and ye mother, brothers and sisters of Daniel Jacob likewise, and generally their own brother and brothers in law, or other relations, which makes us humbly entreat of the honorable company to have the goodness and regard for us, that all those the said Jaquin proposed to the gentlemen he should go and bring to our settlement from Halifax by transporting himself to Boston in the first sloop, the which persones would be very necessary, amongst us, some being artist and brought up to such trades as we cant well do without, and it is our general request to the company to have them if possible, and in particular Malbon and Daniel Jacob; and if these can't have their families with them at Frankfort, they say of necessity though much against their inclination must go to Halifax, not being able to live with any comfort or satisfaction so near them and not be near their dear relatives, therefore further humbly and earnestly intreat of the venerable good company to use their utmost interest to obtain said persones for their friends, and

for which favors shall be ever obliged. Signed in behalf of all the French settlers at Frankfort.

CHARLES STEPHEN HOUDELETTE.

Malbon's wife's name is Margaret Humbert. If the gentleman writes to Halifax about the above mentioned persones, he desires they would let his wife know he is in good health, and that he desires nothing more in the world but to have her with him.

TO MR. PETER CHARDON.

The second letter is dated

FRANKFORT, NOV. 2d, 1752.

Sir:—We ask with great humility, pardon for our importunities and trouble we give you, and we take again the freedom to write praying Almighty God for the preservation of your dear health and of all those that belongs to you. We had great satisfaction in the grant of fourty acres of land each in this place, but at the same time the affliction to see the English quit their first lots and settle upon the French line in such a manner as to oblige some of us to take up with the other twenty acres at a great distance from the first, although we had almost finished our settlements; and further, we are very much troubled to see said persons to our great inconvenience fixt their houses in such forwardness as only to want coverings which would been likewise done if they had the tools necessary for their work.

The most honorable gentlemen of the company promised to settle all the French upon one line near one another, so as to enable them hereafter to settle a minister for Divine Service and a schoolmaster for the instruction of their children. We desire, dear sir, you would be so good as to communicate to the honorable gentlemen of the company our former requests for sundry articles, we are in very great want of, in particular the provision our three men that went to Boston lately desired, not have half enough to carry us through the winter, and as for other necessaries every one asks for himself, besides what each desired some time ago, namely, for George Gout, 2 hatts, 1 a half castor, the other a felt, 3 shaves to shave wood, black pepper, smoak tobaca. For John Pochard, 2 hats, 1 shaver for wood, 1 hand saw, 2 gimlets 1 large 1 small; smoak tobaca, black pepper, sewing thread for cloth, 2 chisels, small hatchet. For John Bugnont—barrel vinegar, bushel of onions, black pepper, felt hat, blanket or rugg, thread for clothes, smoak tobaca, barrel of rum for him, George Gout & Peter Gout. For Daniel Jalot, 5 yards of middlin coarse cloth for clothes, hats, axe, thread, black pepper. For Peter Gout, hats, sewing thread, hand saw, chisel, shaver, bushel of onions. For Joseph Bas, shaver, hat, bushel of onions, black pepper, tobaca to smoak, cive for flower. Signed by

JAMES BUGNONT,
PETER GOUT,
JOHN POCHARD &
DENIS JACOE.

I have received 3 barrels, 1 of flour, 1 of Indian corn, & one of pork. I humbly intreat of you, dear sir, to ask the favor of those gentlemen to have the goodness to send me 3 barrels more of flour, 3 of Indian corn, and two of pork, 1 of rum and 1 of molasses, these last two for Daniel Jacob and Joseph Bas: and for me, James Frederick Jaquin, the last comer, a small quantity of the best flax for a piece or two of linen, 10 lbs of tobaca, 1 lb black pepper, bushel of onions, bushel of good peas. This signed only by

JAMES FREDERICK JAQUIN.

This correspondence about the ship *Priscilla* says that Mr. Crellius brought these people down. From where? A Dresden tradition is that they came from various places and collected at Linden, a place on the Rhine where corn was sold, and that they proceeded thence down that river to Holland. A few of them were Germans, but the larger part were French refugees, who made up the passenger list of Capt. Brown's small vessel called *Priscilla*. This fact is clearly established by the baptismal register in my possession, which, translated into English is as follows:

The undersigned, ministers and elders of the church of Chenebie, in the Seigneurie of Hericourt, a dependence of Montbelliard, and under the government of his most Christian Majesty, having been required by Jean Pochard of the said place to give him a certificate for himself and for his family, to be of use to him in any place where he may be, they assure all those who may see this present certificate that the said Jean Pochard and Jeanne Mounier live in lawful marriage from which have proceeded four sons, who are their legitimate children, and who accompany them. That they and their children have lived up to the present time in a Christian manner professing the holy religion according to the Confession of Augsburg, having committed no crime, at least that has come to our knowledge. In testimony of which we have sent him this present certificate to serve him in case of need. All those who may see it are requested to give him help and assistance, promising exchange of the same in their own need to those who may be recommended to us. Made at Estobon the 28th day of May, 1751.

ANTOINE REBUTON, elder.

DAVID POCHARD, elder.

J. N. DIENY, V. D. M.

J. F. DIENY, M. V.

—Jean, son of the Honorable Nicholas Pochard, Mayor of Anne-sur-l'eau, was born the 20th of September, 1706, and was presented for the Sacrament of Baptism, the 21st of October of the same year, by Sieur Jean Moire, godfather and by Elizabeth, daughter of Christophile Mounier, godmother.

—Abraham, son of Jean Pochard, weaver, of Chenebie, and of Jeanne Mounier, his wife, was presented for holy baptism by Abraham Mounier,

son of Charles Mounier, husbandman, of Chenebie, and by Elizabeth Petilhon, wife of Jean Pierre Bonhotel of Chenebie, for her daughter, Anne Bonhotel, on account of her minority, the 30th of July, 1734.

—George, son of Jean Pochard, weaver, of Chenebie, and of Jeanne Mounier, his wife, was baptised in the church of the said place the fifth May, 1737. His godfather was George, son of Nicholas Pochard, husbandman, of Echavanne; and the godmother Catherine, daughter of the honorable David Pochard, also husbandman, of Echavanne.

—Jaques Christophe, son of Jean Pochard, mechanic, of Chenebie, and of Jeanne Mounier, his wife, was baptised in the church of the said place the 6th May, 1740. His godfather was Jaques Christophe Pochard, represented by his father, Jean Jaques Pochard, weaver, of Echavanne, for his minority, and the godmother, Jeanne, daughter of Abraham Courquin, husbandman, of Chenebie.

—Pierre Emanuel, son of Jean Pochard, mechanic, of Chenebie, and of Jeanne Mounier, his wife, was baptised in the church of the said place the 9th October, 1742. His godfather was Pierre Emanuel Mounier, represented by his father, Jeremie Mounier, husbandman, of the said place, for his minority; and the godmother Jeanne Sugey, daughter of Pierre Sugey, husbandman, of Echavanne, represented by her mother, Henriette Margueritte Racine for her minority.

Extract of the Registry of Baptisms of the church of Chenebie, in the Seigneurie of Hericourt, by the undersigned, minister of the said place, this 28th May, the year of our Lord, 1751.

N. DIENY, V. D. M.

The Governor, President, and Councillor of Regency at Montbelliard, for His Most Serene Highness, Monseigneur the reigning duke of Wurtemberg, declare by this present, to all those to whom it may come, that Jean Nicolas Dieny, who has signed the act and extracts herein mentioned, is in fact minister of the church of the village of Estobon, situated in the county of Montbelliard, and that he also serves the church of the village of Chenebie, which is an adjunct of the former, and thus entire faith can be given to the acts which this minister sends out in this quality, as well in judgments as abroad, as to those given by public and legal persons. In testimony of which these presents have been given under the common seal of the Chancellerie, and the signature of the Secretary of the Council, the 2d of June, 1751.

By order

CROQUET, *Secretary*.



Most of these places were probably small French villages. Hericourt is in the department of Haute-Saone, fifteen miles southeast of Lure. Montbelliard is an important town in the department of Doubs. Louis XV was then his Christian

Majesty of France. These places were and are on the banks of the rivers Saone and Doubs, near to the Swiss frontier.

It is also shown by the petitions which are preserved in the Plymouth Company papers, by papers recorded in Lincoln county registry, by relics in possession of Dresden people, by the testimony of Rev. Jacob Bailey, and lastly, but by no means least, by family traditions. These people, countrymen, and in essentials of the faith, of those who have bequeathed to our country the honored names of Jay, Laurens, Boudinot, Bayard, Guion, Faneuil, Bowdoin, Ballou, Revere, and many others, were, so far as I have learned their names, Charles Estienne Houdelette, and his son Louis, John Pochard and his four sons, Abraham, George, Christopher and Peter, Lazarus Goud, Jean George Goud, Daniel Goud, James Goud, Peter Goud, Jacques Bugnon, John Bugnon, Daniel Malbon, Amos Paris, John Stain, John George Pechin, Peter Pechin, John Henry Laylor, Francis Riddle (Ridall), Michel Stilfinn, George Jaquin, James Frederick Jaquin, Jacob Carlor, Louis Cavalier, Joseph Bas, Daniel Jacob, Denis Jacoe, Daniel Jalot, Zachariah Narding, and possibly Mark Carney and a Segars. I also find the names of John Seimianer of Charleston, S. C., Frederick Beyerle of the same place, and of David Rominere, all of whom were in correspondence with Pownalboro settlers but who probably were not French. The Dresden Huguenot monument to which I referred on a former occasion spells the name Cavalier wrong, and I followed that, supposing I had no other authority. It should be spelled just as the Camisard leader spelled his. Our Dresden Mary Cavalier's parents were Jean Louis and Mary Joanna. He who died in London in 1740 was simple Jean. And I am interested to know whether Peter LeMercier, who kept a sort of house of entertainment on Dresden neck, and charged Jona. Bowman for board, wine and horse-keeping, was in any way connected with Andrew LeMercier, the last pastor of the Huguenot church in School street, Boston.

John Pochard mortgaged forty acres of land on Dresden

neck to secure his passage money in the ship *Priscilla*, in the year 1751. That mortgage, given to William Bowdoin in 1765, was discharged by James Bowdoin in 1773.

Charles Estienne Houdelette, and many others of these people, signed the petition for the incorporation of Pownalboro in 1759, and their prayer was granted in 1760. The names of some of these people have spread over our State. For instance, in the present town of Skowhegan is a hamlet called Malbon's Mills, which comes from a descendant of the Daniel Malbon who, when living on Dresden neck in 1752, complained that his wife, Margaret and his children were carried to Halifax by the ill conduct of Crellius. Today, the name is known in Dresden only by a huckleberry lot called Malbon hill, which was his 60 acre grant of land east of Eastern river. And a station on the Maine Central Railway called Pishon's Ferry is but a corruption of the French name Pechin, two individuals bearing that name having settled on the bank of Eastern river in 1752, a descendant of one of whom was granted land in Fairfield. A census of Pownalboro taken in 1765 shows that Malbon lived in a one-story log house with one fire-place; and it may interest some one if I add that at the same time William Cushing, afterwards judge of the Supreme Court at Washington, lived and had his chamber in a two-story frame house with two fire-places, one brick chimney and forty-four lights of glass, which house was owned by Abiel Lovejoy. And he appears to have been living alone.

As our Huguenots—for such they were—had the misfortune to lose their minister in Holland, and were too poor to support one in their wilderness home, they petitioned the Episcopal S. P. G., which sent them Rev. Mr. McClenaghan, who complained of his quarters in Fort Richmond and then left them in two years, to be succeeded by Rev. Jacob Bailey, who arrived in 1760. He lived in Fort Richmond until he complained that it was falling down. In 1765 he is reported as living in a one story log house with three fire places, two brick chimneys, a stone cellar, and 78 lights of glass. His

family consisted of four persons, one male, three females, one under 16 and three over 16 years of age. If his parishioners lived lives of hardship, certainly his position was no sinecure. He was evidently faithful to his trust, and he studied the French language that he might know more about his people; and I wish that his papers could be found. As is well known, he caused to be erected in Pownalboro the first Episcopal church in Maine, in 1770, and went to Nova Scotia in 1779.

Why were these people so persistently called Germans? Partly from ignorance of the facts, but chiefly I think by design. Most of our history has had too much of an English tinge, and the story of the Netherlands and of the Huguenots has never been studied by our people. Some day we may do justice to the Catholics even, and also to the Irish. Possibly a study of this chapter of our history will pave the way for that. England and France are old time enemies. So are France and Germany, Germany and England were close allies. In America, Massachusetts Bay Colony shared English prejudices, intensified by narrow bigotry. That colony did efficient service in aiding England to wrest from France her rightful possessions in North America. The fall of Louisburg in 1745, was the final blow for the French, and the crowning glory of Massachusetts. Four years later, Halifax was lotted for settlement, and in 1751, only 6 years after the fall of Louisburg, Frankfort plantation was laid out for settlement. The Huguenots were never suspected of disloyalty to France, but they would not abjure their Protestant faith. Long before these events, Massachusetts colony had practically banished all French Catholics, and French Protestants were looked upon with some suspicion. In the eyes of Englishmen they might be spies, although the colony had kindly received the wanderers who settled in Oxford, Mass. And yet Rev. Mr. LeMercier was employed to examine those coming from Nova Scotia, who were permitted to remain on his certificate as to their character. Even at the time when

Count de Rochambeau's army entered Boston as allies of the Continentals, the provincial people of Boston, who knew nothing of Frenchmen except through English eyes, looked upon his solders as objects of curiosity. (See Memorial History of Boston.) Under these circumstances, and others which I need not stop to recount, it is not surprising that those who brought them here sought to save themselves possible trouble by passing them all as Germans. It would not be surprising if some of the French, even, knowing these facts, were content to be considered as Germans, although they state their nationality clearly enough in their letters to Peter Chardon of Boston. In addition to the colony on the Kennebec there are many French Huguenot names, to say nothing of Germans, Dutch, Scotch and Irish, scattered over our State, although their names have become slightly changed with time.

In 1765 our Pownalboro Huguenots, with their English, Scotch, Irish and German neighbors petitioned for a division of the town. Then the west side, now Dresden, had 380 inhabitants, 199 males, 181 females, 190 children under 16, all in 69 families, and they lived in 45 log houses and 17 frame houses, 54 of which were one story, and eight were two stories high. One was of three stories, and it may still be seen from the river and the railway, and is now known as Pownalboro court house. The building was then reported as the house in which Major Goodwin dwells and in which the courts are held. It had six fireplaces, one brick chimney, one stoned cellar, and 858 lights of glass, and there were five rooms unfinished. Goodwin had eleven in his family, two under 16 and nine above that age, five were males and six females. It stood within the parade of Fort Shirley, the last blockhouse of which was removed in 1817.

Ten years later, when Gen. Gage occupied Boston, and the market for these people was cut off, Edmund Bridge wrote to the Massachusetts Provincial Congress as follows:

"Plunged in the deepest distress, and in danger of perishing by famine from the want of provisions, we cannot support the clamors of our wives

and children for bread. To you, gentlemen, next to Heaven we address our prayers for support. The inhabitants of Pownalboro, in the midst of calamity, have been applied to by Gen. Gage. He offers to supply us with provisions if we will engage to send his troops a supply of fuel. We cannot comply with his demands. We would not contribute to the support of the enemies of our country. Pray direct us what course to pursue. Give us bread, and we will cheerfully sacrifice our lives, our all, in the common cause. And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

EDMUND BRIDGE.

WATERTOWN, July 11, 1775."

Even at the risk of trenching upon the field which will soon be ably filled by a well known Gardiner gentleman, I feel that this paper would hardly be complete without some reference to the man who for 25 years was Dresden's town clerk, although he was not a refugee. Major John de Polereczky was a native of Alsatia, although of Hungarian origin. He was town clerk of Dresden in 1794 and 1795, then keeper of the new lighthouse on Seguin island for a few years, and then town clerk from 1805 to 1828. I don't know whether he was Protestant in France, but he became a pew-owner in Freeman Parker's Congregational church in 1801, and helped organize the Methodist church afterwards. No doubt he came to America with Rochambeau.

The German settlers of 1752 were fewer in numbers than were the French. I am still finding additional material relating to them, which I hope to get together soon. A large family was the Mayers. Dr. Cassimere Mayers was born Feb. 22, 1732, but I don't know where—either Bavaria or the Palatine, perhaps. But the noted German who came to Pownalboro at the close of the Revolutionary War is easily traced. In a small apartment opening from Bates Hall in the Boston Public Library may be seen the parole of Burgoyne's army signed by 185 English and 95 German officers, Dec. 13, 1777, at Winter Hill, in the present city of Somerville, Mass. In the column of Brunswick officers, headed by Baron Riedesel, may be found that of Theobald, Ministre. Ernst Fredrick Philip Theobald was a graduate of the University of Gottingen, and was chaplain in Burgoyne's army.

He settled in Pownalboro after the parole and undoubtedly suggested the name Dresden when the present town was incorporated in 1794: and his descendants are well known in the Kennebec valley.

Why have matters like these been almost entirely overlooked? Partly from ignorance or indifference, and in part, perhaps, from prejudice. We cannot wonder that Massachusetts historians give prominence to matters connected with that state rather than to those concerning their dependency called the province of Maine. But let us of this easternmost State honor our own records while we need not slander or detract from others. History should be written by men of positive convictions, but the historian should not be an attorney for anybody's positive prejudices. We think we read the history of certain European nations, when we only skim over the records of hired bands of men whose trade was cutting people's throats, which trade they dignified by the name of war. This being their occupation they went from prince to prince bidding for a job from such princes as had throat cutting to do, just as we of the rural districts hire a man who goes from farm to farm to kill pigs. And too many Americans affect to find ancestors in the ranks of such a class as that. They hunt for coats of arms when, if there were any special merit in having a coat of arms, the ancestor whom they claim was very likely simply a standard bearer for a hired destroyer of peaceful villages.

But I have not time to dwell upon these matters. In conclusion, I would remark that neither the Puritan nor the Huguenot could have brought from England the idea of free schools for several reasons; most important of which is the fact that nothing of the kind then existed in England. Our Dresden Huguenots were artisans. They were unused to the hardships of a backwoods life, and amusing traditions have come down to us concerning their struggles with their rude surroundings. The record says a few were husbandmen; but the husbandry of France was then, as now, skilled

labor compared with that of most of the rest of the world. I have noted that most of them knew how to write fairly well. Their women were, however, uneducated. Indeed, Puritan Boston even admitted girls to the public schools in 1760 for the first time; and I have been pleased to note when Town Clerk Polereczky records that money was appropriated in Dresden for "a woman school." The poor Huguenots wanted a minister and a schoolmaster in their Maine wilderness at the very commencement in 1752. Massachusetts Puritans established the school that afterwards became Harvard College, that they might not have an illiterate ministry. The Dutch system was for the common people.

History is being re-written in the light of records once inaccessible to the average historian. We of Maine have manifested a singular want of interest in the records of our own section. General Chamberlain pointed to this fact in his Centennial address, "Maine's Place in History." I once had the pleasure of a slight acquaintance with Drake, the historian of Boston, and in a conversation he remarked that there was far more of the romance of history connected with the coast towns of Maine than there was about Plymouth Rock. And in his Introduction to the History of the French and Indian War he makes a similar remark, applying it to the section lying between Penobscot river and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The insular prejudices of England become grotesque when they appear in America; but far more amusing is it to see Maine people searching the records and praising the soil, climate, and natural features of every section except their own, when so much exists right in our midst. Massachusetts Archives reveal much, but he who can go abroad in his search may find still more, although modern historians are bringing us priceless treasures from the records of Holland and France. Let us of Maine be no longer indifferent.

The Days of the New England Primer.

By Rev. Anson Titus.

THE story of the Puritan days is full of interest. Its social and religious life is to the overflow, filled with fascination. It has been regarded and reared from earliest days by all loving high ideals and patriotic emotions. The centers of New England's influence are worthy of study. John Adams said the secret of New England's greatness was in its meeting-houses, schoolhouses, training greens and town meetings. Here the people met on the level. Here the differences came in contact with other differences—and a well rounded and symmetrical character was thus gained. But back of these public institutions was the home, which made all these possible and kept them aglow with inspiration and warmth. The home was the place out from which the holiest and most patriotic relations proceeded. The New England home has been the charm of the world. Many have regarded the home of the Puritan as cold and stern, but the more we look into the windows of the old homesteads we see glow, warmth, interest, joy, strength, nobility and purity, and out from these flow the best of enjoyment. The best of pleasure is found in the best and purest of homes. There is that about the family circle which draws and enraptures. The centre of the New England home was the family altar. The Bible was a read and revered book. The family prayer made the battles of the day to be easily endured and won. The pure and homespun interpretation of much of the Bible, made it real to them. The early Puritan felt himself of a chosen race. The practical influence of the inherited Calvinism was upon them.

The building of a new nation was before them with all the vividness of the Mosaic outlook. The Canaan of their better and higher hopes was no dream. Practical Calvinism made them to feel the pressure of obedience to the commands of faithfulness to sacred and family relations. By the side of the Bible in the home was the New England Primer, not a large book, but one out from which proceeded an influence second to none beside the Bible itself. It is the purpose of this writing to set forth something of this book, of its contents and of its influence in forming and upbuilding the intellectual and spiritual life of those fathers and mothers from whose loins we have sprung, and into whose labors we have entered. The Primer was the book of childhood. From it letters were learned, and from it was thought the greatest things of religion were gained. As is said by John Cotton it contains "Spiritual Milk for American Babes, Drawn out the Breasts of both Testaments for their Souls' Nourishment." This Primer was among the influential books of the world.

But when the earliest edition of the Primer was published is not known. It was not created. It grew. Several must have had a hand in it. The catechism which makes its foremost part famous was drafted by the Assembly which convened in 1644 and lasted for five and a half years. The earliest known edition was that of 1691. From this time forward it had a large sale. There were many things favorable to its rapid and wide-spread circulation. They may be enumerated. The people were poorer in the third and following generations than they were in the first, and not so well educated. They could not afford, nor did they have the desire for large and expensive books. The people were of religious or theological turn. This Primer contained what was deemed the essentials of education and of doctrine. The catechism was the all in all of the home and of the council. It was an era of doctrine and debate. The rapid sale of this Primer was a marvel for the time. It is said to have been the leading cause of many a revival. Religious bodies were actively interested in its sale and extension. The letters were learned

from it. The rhymes of the home, the family prayers and the prayers of childhood, the story of the martyrs, and the great doctrines which characterized the church are all found therein. Many of its rhymes are familiar. "In Adam's fall, We sinned all." "Heaven to find, The Bible mind." "As Runs the Glass, Our Life doth pass." "Job feels the Rod Yet blesses God." "Peter deny'd, His Lord, and cry'd." "Zaacheus he, Did climb the tree, Our Lord to See." The great Queries of the Bible are here propounded. "Who was the first man? Adam. Who was the first woman? Eve. Who was the first translated? Elijah. Who was the strongest man? Sampson," etc. etc.

In this Primer is the brief story and the picture of John Rogers, the first martyr of Queen Mary's reign, who was burnt at the stake Feb. 14, 1554. In the picture, a rude engraving, is the faithful preacher surrounded by flames, and looking on, beholding the horrid sight are his wife, and the famous nine small children and one at the breast. In the early days of Protestantism, the people from their new and ever fresh eagerness to pursue the Bible, began naming all the children after Bible characters. There is scarcely a name in the Old or New Testament history but has been given to some child born in a good and faithful puritan home. In this primer are two pages of names for the sons and daughters. The names of the worthy heroes of the Old Testament led all the rest:—Abraham, Amos, Benjamin, David, Ephriam, Ebenezer, Eli, Gideon, Hezekiah, Moses, Noah, Stephen, Timothy, Zadock and Zebulon. And for the daughters such names as Abigail, Deborah, Esther, Hannah, Hepzibah, Isabel, Judith, Mary, Patience, Phebe, Sarah and Susanna. These names have come down to us. These have been given modern terminations, but Bible names were the favorites, and for several generations there were few names outside of them bestowed upon the young as they came into the world.

In the Primer were many Scripture passages which became as watchwords to the people. They were foremost up-

on the great Superintendence of God; his Providence and universal sway. This idea of Superintendence was of the Calvinistic type. God, in the beginning designed some for unending bliss and some for unending woe. The idea of any "will" on the part of humanity was not to be thought of. If a person was created for joy, joy was his portion, if woe was the doom of the man, the man had nothing but submission before him. The Calvinistic idea of God's Superintending Providence was grand in contemplation; but its practical thought was oppressive. No wonder the people of more recent years are desirous to outgrow it, and say, it was never really believed. The Creed and names of the Apostles were familiar in the Puritan home. In this Primer is the sweet song of childhood, "Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber, holy angels guard thy bed, Heavenly blessings without number gently falling on thy head." And so through fifty eight lines going over the happy and enrapturing story of the baby life of the Saviour of men; and of the mother-prayers for baby's safety and happiness. This song was the song of Puritan childhood. It has been borne down the years and even today, the babes of our homes are nestled to quiet and sleep by this charming and simple rhyme of early Puritan times. Among the evening prayers, which are still familiar to youth, is that one:—

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

It is said that President John Adams, to his last night uttered this prayer, taught him at his mother's knee in baby days. Matters practical are in this Primer, matters sternly doctrinal also. The famous Shorter Catechism agreed upon by the Reverend Assembly of Divines, at Westminster in 1644-5 is inserted, and the young heads of the Puritan home were expected to find a place for the 107 questions and answers. The catechism began with the query, what is the chief end of man? and its answer was to glorify God and enjoy him forever. But even the Shorter Catechism was not

enough for John Cotton, one of the staunch and leading ministers of Boston, and he prepared a series of questions and replies, which was for the further imbedding of the teachings of the religious leaders of those Puritan times. In the days of the New England Primer, the children had no Sunday Schools. Sunday Schools are a modern affair. They became prevalent just at the close of the last war with England. And Prayer meetings sustained by the people also, are innovations within the century. But the custom of the people was for parents, usually the father, the head of the family, on each Sunday morning, at the close of the morning family prayers, to assemble the family for recitation of the catechism, and for the impression of the great theological precepts upon the child-mind. To our mind, it is no wonder that it is hard to outgrow the ancient religious dogmas. Think how they were impressed upon the mind, line upon line, and precept upon precept. In those days books were few and scarce. The books they had were read through and through. The life of the American Provinces previous to the war of the Revolution was steady. There was nothing of the active and nerve arousing character. The elements of nature, of earthquakes, storms, tempests, thunder storms and lightning freaks, etc., were talked upon in the home and moralized upon in the pulpit. Earthquakes, fires, famines and floods were preached upon and regarded, as evidences of the wrath of God. The minister's call on the family was the event of the year. He was expected to ask each of the children many of the questions of the catechism, to learn for himself whether the parents had been faithful in instructing the children. We do not blame children for running away and hiding when the minister was seen to come to their home. The boys and girls must have shook in their shoes when drawn up before the long-faced and august presence of the minister for catechising and perhaps rebuke. To be afraid of the minister was a common complaint among childhood. Religion with them, may have been a happy and joyous affair, but they had queer ways of showing it. There was

laughter and pleasure in the Puritan home, we have no doubt, but it was not shown forth in the faces of those whose portraits are preserved to us. They were men of strong characters and valiant hearts, but their emotions were not cultivated. Those days witnessed only cold and unanimating affairs. The warm, the happy, the genial, were neglected; only the great questions of election and foreordination were pressed upon mind and heart. To us there is no wonder that there came a re-bound from the stern and unbending manners and thinking. Benjamin Franklin began in 1732 to publish his *Almanac* containing the quaint sayings of Poor Richard. To be sure, these were not in pious phrase, but there was that about them which struck the hard and rugged good sense of the people up and down the Atlantic shore. Such proverbs as these were most happy:—"God helps those who help themselves." "There are no gains without pains." "Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and keep." "One today is worth two tomorrows." "Vessels large may venture more, but little boats should keep near shore." "It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright." "Three removes is as bad as a fire," and "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." The coming of these proverbs to the world in the midst of the days of the *New England Primer* rendered a great service. The people, had, if such a thing is possible, a surfeit, not of religion but of theology. They were not as practical as they should be. The best part of their religion was all transferred to the immortal world. And even to-day, it is often said, when a man dies, that he has gone to his reward. As tho he did not receive blessings in return, in this world. To be sure, many of the good preachers of those days thought these sayings of Poor Richard, homely and bordering on the irreligious; but the people took to them. They exercised a sway truly marvelous, and it is said by many, that the years between 1750 and the war of the Revolution were so prosperous, because the people were more prudent, that the hardships and privations of the times

which tried men's souls were bravely and courageously endured. The sayings of Poor Richard were practical. They made people more prudent, economical, and so the country became richer.

There is one matter worthy of notice, in these early days, that in spite of what we might call cold and stern homes, was, that the colleges were supplied with students, and the pulpits filled with ministers from these very homes. As a usual thing ministers' sons married the daughters of ministers; and the sons of deacons the daughters of deacons. The saying is ancient about the ministers' sons and deacons' daughters, etc., but statistics show that more men became prominent in the church, and in the counsels of the nation from the houses of these very classes comparatively than others combined. This is notably true in the olden days. Out from the best homes will grow the best boys and girls. Exceptions will come in. But as we look over the biographies of the noble men and women who have added lustre and fame to the annals of America we are made to rejoice. Out from the true homes, the pure homes, the Bible revering homes, have gone these noble men and women. It is so today. The strong home is where conversation is upon the exalted and pure subjects; the home which regards the Sabbath, gives heed to the teachings of Jesus, and makes them practical. The homes today are rearing noble boys and girls. In these days of excellent schools, with excellent practical and wholesome reading matter; and of regular habits of church attendance; making all these to cause joy in the heart, smiles on the face, virtue in the lives, will be for the passing on to later years, the heritage, full of wealth, which has come to us from the fathers and mothers of the Puritan days. Let us revere the past. Let us use well the present. And our hearts and hopes will have blessings in abundance fall upon them, and we be made to know, that we as well as our fathers, have been doing the work of the Lord in our day and generation.

Odds and Ends of New England History.

By Benjamin F. Stevens.



HERE used to be in our boyhood's days in every New England family, and probably may be at the present day, in certain parts of the country, a custom to have a receptacle into which the odds and ends or fragments of woolen, cotton and other materials, which were considered worthless, were thrown. This was the old fashioned "rag bag," the contents of which, at certain periods, were duly inspected by the traveling pedler, whose wagon literally glistened with shining ware, from the tin kitchen of our grandmothers to the tiny drinking cup, which was to be used when the old oaken bucket brought up its refreshing contents to the lid of the well. Nothing caused the youth of a former generation more pleasure than the inspection of the contents of this rag bag which were of as varied hue as Joseph's coat is said to have been, and these odds and ends which had been relegated to the limbo of useless things were brought to light and some were reinstated to their normal condition of usefulness. The larger part of this heterogenous mass was exchanged for tin ware for the kitchen, or little plastered images which went to adorn the best room, into which the minister was shown on his occasional calls, but which was sealed to the family, whose footsteps did not extend beyond the kitchen.

Occasionally the garret would be overhauled and broken chairs, pots and kettles without handles, broken and mended crockery, all covered with the dust of years, would be unearthed and brought to the front and set in the porch to await the arrival of the strong-minded Yankee boy who was

never known to get the worst end of a bargain. So it is with the memory of man; old things, apparently useless, get stowed away and are seemingly unfit for use until the light of day is let in upon them, and they are found to be of more or less value, according to the use to which they can be put. Take for instance facts of historical lore, if one has an interest in that direction,—how much our poor brain will hold of the good, bad and indifferent.—Much we are sorry to say of no real value but yet some that can be made interesting by a glance at some old record to refresh the mind, just as we think of the rags of varied hue or the broken contents of the garret.

A thought has just come to the surface of my mind concerning what has been written, and much of it forgotten, regarding the "New England of the Ancients," about which Samuel Adams Drake has so pleasantly spoken in his "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast," the fabled land of Norumbega of the ancient voyagers. And it may, perhaps, be as well to tell our readers something that may have escaped their memory or rather rehearse the story to them as that well known antiquary has given it. The coast of Maine has been at times known as Acadia, New France and New England, and traces of French occupation are still remaining in the names of St. Croix, Mount Desert, Isle au Haut and Castine. Norumbega, the earliest name given to New England, is said by our author to have originated with the Portuguese and Spaniards, for which there is the authority of Jean Alfonse, the pilot of Roberval, who is said to have been the first to navigate the waters of Massachusetts Bay. But these old navigators, Alfonse included, told wonderful tales about the glory of this coast of Maine, or Norumbega. Champlain, the discoverer, writing about the fabulous country, says of the Penobscot, on which Norumbega was said to be situated, "historians describe them a populous city of nations, dexterous and skillful, having cotton cloth; but I am satisfied that the major part of those who make mention of having seen it, never did see it and speak entirely from hearsay evi-

dence." Nevertheless on his map of 1612, Champlain assigned a place to Norumbega or the lost city of New England.

It probably is a matter of little importance to the world whether Bacon wrote Shakespeare or the reverse, but we do not like to have our idol cast down and shattered, and so to the great multitude of readers of the purest English poetry which has ever been written, Shakespeare will remain upon his pedestal. Whether the lost city of New England was on the Penobscot or on the banks of the Charles, is of little consequence at the present day. Dr. DeCosta says that in the old world lost cities are as common as lost thrones, but in the New they are as rare as lost stars, and that New England presents the most unfruitful field on this continent. A lost city can be made to flourish on paper when it has never had a real existence. The old voyagers, giving a general idea, for we will not burden our pages with names, gave to Norumbega or the lost city, a position almost, if not quite equal to the capitals of Mexico and Peru—or as our author expresses it—a Golconda in its way. "Gold, pearls and precious stones abounded and the Hudson's Bay Company would have found it a paradise of peltry. The site of this remarkable city was indicated as upon the bank of the Penobscot in the state of Maine; and thus throughout the region where in recent times the prosperity of the people has been drawn from the forest, the limestone ledge, and the harvest of ice, report invested the inhabitants with almost fabulous wealth and declared that gold, silver and precious stones in their abundance, were degraded to common use."

In an article of this kind it is impossible to go into the particular sources whence the ancient voyagers originated what many writers have pronounced a myth, at least so far as the coast of Maine is concerned. In early days, say from four hundred to five hundred years ago, there was very little known outside of an extremely limited space. Every voyager returned home with the most wonderful yarns, the worst of the whole group of liars being the monk, Andre

Thevet, who did not hesitate to mix up Cathay, or China and Tartary in the most wonderful manner in 1575, in his account of a pretended voyage to the coast of Maine. Norumbega, or the lost city of New England, may well be considered among the odds and ends of New England History.

One Lewis Roberts, wrote a description of New England, which was published in London in 1700. Speaking of Boston, he says: "It hath two meeting houses. The governor and all other magistrates are chosen by the Freemen annually; but none is made free until first he is a member of some Congregational church here; for their religion is Protestantism, indifferent between Independent and Presbyterian; there is no toleration for Anabaptists, Papists, nor Quakers; nor any such Sectarrians that are apt to sow Sedition or disturb the peace. But such as will sit down and attend the ways of God, though they join not with them, may be quiet. But no children are permitted Baptism, except either the father or mother or both, be a member of some congregation. But now of late if the grandfather, etc., do present the child, he being a member, though the father and mother be none, it is accepted." Among other things related by him, is the custom similar to that, then prevailing in London, of allowing *Tret* and *Tare*, the first being four pounds for each one hundred and four pounds purchased, and the latter the allowance for the weight of the cask or bag which contained the article. This he thinks a very fine trait in the merchants of Boston—it is surely entitled to be called one of the odds and ends of our history.

We must confess ourselves hitherto in the dark, although the fact has been stored away in our memory, concerning the *New England Flag*. It appears that in 1705, Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England, Royal Consort of Queen Anne, by her direction prepared drawings of all the flags, ensigns and signals necessary for the use of the navy and mercantile marine to the number of seventy-six. Among these flags was the "New England Ensign," which thus became established by law. It was a red flag—a red

field with a St. George's cross, and in the upper canton of the St. George's union, next to the staff, was a tree. A detailed account of this flag and the Queen's proclamation is to be found in the *Boston News Letter* of Oct. 1705. Schuyler Hamilton who wrote upon the subject of our National Flag, says he had a drawing of such a flag which was found in an old plate of flags. Preble in his *Flag of the United States* says that there is nothing certain about the flag used by the continentals at Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775, but relates that at a patriotic celebration in 1825, a flag was borne which was said to have been unfurled at Bunker Hill; and tradition states that one was hoisted at the redoubt and that Gen. Gage and his officers were puzzled to read by their glasses its motto, whereupon a Whig told them it was, "Come if you dare." Trumbull in his celebrated picture of the Battle of Bunker Hill, has represented a red flag having a white canton and red cross and a green pine tree. The earliest New England flag was doubtless thrown to the winds in 1686, under the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, of which there is a drawing in the British State Paper office. This is bit of New England History worth the attention of our readers.

In Saunderson's *History of Charlestown, N. H.*, (old No. 4), there is an interesting account of the circumstances that led Massachusetts to send a company of Rangers, under command of Capt. Phineas Stevens, in March, 1747, to occupy the fort at No. 4 to protect the Connecticut river settlements against the Indians, who had been ice bound in Canada and who were certain to make a raid upon the inhabitants of that town. Capt. Stevens with thirty men marched through the wilderness, took possession of the fort and found it in good condition. After a few days occupation there were found indications of the presence of an enemy. In his report to Gov. Shirley, dated in April, 1747, giving an account of this most remarkable flight, Capt. Stevens says: "that after fighting from about nine o'clock in the morning until the next day at ten o'clock at night with-

out intermission, sometimes being entirely surrounded by fire, accompanied by the most hideous shouting and firing, the little party not being in the least undaunted and fighting with great resolution, the enemy called to us and desired a cessation of arms until sunrise the next morning, which was granted. Accordingly the French commander with about sixty of his men, came with a flag of truce and stuck it down within about twenty rods of the fort and said if we would send three men to him he would send as many to us, to which we agreed and he sent in to us a French Lieutenant with a French soldier and an Indian." But nothing came of this cessation of hostilities. The Frenchman said he was bound to have the fort, that he had seven hundred men under him and that if we made further resistance or should happen to kill one Indian we might all expect to be put to the sword. "Go into your fort and see whether your men dare fight or not and give an answer quick, for my men want to be fighting," whereupon Capt. Stevens went into the fort and told the men and they voted to a man to stand it out as long as they had life. In all this time there were but thirty men in the fort and although some thousands of bullets were fired at the little party there were but two men slightly wounded, while the French and Indians suffered severely.

For this brilliant action Capt. Stevens received the thanks of Gov. Shirley, and an elegant sword from Com. Knowles of the British Navy who was then in Boston.

A writer in alluding to this most wonderful fight says—"We are full in the belief that this remarkable event has not received the prominent place in history to which it is fairly entitled. Calm even in view of tortures and death, Capt. Stevens directed the mode of defence, animated his men by his own personal valor and sustained their hopes by an assured belief that they should achieve a victory. Exasperated and impatient at the obstinate defence of this little band, the French commander, Debeline, assured Capt. Stevens that if by further resistance he should be compelled to storm the fort, it would be followed by the frightful massacre of

the whole garrison. Stevens heard it all and then with Spartan brevity and coolness replied "*I can assure you sir, that my men are not afraid to die.*" In this conflict many of the assailants were slain.

And with this most wonderful fight of the old French war, an action the equal to which does not appear upon our country's record, we take our leave of some of the odds and ends of New England History, trusting the patience of our readers has not been thoroughly exhausted.

Family History.

How to Study. Helps to Study.

By Ellery Bicknell Crane.

THE American, Rip Van Winkle like, after a refreshing slumber of two hundred and fifty years has awakened to the importance of, and a desire for, family history. It perhaps matters little whether the line of descent may be traced to the blood of the Pilgrims, or the Puritans, so long as they prove themselves to be good, upright, intelligent, lawabiding citizens. Yet after all there comes a scrap of egotism or at least a sense of laudable satisfaction at finding the source of the spring close to Plymouth Rock or old historic Boston, surely it must be conceded that New England has given to the world some of her brightest and best specimens of manhood and womanhood. That New England blood has done much toward leavening the whole lump there can be little question. But just how far the delusion may be carried with beneficial results may be open to discussion. It certainly should be considered a high privilege and a great honor to be able to trace one's lineage to men like that sagacious Bradford who for so many years was chosen Governor of Plymouth Colony, or that energetic, zealous Governor Winslow who proved so efficient in obtain-

ing food and clothing, thereby saving the lives of those nearly famished colonists. It was he whom that brutal and inhuman Archbishop Laud cast into Fleet Prison, where he remained several months, for performing the marriage service without a license, a fact which Winslow acknowledged saying "he considered marriage as a civil contract and had been himself married by a Dutch magistrate in Holland." Or that intrepid Standish whose constant watchfulness saved from threatened destruction the lives of that little colony in the wilderness, or that model churchman known throughout the colony as Elder Brewster, who was equally as good a soldier as churchman when the security of the Plantation was involved. There were Governor Carver, and Dr. Fuller the eminent surgeon and physician of his time, together with other persons connected with the Pilgrims in whom their descendants might take special pride.

But the Puritans are none the less worthy to receive honorable mention as progenitors. The roll of illustrious names they present is of no mean proportions, many of them left equally commendable records of their doings. The names of Endicot, Winthrop, Dudley, Eaton, Adams, Bradstreet, Wilson, Danforth, Cotton, Haynes and Hooker will ever occupy conspicuous places in the early annals of New England. They however are not the only names to which we may point with reasonable satisfaction as the framers and builders of the foundations for this our America, the grandest of all Republics. There were others perhaps equally deserving of praise, who shared in the struggles and privations, realizing full well the personal sacrifices it cost to establish an American Colony, and while the persons whose names have been mentioned were officially among the leaders in that great movement, these less conspicuous people were patiently working out in detail the minor movements that sustained and carried the undertaking to a successful issue. No doubt not a few persons at some time have experienced a desire to know something of their line of ancestry, and would gladly give attention to gathering up the

links in the chain if only they knew how to supply them. Comparatively few Americans can recall without reference to records, the Christian name of their Grandfather much less the maiden name of their Grandmother, and how to produce a "family tree" with all its towering branches, at first thought seems to such persons almost an impossibility. Fortunately for posterity the founders of New England enacted laws compelling recording of marriages, births, deaths, wills, administrations, inventories and even judgments with all the evidence, also titles to houses and lands, so that there are few persons, (heads of families) who remained any considerable time in one locality, since the year 1639, but what have left some data by which they can be traced.

Every family has its ideal member, and nearly every family has its historian, points which are readily brought to light through correspondence or personal enquiries. In this way fragments of family history of no little value have been brought together. The great number of books now before the public from which genealogical information can be drawn, materially lightens the task of compiling records of this nature: Daniel S. Durrie, Esq., Librarian of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in supplying his "Index to American Pedigrees," has done much to facilitate such work, and the genealogist would do well to consult Mr. Durrie's book before proceeding far with his labors. It might be assuming too much to mark out a line of procedure for every seeker after his family history to follow. But to begin at home, tracing backward step by step, following the migratory track of the line of ancestors would seem a reasonable as well as practical method, while consulting town and church records, Registry of Deeds and Probate, ancient family Bibles and monuments in old Burial Grounds, do not omit examining and transcribing what may be of interest in Farmers Register or the first settlers of N. E., Dr. Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of N. E. N. E., Historical and Genealogical Register of forty five volumes. Henry Bonds' family memorials and genealogies of the early settlers of Watertown, Mass.;

Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown by Wyman; R. R. Himman's Catalogue of the first puritan settlers of Conn.; Genealogical Notes by Goodwin; Vinton memorials by John A. Vinton; and Littell's First Settlers of the Passaic Valley. A large proportion of the older towns in New England have published histories, which together with the various family memorials that have been printed give the genealogist of to-day a vast field in which to glean. It must be kept in mind however that absolute accuracy in a family pedigree is seldom attained. It has been said that even Moses the law-giver of old, made mistakes, surely the genealogists of the nineteenth century have, and errors are unavoidable where so many samples of chirography have to be deciphered, many times it is not convenient or easy to follow the line backward to the American progenitor. After exhausting resources in that direction look over Hottens list of Emigrants who came to America between the years 1600 and 1700, also The Founders of New England by Samuel G. Drake. If you are extremely fortunate, the patronymic looked for may be found. After locating the person or persons, trace the line forward through the early settlements until you meet the point where your previous trail disappeared.

It is a singular fact that out of the hundreds of family pedigrees written and published, very few indeed of their progenitors' names appear in the printed ships' list of emigrants to this country. During the first ten years of the settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony it is estimated that about twenty thousand people arrived within her borders, and for a half century following that period a greater number returned to the mother country than found their way to the shores of New England. For want of necessary data many of our American families have been unable to locate their ancestors in Old England; to be sure many of them came from among the common people. But a considerable proportion of the names printed on those ship lists represent that class of persons. Did they purposely avoid registration or did they take passage for New England under assumed names?

The Lee Family.*

By O. P. Allen, Palmer, Mass.

Origin of the Name.

THE name Lee is of a common origin with Lea, Leigh, Lye, Lega, Lehe, Lyra, Leighe, Lyhe, Lygh, all derived from the Saxon Lay or Leah, meaning "the pasture or place." In names of British origin it is spelled Lle, and the earliest of the name was called de lee, or at lee. Thus we may readily see that families of a widely differing origin from their residence upon pasture land or untitled land, may have the name of Lee from that cause and consequently the early history of many old county families of the name in England is traced to between 1050 and 1300, and these lost in obscurity. We find that county Cheshire was the cradle of the Lees and a long interesting roll bearing the name may be found in the county histories of England. Their heraldic bearings were originally the lion rampant.

Here two families settled at High Legh, 1154-1189.—Vide Genealogy of John Leyh, by Wm. Lee.

The family of Lee is one of the most ancient in the records of English history. In the eleventh century the name of Launcelot Lee is associated with William the Conqueror, and is of Norman origin, and in the division of the estates by that chieftain, a fine estate in Essex was bestowed upon

*Note. The above sketch is published at this time, because the writer desires to place within available reach, some facts brought to light after much research, with the hope that some member of the Lee family will take up the work and bring it to completion.

Palmer, Mass., Dec. 9, 1892.

him. Lionel Lee raised a company of gentlemen cavaliers, at the head of whom he accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion in the third crusade, A. D. 1192. For gallant conduct at the Siege of Acre he was made Earl of Litchfield, and another estate was given to the family, which was later called 'Ditchly.' They were devoted followers of the Stuarts, and distinguished for their loyalty to the Crown, and for their acts of valor received various honors and distinctions. Two of the name have been knights of the garter and their banners surrounded by Lee arms, may be seen in St. Georges Chapel, Windsor, Vide John Lee by S. M. Lee, p. 1.

There are many of the name in England who have obtained distinction, as is attested by the fact that so many of the family have been allowed crests.

In the Book of Crests, the name of Lee is credited with 19 different styles of crests: Lea 2, Legh 11, Leigh 22, Lye 1, Lege 1, or 56 in all, a distinguished list certainly.

These are some of the Lees who emigrated to America, as given by William Lee:

- 1st. John Leigh of Agawam, (Ipswich.) Mass., 1634.
- 2d. John Lee of Farmington, Ct., 1634.
- 3d. Thomas Lee of Saybrook, Ct., 1641.
- 4th. Richard Lee of Virginia, 1641.
- 5th. Thomas Lee of Ipswich, Ct., 1642.
- 6th. Henry Lee of Manchester, Mass., 1650.
- 7th. Walter Lee of Northampton, Mass., 1659.
- 8th. Thomas Lee of Boston, after 1700.
- 9th. William Lee of Yorktown, N. Y., 1675.
- 10th. Samuel Lee of Swansey, Mass., 1692.
- 11th. Thomas and Benjamin Lee, of Boston, 1765.

Samuel Lee of Watertown, Mass., and some of his descendants.

The first authentic notice of Samuel Lee is obtained from Bond, who mentions the birth of Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary Lee, of Watertown, Jan. 8, 1695-6. The next glimpse we get of him is found on the court Records of Deeds at Cambridge, vol. 9, p. 86. where is recorded the

deed describing the sale of a tract of farm land in Watertown, formerly a part of the estate of John Maddox, for £28 to John Brown and Samuel Lee, yeomen, both of Watertown, dated Oct. 4, 1704. In vol. 20, p. 73, of the same records is found a sale of 80 acres of land from Samuel and Mary Lee, of Weston, to Ebenezer Chadwick, for £346, dated Dec. 10, 1717. Weston was set off from Watertown in 1712. I have searched all available records, thus far in vain, for traces of the ancestry of Samuel Lee. It is possible that he was the son of Samuel Lee of Malden, who died there in 1676 and had several children, none however by the name of Samuel on record, but as he had several children whose names were not recorded, it is not known how many he had. As the case stands it is quite unlikely that the ancestry of our Samuel will ever be made known.

From Weston, Mass., we trace Samuel Lee to Killingly, Ct. On the records of that town we find that on Feb. 17, 1717-18, he bought 160 acres with buildings, of Joseph Dana for £240. This was probably the home farm in Killingly. Vide Killingly Records, vol. 2, p. 25. Jan. 10, 1720-21, he bought 500 acres of Samuel Cutler for £300. Vide Killingly Records, vol. 1, p. 166. Dec. 10, 1722, he bought of Michael Fellshaw, 200 acres for £200. Vide Killingly Records, vol. 2, p. 50. These several purchases made Samuel Lee the owner of 860 acres of land. He must have died a little prior to 1728, as in that year we find on the church records of Killingly that Mary, relict of Samuel Lee, was a member of the church. She died about 1732, when John Lee bought out the other heirs of the Lee estate for £210.

After the decease of Samuel and Mary Lee, the homestead was deeded by the other heirs to John Lee, April 5, 1732, from which we learn that he was a son of Samuel, and that the Lees, Cadys and Wilsons settled near each other, and that the families soon intermarried. The phraseology of this deed is curious and can be found in vol. 3, page 233 of the Killingly records.

Children of Samuel and Mary Lee, all probably born in Watertown, Mass.

- I. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 8, 1695-6; m. Dec. 4, 1718.
Thomas Whittemore.
2. II. John, b. about 1701 or 2.
- III. Abigail*, b. 1703-4; m. Mar. 20, 1723, Stephen Cady of Killingly, Ct., son of Capt. Joseph, son of Nicholas of Watertown, Mass. She died in Killingly, Oct. 18, 1782; he died there June 21, 1785. Vide Gen. of the Cady family in preparation by the writer. Their children were Samuel, Martha, Mercy, Isaiah, Sarah and Rhoda.
- IV. Mary, m. John Cumins, Jr.
3. V. Phineas.
- VI. Isaac; he remained many years in Killingly, but I have been unable to obtain any definite account of his family. It is certain he had a son Isaac, as on the record of deeds in Killingly it is mentioned that he gave his son Isaac 50 acres of land in 1765. There are also various records of land transactions in his name.

2. JOHN LEE², (*Samuel*¹) born about 1701-2; m. Mar. 13, 172-, (The last figure of date is obscure on the old church record) Margaret, daughter of James and Margaret Wilson, born Nov. 21, 1706, probably in Leicester, Mass.

John Lee spent the best part of his life in Killingly, Ct., where he was a large land owner and where he probably buried his wife. In June 1781 he removed to Vernon, Vt., where he died in 1784, at the house of his son Jesse. It is probable that his large family, with the exception of Jesse,

*Stephen and Abigail (*Lee*) Cady were the great, great grandparents of the writer of this sketch: Rhoda, the daughter of their son Samuel being his grandmother on the paternal side.

remained in Connecticut, and it is with Jesse's descendants that I am concerned. Children born in Killingly:

- I. Samuel, b. July 3, 1726.
- II. Margaret, b. June 18, 1728.
- III. Phebe, b. Aug. 28, 1730.
- IV. John, b. Oct. 8, 1732.
- V. Job, b. Oct. 26, 1734.
- VI. Simeon, b. Nov. 4, 1735, granted a pension in Indian Wars.
- VII. Jonathan, b. Oct. 31, 1737.
- VIII. James, b. Sept. 12, 1739.
4. IX. Jesse, b. Aug. 18, 1741.
- X. Hannah, b. Feb. 5, 1743.
- XI. Benjamin, b. July 7, 1746; Capt. in expedition against Louisburg, died in Vernon, Vt., June 28, 1816.
- XII. Wilson, d. Sept. 30, 1754, under ten years of age.
- XIII. Sibyl, d. Sept. 30, 1754, under ten years of age.

3. PHINEAS LEE², (*Samuel*¹) date of birth and marriage not ascertained. Little of his later history has come to hand. He married Jemima ——. Children born in Killingly:

- I. Samuel, b. June 4, 1730.
- II. Silas, b. Sept. 26, 1731.
- III. Phineas, b. Mar. 9, 1732.
- IV. Jemima, b. Oct. 28, 1734.
- V. Abigail, b. June 23, 1737.
- VI. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 27, 1739.
- VII. Huldah, b. Jan. 12, 1740.
- VIII. Elijah, b. Jan. 12, 1742.
- IX. Daniel, b. Aug. 26, 1744.
- X. Sabra, b. Feb. 23, 1745.
- XI. Joel, b. Dec. 28, 1747.
- XII. Rachel, b. May 27, 1750.
- XIII. Keziah, b. Aug. 13, 1754.
4. JESSE LEE, (*John*² *Samuel*¹), b. in Killingly, Ct., Aug.

18, 1741; m. Jan. 12, 1769, Eunice Morgan, b. Mar. 13, 1747. He went from Killingly, Ct., about 1780 to Vernon, Vt., when he purchased the farm where Chester Lee now lives. That part of the town was then mostly wilderness; he began at once to clear the land, and in 1782 erected the house still standing (1892) which is occupied at present by Charles Newton. He died July 11, 1816; she died July 22, 1824. Children:

- I. Asa, b. in Thompson, Ct., July 7, 1769, d. in Alleghany Co., N. Y., Mar. 21, 1861.
5. II. John, b. in Killingly, Ct., June 10, 1771.
6. III. Benjamin, b. in Ct., Mar. 1, 1773.
- IV. Joseph, b. in Ct., April 8, 1775; m. Patty Turner, had no children; d. in Michigan, Mar. 7, 1838.
- V. Mary, a twin sister of Joseph, m. Amos Parmer, d. in Michigan, Feb. 28, 1840.
- VI. Lucy, b. in Ct., Feb. 28, 1777; m. James Streeter of Vernon, d. there Feb. 7, 1866.
- VII. Eunice, b. in Vernon, Vt., May 9, 1780; m. Ebben Wright, d. in Canaan, Vt., Nov. 15, 1810.
7. VIII. Jesse, b. in Vernon, Vt., April 12, 1783.
8. IX. Eli, b. Dec. 16, 1785.
9. X. Caleb, b. July 17, 1787.

5. DEACON JOHN LEE, (*Jesse*³, *John*², *Samuel*¹), b. in Thompson Parish, Killingly, Ct., June 10, 1771; m. Mar. 19, 1798, Polly Peeler, b. Oct. 14, 1777. He died in Vernon, Vt., Feb. 13, 1868; she d. there June 26, 1869. He resided many years on the farm where his son George lived until his death a few years since in Vernon. Children b. in Vernon, Vt:

- I. Harriet, b. Mar. 8, 1799, d. July 27, 1800.
- II. Harriet, b. Dec. 4, 1801, m. Feb. 3, 1825, Nehemiah Brooks, Jr., b. Aug. 8, 1805, she d. in Vernon, Sept. 20, 1874, he d. there May 8, 1891.

- III. John, b. June 4, 1804, moved to Hartford, Conn., where he was living in 1891.
- IV. Polly, b. Apr. 9, 1806, m. Argalus Streeter.
- V. Eli, b. Apr. 24, 1808, unmarried, was murdered in Wingville, Ill.
- 10. VI. George W., b. July 9, 1810.
- VII. Rachel, b. Dec. 27, 1812, m. Aug. 26, 1833, David Streeter, b. Aug. 15, 1804.
- 11. VIII. Richard, b. Nov. 18, 1815,
- IX. Lucy, b. Nov. 30, 1820, m. Jan. 1, 1845, James G. Wetherhed, b. Jan. 29, 1818.
- X. Angeline, b. Oct. 24, 1817; m. Ransellear H. Hiseox. There were, I think, two other children who d. in infancy.

6. BENJAMIN LEE,⁴ (*Jesse*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*¹), born in Killingly, Ct., Mar. 1, 1773, m. Anna Henry, b. 1781. She d. Oct. 16, 1818. In his younger days he lived in Vernon, Vt., but d. in Nelson, N. Y., in 1853. Children:

- I. Sophia, b. Apr. 1801, d. Oct. 1844.
- II. Mary, b. Apr. 1803.
- III. Asa, b. Apr. 1805.
- IV. Eunice, b. Aug. 8, 1807. m. (1) —— Fuller (2) —— Sprague.
- V. Anna, b. Aug. —, 1809.
- VI. Aurelia, b. Feb. 22, 1811.
- VII. Joseph, b. Aug. —, 1814.
- VIII. Eli, b. Apr. 1816.
- IX. Benjamin, b. Aug. 17, 1818.

7. JESSE LEE,⁴ (*Jesse*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*¹), born in Vernon, Vt., Apr. 12, 1783; m. Polly Thayer, b. Dec. 19, 1789. He d. from an accident, Nov. 16, 1838, in Vernon, Vt. She d. 1863. He was born and died in the house his father built in Vernon, as before noted. Children born in Vernon:

- I. Sophia, b. July 17, 1809; m. July 4, 1833, Benjamin Harris Peeler. She d. Nov. 5, 1838.

12. II. Chester, b. Feb. 17, 1811.

III. Marcia, b. Sept. 27, 1812; m. Dec. 29, 1831,
Captain Sumner Titus, b. Apr. 21, 1805.
She d. Oct. 23, 1856. He d. Sept. 27,
1888.

8. MAJOR ELI LEE¹, (*Jesse*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*¹), born in Vernon, Dec. 16, 1785, m. Dec. 5, 1817, Rebekah Stebbins. He d. in Vernon, Nov. 11, 1881. She d. there March—, 1862. Mr. Lee was often elected to office in his native town, filling, in an acceptable manner, the position of Lister, Selectman, and Justice of the Peace, he was also chosen to represent the town in the Legislature some six years. Children:

I. Amanole Arethusa, b. Feb. 8, 1819, m. Feb. 11, 1840. R. S. Wood, b. Nov. 23, 1816. She d. in Canton, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1888. He d. June 3, 1880.

13. II. John Stebbins, b. Sept. 23, 1820.

14. III. Marshall, b. Aug. 30, 1822.

15. IV. Editha, b. June 1, 1825.

V. Harriet Rebecca, b. Mar. 31, 1828; unmarried, lives in Vernon.

VI. Eunice Diana, b. July 28, 1834, d. May 12, 1855.

9. CALEB LEE¹, (*Jesse*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*¹), born in Vernon, July 17, 1787; m. Eunice —: d. in Vernon, Mar. 28, 1828. After his death the family removed to Somers, Ct. Children:

I. Aurilla, b. Oct. 11, 1811; m. Dec. 4, 1829. Aaron Ellis. She d. Oct. 3, 1846. He d. Dec. 14, 1804.

II. Saphronia, b. Feb. 12, 1814; m. Nov. 29, 1834. Lester Davis. He b. Feb. 18, 1803.

III. Galana, b. Feb. 3, 1816; m. Nov. 29, 1834. Urvana Bartlett, b. Sept. 1, 1806. He d. Aug. 24, 1861.

16. IV. Charles, b. July 19, 1817.

17. V. Cyrus, b. Feb. 10, 1820.

18. VI. Caleb, b. Mar. 13, 1822.

VII. Chandler, b. —, unmarried. He was killed on the cars.

10. GEORGE WASHINGTON LEE⁵, (*Dea. John*,⁴ *Jesse*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*¹), born in Vernon, July 9, 1810; m. (1) Jan. 28, 1834, Harriet C. Elmer, b. in Vernon, 1812, d. Apr. 1, 1851; m. (2) Dec. 24, 1857, Edith E. Root, b. in Stafford, Ct., Jan. 16, 1822. He died Nov. 13, 1890, in the homestead where his father had lived so many years. Children b. in Vernon:

I. Harriet C., b. in Woodstock, Ct., Feb. 8, 1835, m. George E. Page. Resides in Springfield, Mass.

II. Henry George, b. in Vernon, Feb. 22, 1839, m. Lizzie —. Resides on the homestead.

III. Mary Rosana, b. Dec. 15, 1841; m. Joseph Felch. Resides in Springfield, Mass.

IV. Alfred Ashly, b. Feb. 12, 1848; m. Ella M. Kendall, he d. Feb. 19, 1875. No children.

V. Edith Allen, b. June 30, 1857, d. Dec. 27, 1883.

VI. Cora Adell, b. July 29, 1860, d. Aug. 17, 1878.

11. RICHARD LEE,⁵ (*Dea. John*,⁴ *Jesse*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*¹), born Nov. 18, 1815; m. Jan. 27, 1857, Clara Flagg, b. Jan. 27, 1839. Children:

I. Eli Harrison, b. July 8, 1840. Resides in Hartford.

II. Frances Harriet, b. July 2, 1842. Resides in Hartford.

12. CHESTER LEE,⁵ (*Jesse*,⁴ *Jesse*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*¹), born in Vernon, Feb. 17, 1811; m. Dec. 5, 1833, Lydia Crouch, b. in Brattleboro, Vt., July 4, 1809. He is still living (1892) on the homestead of his grandfather in a modern house built by himself a short distance from his first dwelling. Children:

19. I. Edwin Oscar, b. Oct. 9, 1834.

II. Flora Dulcena, b. Mar. 21, 1836, d. Apr. 11, 1885.

III. Olive Malissa, b. Oct. 16, 1840, m. Dec. 7, 1865, Oliver Hale Mason, b. Apr. 22, 1830. He d. Feb. 20, 1891.

13. REV. JOHN STEBBINS LEE,⁵ D. D. (*Eli¹, Jesse³, John², Samuel¹*), born in Vernon, Sept. 23, 1820; m. Feb. 22, 1848, Elmira Bennett of Westmoreland, N. H., b. Sept. 3, 1821. His early love for knowledge shaped his future career, and determined him to take a collegiate course. He graduated from Amherst College in 1845, was ordained to the ministry June 1847, has been pastor of several Universalist societies, and principal at several seminaries. Moved to Canton, N. Y., in April 1859, where he became Principal of the collegiate department of the St. Lawrence University. Seeking rest from his labors, he went abroad in 1868 and traveled extensively in Europe and the holy land. In 1871 he published a volume entitled "Nature and Art in the Old World or Sketches of Travel in Europe and the Orient." Later he published "Sacred Cities, narrative and descriptive, and historical." He has also been a frequent contributor to the various publications of the Universalist press. In 1869 he was made Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Biblical Antiquities in St. Lawrence University, which position he still holds (1892). In 1875, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Buchret College, Akron, O. The sterling worth of Dr. Lee and his children, all of whom have obtained honorable distinction, adds lustre to the name of Lee and honor to the town where the family took root. Children:

I. Ida Elmira, b. in Lebanon, N. H., June 11, 1850; d. in Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 19, 1851.

II. Leslie Alexander, b. in Woodstock, Vt., Sept. 24, 1852; graduated from St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., in 1872, now Professor of Biology and Geology in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., has been

for several years connected with the Government Fish Commission at Woods Hole, Mass., was in charge of the Government expedition in the steamer Albatross around Cape Horn to San Francisco, in 1887-8, and also of the Bowdoin Scientific Expedition to the coast of Labrador and up Grand River in 1891. In this expedition some very important discoveries were made which will add much to the fame of the rising professor. He m. Aug. 1877, Elizabeth Tibbitts Almy of New Bedford, Mass. Their children are, (1) Lydia Knowlton, b. in New Bedford, Nov. 15, 1879, (2) Richard Almy, b. in Brunswick, May 11, 1886, (3) Elizabeth Berkley, b. in Berkley, Cal., Mar. 16, 1888.

- III. John Clarence, b. in Woodstock, Vt., Oct. 15, 1856; graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1876, from Harvard University in 1878, now Professor of History and Practical Theology in Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. He graduated from Canton Theological School in 1880 and preached at Perry, N. Y., and St. Albans, Vt. He m. Lucy Helena Crimitt of Hyde Park, Mass., and has one child, Cutlibert Crimitt.
- IV. Frederic Schiller, b. in Canton, N. Y., June 16, 1859, graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1878, studied four years in John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1885; studied in Leipsic University, Germany, one year; was instructor in Biology in Bryn Mawr College, Penn., four years, and is now Demonstrator of

Physiology in the Medical Department of Columbia College, New York City.

V. Florence Josephine, b. in Canton, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1862, passed a five years course in St. Lawrence University and graduated in 1882; studied music in New York city one year, and three years in Leipsic, Germany, and six months in London; is now a professional vocalist and concert singer and instructor in voeal music in the Conservatory of Music, Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

VI. Lulu Gertrude Lottie, b. in Canton, N. Y., July 15, 1864, studied five years in St. Lawrence University and graduated in 1885, took a three years course in art, in the Art League of New York City, and is now lecturer in Teachers' Institute and teacher of Drawing in the State Normal School, Fredonia, N. Y.

14. MARSHALL LEE,⁵ (*Eli*,⁴ *Jesse*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*,¹) born in Vernon, Aug. 30, 1822; m. Jan. 1, 1852, Elizabeth Lyman, of Northfield, b. Oct. 18, 1822, she d. Feb. 28, 1875; m. (2) June 4, 1878, Polly Allen, b. Oct. 13, 1828. He resides in Vernon, Vt. Children:

I. Ida Elizabeth, b. June 30, 1853, d. Sept. 24, 1869.

II. Emma Diana, b. Apr. 21, 1855, d. Aug. 30, 1872.

III. Forest Marshall, b. Jan. 19, 1857, d. July 23, 1869.

IV. Minnie Sarah, b. June 30, 1858, m. Feb. 19, 1885, Gerome C. Eager. They reside in Pere, So. Dacota.

V. Charles Frank, b. Jan. 7, 1862, d. Mar. 17, 1863.

15. EDITHA LEE,⁵ (*Eli*,⁴ *Jesse*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*,¹) born in

Vernon, June 1, 1825; m. Jan. 5, 1847, Addison Whithed, b. in Vernon, Jan. 30, 1824. Mr. Whithed has been a prominent man of affairs in Vernon for many years, has been Town Clerk from 1857 to the present time, Postmaster from 1860 to the present, Representative 1872 to 1875. Children:

- I. Isadore Elmina, b. June 22, 1849, m. May 14, 1878, Charles F. Kenny, b. Jan. 4, 1847.
- II. Hamilton Lee, b. Mar. 6, 1854, m. Sept. 3, 1885, Nellie Houghton.
- III. Ernest Addison, b. Oct. 18, 1856, d. Oct. 14, 1871.

16. CHARLES LEE⁵, (*Caleb*⁴, *Jesse*³, *John*², *Samuel*¹.) born July 19, 1817; m. May 13, 1841, Harriet S. Beckworth, b. Sept. 3, 1820. Resides in Somers, Ct. Children:

- I. Harriet Cornelia, b. Mar. 11, 1842, d. Sept. 10, 1860.
- II. Charles Cornelius, b. Mar. 20, 1845; m. Jan. 25, 1865, Ostella Crosby, b. Aug. 2, 1847.
- III. Henry Chandler, b. July 29, 1850.

17. CYRUS LEE⁵, (*Caleb*⁴, *Jesse*³, *John*², *Samuel*¹.) born Feb. 10, 1820; m. Mar. 9, 1843, Sarah C. Cady, b. Mar. 9, 1821. He resides in Hampden, Mass. Children:

- I. Sarah Elizabeth, b. May 16, 1844; m. W. S. Bass.
- II. Warren Francis, b. Nov. 7, 1845, d. Jan. 20, 1851.
- III. Hannah Sophia, b. Aug. 1, 1848; m. E. French.
- IV. Francis Adelia, b. Mar. 11, 1851; m. J. Adams.
- V. John Myron, b. Jan. 31, 1853; m. Dec. 25, 1877, died in Colorado.
- VI. Albert William, b. Dec. 3, 1855, m. Mar. 9, 1880, Lizzie B. Parsons, resides in Hampden, Mass.
- VII. Alice Henrietta, b. Mar. 22, 1858, now a resident of Hampden, Mass., unmarried.
- VIII. Homer Warren, b. Oct. 21, 1862, m. May 12, 1886, Nellie Griswold.

IX. Josephine Louise, b. Feb. 24, 1865, m. Jan. 3, 1888, Henry Palmer.

18. CALEB LEE⁵, (*Caleb*,⁴ *Jesse*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*¹), born Mar. 13, 1822; m. Mar. 20, 1847, Ann A. M. Topliff, b. in Wellington, Ct., Oct. 25, 1830. Resides in Somers, Ct. Children:

I. Caleb Gerome, b. in Wellington, Ct., June 18, 1849.

II. George Leonard, b. in Somers, Ct., Oct. 26, 1852.

III. Julia Ann, b. in Somers, Jan. 7, 1855.

IV. Emma Amelia, b. July 24, 1859.

19. EDWIN OSCAR LEE⁶, (*Chester*,⁵ *Jesse*,⁴ *Jesse*,³ *John*² *Samuel*¹), born in Vernon, Vt., Oct. 9, 1834; m. Mar. 7, 1860, Sarah DeEtte Shipman, b. May 20, 1838. He resides near his father on the old Lee homestead, has been Justice of the Peace many years and held various town offices. Children born in Vernon, excepting the youngest who was b. in Franklin, N. J.:

I. Edwin Massena, b. June 21, 1862.

II. William Shipman, b. Aug. 21, 1864; d. May 27, 1887, in Topolobampo, State of Sinaloa, Mexico, where he was a member of the Owens Colony.

III. Bertha, b. Aug. 5, 1866; m. Sept. 1, 1892, Frank E. Aldrich of Northfield.

IV. Harvey Chester, b. Dec. 5, 1873.

THE PLANTATION OF PISCATAQUA.—Kittery, Maine, originally comprised, besides its present territory, that of the following towns, namely, Eliot, Berwick, South Berwick and North Berwick, all of which was known at the time of the first settlement, in 1623, as a portion of the region lying partly in New Hampshire and partly in Maine, called the Plantation of Piscataqua. The name Kittery was probably given to it by Champernowne, or by Alexander Shapleigh.

Notes and Queries

Notes.

AN OLD SPINET.—One of the most interesting relics of antediluvian date in New England, is an old piano or spinet now owned by Mrs. Alexander Perry, of Bristol, R. I. This old instrument is of the spinet type and is 372 years old. It is thought to be the oldest spinet harpsichord in existence. It is the product of John Hitchcock of London, England, and bears the date of 1520 upon the front over the key board. In the South Kensington Museum there is an instrument of the same make which has been carefully preserved, and which is always an object of curiosity to visitors. This instrument bears the date of 1521, and was made at Bologna. The conservatoire at Paris is also the proud possessor of a similar instrument, which is a source of envy to antiquarians, and was made two years after the Bologna instrument on exhibition at Kensington.

As there appears to be no record of the existence of any instrument previous to 1520, it is quite safe to say that the spinet piano in Rhode Island is the oldest in the world.

In outward appearance the instrument is similar to the grand piano of today, although much smaller, but the mechanism presents a striking contrast to the modern pianoforte. It is similar to a small harpsichord with one string to each note, and the action is very peculiar. The strings are set in vibration by points of quills elevated on wooden uprights known as jacks, as a depression of the keys causes the points to pass upward, producing a tone similar to that

of a harp. Springs are used to draw the quills back into position. The key board is arranged in a manner similar to the modern piano.

The spinet instrument followed what was known as the clavichord, the tone of which, although weak, was capable, unlike that of the harpsichord or spinet, of increase or decrease, reflecting the finest gradations of the touch of the player. In this power of expression it was without rival until the piano was invented. The early history of the clavichord previous to the 15th century, rests in profound obscurity, but it is said that there is one bearing the date 1520, having four octaves without the D sharp and G sharp notes. The spinet was the invention of Venetia Spinetta. The most celebrated makers were Joanes Antonius Boffo, Venice, 1574; Andrew Ruckers, Antwerp, 1614; and Pascal Tucker, 1786. The introduction of iron quill points and adaptation to the oblong case Spinetta instrument, it is thought dated back to 1503, and the instrument in Rhode Island is undoubtedly one of the first made by Hitchcock.

The Rhode Island spinet was formerly the property of Mrs. Perry's eldest sisters, Mrs. Pinckney and Mrs. Bogert, and was a gift to them from an uncle, Capt. Gilbert Richmond, in 1838. It is not known when Capt. Richmond came into possession of it. A memorandum on the back of the front board shows that the instrument was repaired in Boston in the early part of the present century.

PACKARD FAMILY.—English genealogists are often at a loss to know the grounds on which statements are made by Americans who look up family history. One such instance it is the object of the present note to set forth. Samuel Packard, it is said, emigrated from Wymondham (pronounced Windham), Norfolk, and settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1638. The parish register of Wymondham has been examined line by line, from its commencement in 1615 to the end of 1638, and the name Packard is not once found. The name Poaker occurs in several entries, of which the earliest

is that of the marriage in 1616 of "Robert Poaker alias Saddler and Jane Arnall, Sept. 14." There are the baptismal records of children of the marriage, and there are the two following burial entries:

1624. Robt. Poaker died excommunicate and was buried out of sanctuary the same day. [i. e. April 19.]

1628. The widdow Poaker alias Saddler, Sept. 26.

In 1634 is the baptism of a daughter of one Edmond Packett. This negative evidence is not to be taken for more than it implies, for the parochial register though the first and chief is not the sole authority, and Samuel Packard may have been born before 1615. But it is perfectly clear that a writer is bound to give his authority when he knows, or (which is the same thing) ought to know that the parish register does not support his statement.

E. Y.

FROM NEWPORT TO BOSTON IN 1769.—The "New England Town and County Almanac for 1769," printed in Providence "and sold wholesale and retail by Sarah Goddard and John Carter at Shakespear's head," says, "Mr. Peter Mumford, Post Rider, leaves Newport with the Western and Southern mails on Friday morning, arrives at Providence the same night, sets out for Boston on Saturday morning, which he reaches at night, and returns with the Boston Mail on Monday, performing his stage once a week.

In the same almanac we read that "The Norwich coach comes once a week from Mr. Azariah Lathrop's in Norwich, to Dr. Samuel Carew's on the west side of the Great Bridge in Providence, where travellers will meet with the best entertainment. The stage performed in a day." "The Providence coaches kept by Mr. Thomas Sabin and Knight Dexter, Esq., go twice a week from Providence to Boston, performing their respective stages in a day."

H. M. B.

A CURIOUS TITLE FOR A SERMON.—Among the many interesting pamphlets published during the last century, there

is one which bears the most curious title of any I have seen. It is as follows:

A
SERMON
ON THE
ACURSED THING

That hinders success and victory in WAR,

Occasioned by the Defeat of Hon. EDWARD BRADDOCK, Esq; General of all the *English* Forces in *North America*, who was mortally wounded in an engagement with the *French*, and *Indians*, near Fort *DuQuesne*, and died of his wounds the third Day after the Battle; which was fought *July 9, 1755*.

Published at the Request of the HEARERS,

By WILLIAM VINALL, A. M.,

Pastor of the First Congregational Church in RHODE ISLAND.

Rom. viii: 31. If GOD be with us who can be against us?

Psa. lx. ult. Give us help from trouble: for vain is the Help of man.

Through GOD shall we do valiantly: For he it is that shall tread down our enemies.

NEWPORT:

Printed by James Franklin, at the Printing Office at the Town School House. 1755.

Mr. Vinall was a native of Boston and graduated from Yale College in 1737. He succeeded Rev. Mr. Clapp as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Newport, R. I., in 1746, where he remained until 1768. He died in 1781, at the age of 63.

J. P. T.

Queries.

1. CAPT. DAVID ROBINSON.—I desire information respecting the Revolutionary service of Capt. David Robinson, who was born in 1749, died in Glastonbury, Conn., Nov. 15, 1826, and was buried there. He was a sailor and at one time owned a small sloop. He is believed to have been held a prisoner by the British on board the notorious "Jersey" in Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, New York. Any person who can furnish a list of the names of the prisoners who were held on that vessel will confer a favor by communicating with

P. O. Box, 1001, New York City. CHARLES E. ROBINSON.

2. ROBINSON-CUTTER.—Information solicited respecting the ancestry of William Robinson, of Cambridge, Watertown, and Concord, Mass., who married Elizabeth Cutter, a daughter of Richard Cutter of Cambridge, Mass. Where and when was this William Robinson born, and what was the date of his marriage? Also what was the date of the birth of his eldest child, Elizabeth? His second child, Hannah Ann, was born in Watertown, July 13, 1671, and died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 5, 1672.

P. O. Box 1001, New York City. CHAS. E. ROBINSON.

3. BIGELOW-GARDINER.—Can anyone give me the record of marriage of Jabez Bigelow, of New Lebanon, N. Y., (born at Pittsfield, Mass.) and Almy Gardiner or Gardner, said to have been of Providence, R. I.? The marriage must have been somewhere near the year 1790.

I take this occasion to say that extensive search has failed to bring to light the deed apparently relied upon by the late H. G. Somerby, to show the connection of the Begeley or Bageley family of Wrentham, Co. Suffolk, England, with the well-known Bagnley family of Cheshire. John "Bigelow," Watertown, Mass., 1636 (circ.)-1703, ancestor of all the Bigelows, was in fact John Bageley, born at Wrentham, England, in Feb. 1616-17. See deed to him Suffolk Reg-

Boston) vol. 1, p. 46, of land which he owned in Watertown down to his death.

209 *Washington St., Boston.* MELVILLE M. BIGELOW.

4 PARISH-FOSTER.—In a note on page 167 of the second edition of Thurston Genealogies, recently issued, the statement is made that “Eunice Foster was the consort of Elijah Parish, and died Dec. 13, 1799, aged 66. She was daughter of Nathan Foster, and granddaughter of Dea. Josiah Standish, who was grandson of Capt. Miles Standish, military commander of the colony which landed at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620. Her eldest son was Rev. Elijah Parish of Byfield, Mass. Her second son was the Rev. Ariel Parish, of Manchester, Mass., who died May 20, 1794, aged 30. Her only daughter was Mrs Philomela, wife of Stephen Thurston, the father of Ariel Standish Thurston.” Where can an account of this Parish family be found.

St. Louis, Mo.

J. T.

5. RICHARD SCOTT'S BIBLE.—Frederic A. Holden, Esq., in his Genealogy of the Descendants of Banfield Capron, published in 1859, in giving some account of the family of Richard Scott, who was an early settler of Providence, R. I., and later occupied what was known as Smith's garrison house near Smithfield, R. I., says, “In the course of my inquiry I found the Bible which is supposed to have been Richard Scott's originally. It is in two large quarto volumes, and appears to be very ancient. It is now [1859] owned by my aunt, A. Wilkinson, who is the granddaughter of the said Sylvanus Scott” [son of Richard]. In this Bible, Mr Holden found a record of the children of Sylvanus, which he gives as follows:

John, b. September 30, 1694.

Catharine, b. March 31, 1696.

Joseph, b. August 15, 1697.

Rebecca, b. February 11, 1699.

Esther, b. December 5 ' 0.

Sylvanus, b. June 20, 1702.

Joanna, b. December 11, 1703.

Charles, b. August 23, 1705.

Sarah, b. June 15, 1707.

Jeremiah, b. March 11, 1709.

Nathaniel, b. April 19, 1711.

It would be interesting to know who is now the owner of the Scott Bible, and where it can be seen. Has any extensive record of this family been published?

6. FISK-FASSETT.—Can any of the readers of this magazine give me the place and date of birth of Stephen Fisk, who married, June 29, 1758, Anna Green, of Hardwick, Mass. He died in Greenwich, Mass., Oct. 20, 1764. I should also like the date and place of birth of Patrick Fassett who removed from Malden, Mass., to Billerica, Mass., in 1679.

Box 238, Chicago, Ill.

W. P. BAXTER.

7. HAMMOND.—Can any of the readers of this magazine send me the address of any living descendant, or information concerning Capt. Elnathan Hammond who resided in Newport, R. I., about 1703, or of Thomas Hammond who resided there about 1750 and married Rebecca Paine, having children, 1, Paine; 2, Nathaniel; 3, Benjamin; 4, Thomas. Any information concerning other Hammonds of New England origin, especially those who are believed to have descended from William Hammond who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1632, or from Thomas Hammond who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1634, and removed to Newton, Mass., in 1650, will be thankfully received by one who is working on their Genealogy.

66 Cherry St., Oneida, N. Y.

F. S. HAMMOND.

8. WINSOR.—Where can be found an account of the family of Samuel Winsor who was the pastor of the first Baptist Church of Providence, R. I., from 1733 to 1759: and was succeeded by his son Samuel, who was ordained June 21, 1759, and continued his pastorate until 1771?

W.



Editor's Drawer

OUR MAGAZINE.—We wish to impress upon the minds of all interested in New England local, church and family history, that the pages of this magazine are open for the discussion of historical matters. The department devoted to notes and queries can be made an interesting and valuable one, and we respectfully invite those of our friends who have “nuts to crack,” to send their queries for publication, giving their own names and addresses that answers may be sent direct. Papers read before Historical Societies are solicited, and articles on family history will be welcome.

LOST OPPORTUNITY.—It is to be regretted that the American Historical Association did not celebrate, in some way, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, while the absence of the usual annual meeting during 1892 looks very much as if that society intended to ignore the event. The association will, however, hold a meeting this year at Chicago; but what will the future historian think of this generation, when in 1992, he finds, while consulting the newspapers of one hundred years before, that an association organized to keep alive the memory of historical events, celebrated one of the most important, one year too late?

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS ON LOCAL HISTORY.—There are many, very many, historic towns in New England, and one of that number, Salem, Mass., has the good fortune to have for its chief magistrate a gentleman, who not only looks sharply after its welfare, but who is deeply interested in its

history. At a recent meeting of the Teachers' Association held in Salem, Mayor Rantoul was present and spoke on local events, taking up a number of topics closely identified with everyday life in the centre of that city. His Honor no doubt felt that such a subject on such an occasion was a little out of order, as he stated that he did not know whether or not to apologize for introducing it, but he was not disposed to yield to the too common view that to spend a few precious moments in talking of the past, or in studying the history of one's own birthplace, was a waste of time.

This event brings to our mind the question of offering prizes in our public schools for the best essay on local history. We too often find graduates of our High Schools totally ignorant of the most common events in the history of their native town, and many who are unacquainted with the form of town, city or state government under which they live, while they may be familiar with Roman and French history and have at their tongues end the names of every King and Queen of England from Egbert to Victoria.

Is it not the duty of our Historical Societies to remedy this evil, and as an incentive to stimulate the study of this branch in our schools, why not offer a prize for the best essay on local history? We will be pleased to contribute the first five dollar bill to that society in New England who will, in any form, carry out this idea.

THE OLD STATE HOUSE, AND THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH, BOSTON.—Many of the larger cities of New England are just now wrestling with the question of preserving or destroying their historic buildings. Boston has on its hands a problem, to solve which in favor of the present necessities of the case would arouse the patriotism of her older citizens. The narrow streets of that city, which are but the outgrowth of the cowpaths of the early settlers, are too contracted for the business which has forced its way in the heart of the city, and as a result two historic buildings are in the way of improvement and in danger of being destroyed. Already the

old State House and the old South Church stand alone, in their respective neighborhoods, as relics of the past. While Boston cannot afford to lose them, neither can she afford to let them remain where they are. Would it not be a stroke of policy on her part to take them down and rebuild them, exactly as they were, on the Common, where they could remain undisturbed, and certainly better protected, for ages to come. There the veneration for them would increase and the interest in the study of local history would be promoted among that class of people who today look upon such matters as a hinderance to the improvement which time and a more thickly settled community demands.

Every town and city, large or small, has some building of historic interest. It seems to us that these should be preserved, (and it may be necessary to remove them from their original sites in order to do so) and made a centre for the collection of local relics of the past, and thus form a museum which would soon become as important as the Public Library.

KEARSAGE MOUNTAIN, N. H.—It has often occurred to us to ask why that charming pyramid, near North Conway, N. H., is so often called Mount Kearsarge. In early colonial times it was known as "Pequawket," and later "Kiarsarge," *Pequawket* is a name which belongs to that locality, while *Kearsarge* is a name given, not only to a mountain near Warner, N. H., but to certain land in that vicinity, and *Kiarsarge* a contortion of *Hezekiah Sargent*, who, tradition says, trapped on the mountain, near North Conway, and held the ground so exclusively that it became known first as *Kiarsargent's mountain*, and later, *Kiarsage*.

We find the name *Kiarsarge* used by Belknap and Morse, in describing the North Conway mountain, and by many writers of more recent date, but of late *Kearsarge* has become quite common, and recent guides give *Kearsarge* village, *Kearsarge* street and *Kearsarge* Hotel, as well as *Kearsarge*

mountain, all within the domain once known as Pequawket, near the Saco river.

It appears that the smaller mountain near Warner has a clear title to its name, as we find that a certain portion of land nearby was known, more than one hundred years ago, as Kearsarge Gore, which in 1799 was annexed to the town of Warner. In that year Abner Watkins, Benjamin Cass and Foster Goodwine, Selectmen of Kearsarge Gore, petitioned to the Legislature of New Hampshire, to change the time of the annual meeting of the "citizens of the Gore" from the first of March to some later date, because "it is almost impossible at that time of the year to pass [over the roads] as we are obliged to travel seventeen or eighteen miles to get together on meeting day, by reason of *Kearsarge Mountain* cutting off the communication from one to another."

Starr King, in his *White Hills, 1859*, speaks of the "charming *Kiarsarge*." In connection with his description of North Conway, he says, "And nearer, on the north east, its base but two miles distant, swells the symmetrical *Kiarsarge*, the queenly mountain of New Hampshire, which, when the Indian titles were expunged from the great range, should have been christened 'Martha Washington.' The true Indian name is Pequawket."

Ward and others, who have but recently written on the subject of the White Mountains, call the North Conway Mountain, Kearsarge, and thus we lose to memory not only the good old Indian name Pequawket, but the old trapper, Hezekiah Sargent, is forgotten in the attempt to rob the smaller mountain of its name. The question naturally arises why should we have two mountains in New Hampshire with the same name?



Literary Notes

BARTLETT GENEALOGY.—Mr. Thomas Edward Bartlett, of New Haven, Conn., has recently issued an account of John Bartlett, of Weymouth, Mass., and Cumberland, R. I., and his descendants.

RECORDS OF THE PEMBERTON FAMILY.—This book, privately printed, is by a lady of Westerly, R. I., and is another instance where a short sketch will be appreciated, the Pembertons having been conspicuous in New England history.

THE DRAPERS IN AMERICA.—The author of this work, Mr. T. W. M. Draper, has gathered quite an extensive account of the Draper family, from James "the Puritan" to the present time. The book is well printed, and contains a number of portraits and plates, that of the author forming the frontispiece. John Polhemus Printing Co., New York.

THE RECORD OF MY ANCESTRY.—Rev. Frederick W. Bailey, D. D., of Worcester, Mass., has issued a very ingeniously arranged album for recording one's ancestry. The work is the result of a long experience and must find its way into universal use by those who wish to preserve family genealogies. Cloth \$3.00, Morocco, \$6.50.

CHRIST CHURCH, WEST HAVEN, CONN., celebrated its 150th anniversary in November, 1892. The *Columbian Register*, published at New Haven, gave an interesting sketch of this church in its issue of Nov. 10, 1892. Cuts of the churches of 1740 and 1892, together with portraits of Samuel Johnson, the first pastor, Bishop Seabury, Bishop Williams, and Rev. Hobart B. Whitney, the present pastor, illustrate the article.

DAVID ALDEN'S DAUGHTER AND OTHER STORIES OF COLONIAL TIMES.—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, have issued another of their popular series of historical novels, by Jane G. Austin. Mrs. Austin has discovered a rich mine in literature and has awakened more interest in the history of colonial times than any other writer of historical novels for many a day. Her latest—*David Alden's Daughter and Other Stories of Colonial Times*—is as interesting as any of this series.

NEW HAMPSHIRE EARLY HISTORY.—Volume 20 of the "Early State Papers of New Hampshire," edited and compiled by Albert S. Batch.

ellor, has been published. This work, which is one of the most valuable of the State's Historical series, includes the constitution of 1784, journals of the legislature and records of the council from June, 1784 to June, 1787, with extracts from the official records relating to the formation, promulgation and adoption of the constitution. It also contains biographical sketches of Gov. John Langdon, Gen. John Sullivan and others.

MEN AND THE GLACIAL PERIOD.—In these days everyone is interested in ancestry, yet the roots of family trees have not struck down to the glacial period and we are left to wonder regarding the manners and customs of our ancestors in the remote age of ice. Prof. G. Frederick Wright, D. D., L. L. D., tells us, in a neat little volume, who and what those ancestors were, in simple, entertaining and popular style. His fascinating narrative is reinforced by numerous illustrations. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 12 mo. cloth \$1.75.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF THE HARTFORD BANK.—The Hartford, Conn., National Bank recently completed a century of its existence. The Bank was organized in June, 1792, at which time only four state banks were in existence. A history of the bank has been prepared at the request of the directors by P. H. Woodward. Much matter illustrating the financial history of the nation, as well as of Connecticut, has been incorporated in the sketch. Biographical sketches of the founders of the bank are also given. 8 vo. pp. 175.

THE SCAMMON FAMILY OF MAINE.—Mr. Benjamin N. Goodale, of Saco, Maine, has compiled a sketch of this family, which he modestly calls "Material for a genealogy of the Scammon family in Maine." It is, in fact, a carefully compiled record of Humphrey Scammon and his descendants for several generations. It is from such pamphlets as this that we gather much of the family history of New England, and it is hoped that all who have in mind the idea of publishing a genealogy of their families, will follow Mr. Goodale's example, and give us, first, a short sketch, in pamphlet form, that all interested may make such corrections and additions that may come to their knowledge. Mr. Goodale will be glad to receive further information relating to the family. This neatly printed pamphlet is from the press of the Salem Press Publishing and Printing Co., of Salem, Mass.

THURSTON GENEALOGIES.—A second edition of the Thurston Genealogies, compiled by Brown Thurston of Portland, Maine, has been published in the form of a large volume of some 760 pages. It was the intention of the author simply to reproduce the first edition with additions and corrections, but as the work went on much new material accumulated, and Mr. Thurston was forced to omit 113 pages of the first issue. Mr. Thurston has spent 17 years upon the history of his family, and has collected many valuable and interesting historical and biographical sketches, which make it a readable book as well as one of reference. It contains 10,500 numbered names of Thurstons and children of Thurstons, also

thousands of names not numbered but descendants bearing other names, thus embracing every one that this long search has brought to light. Cloth \$5.00, Half Turkey, gilt edges, \$7.50.

THE OLDEST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NEW ENGLAND—The January number of the New England Magazine contains an interesting article on St. Pauls church of Wickford, R. I., the oldest Episcopal church in New England, by Alice Morse Earle. The illustrations accompanying the article are from photographs by Louis A. Holman, and consist of the following, viz: Approach to Wickford by the Bridge; Door of the old Church; St. Pauls Church, Wickford, R. I.; The Communion Service; Interior of the old church; Cross to Rev. Dr. McSparran on the old site of the church; The sexton's house on the old site of the church; Rev. Dr. McSparran; Mrs. McSparran; Birth-place of Gilbert Stuart; Fac-simile of Record of Gilbert Stuarts' Baptism; Stairway in Robinson House; Stone Fireback in Robinson House; The Robinson House; The McSparran House: "As quaint a character as Rhode Island has ever produced;" Cocumscussue-the Smythe Updike House.

GERMAN ALLIED TROOPS, 1776-83.—Joel Munsell's sons, Albany, have recently issued "The German Allied Troops in the North American War of Independence," 1776-1783, translated and abridged from the German of Max Von Eeiking, by J. G. Rosengarten, Esq. This is No. 19 of "Munsell's Historical Series." The original was published in Hanover, in 1863, in two volumes of 379 and 271 pages. The work as translated and abridged, still remains full of interesting details as to the German troops serving in America. Leaving out all that relates to the general history of the Revolution, there is much that is likely to have value for special students of American history, and to them this work is submitted as a contribution that cannot but serve to give a better idea of the actual facts of the part taken by the German soldiers in the British Army, in the struggle for American independence, than can easily be gathered from other sources. Without this volume a library devoted to the American Revolution, would be incomplete.

AMERICAN HISTORY LEAFLETS, colonial and constitutional, edited by Albert Bushnell Hart and Edward Channing, of Harvard University, published by A. Lovell & Co., New York. These Leaflets are designed to promote the scientific method of studying history from its documents, and furnish in convenient form and at a moderate price copies of original documents that have become famous in our colonial and constitutional history as the outcome of some important crisis, or as exponents of the theories underlying our form of government.

In selecting the documents, the Editors have chosen those that will be of substantial value in studying the development of American history. Each Leaflet contains a brief historical introduction and bibliography to aid further investigation by the student. During 1892 six Leaflets were published. Price for the set 30 cents. The publishers announce that the

series will be continued. Subscriptions for 1893 will be received at 30 cents for 12 numbers, to be issued bi-monthly.

BULL'S MEMOIRS OF RHODE ISLAND—The Memoirs of Rhode Island, 1636-1783, compiled by the late Henry Bull Esq., of Newport, R. I., are about to receive the attention that their importance demands. They were originally issued in the Rhode Island Republican, a weekly paper, published in Newport, beginning January 1832 and ending with the number for December 19, 1838, and republished in the Newport Mercury 1854-1861. If sufficient encouragement is received the Newport Historical Society proposes to publish the memoirs in book form, thus enabling all who are interested in Rhode Island history to possess a copy of these valuable papers, which will probably be issued in two volumes sometime during this year. The Newport Historical Society expects to issue a volume of collections annually, Bull's Memoirs being the first of the series. Correspondence relating thereto should be addressed to the Librarian of the Newport (R. I.) Historical Society.

THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL CALENDAR, is a work of special interest to Rhode Islanders. It is printed in four colors, contains, beside the monthly calendars, the following illustrations:

THE DEATH OF KING PHILIP, at Mount Hope, 1676, on the spot marked by the monument erected by the Rhode Island Historical Society.

THE PALATINE LIGHT, Block Island, celebrated by Whittier in his poem, "The Palatine."

THE BURNING OF THE GASPEE, including the Historic Sabin House, and the Chase of the Sloop Hannah.

CAPTURE OF GEN. PRESCOTT, the Commander at Newport, by the Continental Troops under Col. Barton, July 9, 1777.

THE OLD ROBINSON HOUSE, Narragansett, R. I., connected with a most romantic drama in the history of South County.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. This includes the Statue at Newport: the transfer of his flag at the Battle of Lake Erie, from the Lawrence to the Niagara, September 10, 1813; the house at Newport which he bought and lived in after his return.

Published by Preston and Rounds, Providence, R. I. \$1.00.

THE HISTORY OF MAINE, originally written by John S. C. Abbott, has been carefully revised throughout, and five chapters of new matter have been added by Edward H. Elwell, late editor of the Portland Transcript. The first edition of this work was issued 17 years ago and for more than 12 years has been out of print. The publishers in their notice say:

"This edition has been under the careful supervision of Mr. Edward H. Elwell, than whom no man in the State was better fitted for the task. He had long been editor of the Portland Transcript and was a critical observer of the topography, material, educational and political condition of Maine. Every page has been carefully scrutinized, corrections and additions have been made, and five new chapters added upon subjects not treated upon in the first edition, viz., resources and industries, morals and

religion, population, education, politics. The death of Mr. Elwell shortly after completing this work is a loss and bereavement to every intelligent citizen of Maine." This second edition contains 608 large octavo pages, on good clear type and has 55 illustrations. The frontispiece is a portrait of Mr. Elwell. Published by Brown Thurston Company, Portland, Maine. Cloth \$3.50.

A LONG NEW ENGLAND ROADS.—Harper and Brothers, New York, have recently issued an interesting volume, by W. C. Prime, L. L. D., which cannot fail to please all lovers of nature, and especially those who have travelled through New England. Mr. Prime has for many years been a visitor to our western countries, the Green Mountains of Vermont and the White Hills of New Hampshire and has familiarized himself with our landscapes, our forests and our people. This work furnishes many facts and much advice to those who travel by road, in their own carriages, and who, like Mr. Prime, are enabled to see the country as nature made it.

On the question of deserted farms he says, "Why did so many people make the mistake of expecting to find that better country by going off on the railways? There is nowhere on earth a better country than this northern New England country. When we get a reasonable amount of common sense into the legislatures and law-makers; when they get to realizing what a good country theirs is and how good it will always be if they will preserve the glory of their forests from the axe, and the purity of their streams from the saw-mill; it will be safe for any one to make a home in it for the time he must spend among the things which are uncertain."

A MANUEL OF AMERICAN EDUCATION.—It will interest the general public, as well as educational circles, to learn that Mr. Thomas W. Bicknell, of Boston, formerly Commissioner of Education for Rhode Island, and later the founder, editor and publisher of several educational papers and magazines, is preparing **A MANUEL OF AMERICAN EDUCATION**, on the general plan of **THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK**. This important work will contain an historical outline of education in each State, a brief digest of the school legislation, statistics as to school attendance, finances, etc., school-houses, teachers and their salaries, evening schools, private schools, normal schools, colleges, truant or home schools, kindergartens, etc. Under each State will be grouped all the facts necessary to obtain a fair understanding of the progress, work and status of the educational forces within its jurisdiction. Such a review of education will be of great interest to the people, coming as it does at the close of the fourth centennial of American history. Dr. William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, and State and City Superintendents of Education have given the work most hearty indorsement, and are furnishing valuable aid. Mr. Bicknell's life-long interest and connection with educational work fits him abundantly to perform this much needed survey of American education. It is understood that the book will be issued about May 1, 1893. This work will be a valuable adjunct to education at the Centennial.

COLONIAL HISTORY.—Everything in the way of information being now divided into series for the convenience of readers, it is quite proper that the Scribners should issue an "American History Series," which is to consist of five compact volumes of about 300 pages each, well mapped, indexed and appended, and each prepared by a different writer. Within the space of so small a volume it is of course scant justice that can be done to the divisions into which our historical life is thus parted; but that it is possible to make a readable narrative of "The Colonial Era" is shown by Prof. George Park Fisher of Yale. This is the most romantic of the periods covered in the series, and as Prof. Fisher has naturally wished to preface his account of the settlements by some brief statements as to the country and its aboriginal inhabitants, he has been obliged to shear the adventurous episodes pretty closely, but he has retained enough of the picturesque element to make an interesting account of the discoveries and earliest settlements, followed by a more expansive description of the permanent colonies. The plan pursued is the good one of taking up the separate land-grants and giving their independent histories to the time of the revolution of 1688, which ended in the coming of William and Mary to the throne, and with them a newly arranged home government which was reflected in the growing restiveness among the colonists against their imposts and taxes.

It was at this time that the Massachusetts Bay colony became prominent; doubtless this was greatly owing to the fact that on that, as well as on the neighboring border settlement of New York, fell the hideous brunt of the French and Indian wars; 1688 marked the Leisler rebellion, and also the occasion of the parting between New York and New Jersey. The intermingling of interests and fortunes between the different colonies became more apparent with each succeeding year, until they were united in the common hope of liberty. The present volume closes at the year 1756, just as the "heroic youth, Col. Washington," was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces, and with the formal declaration of war between England and France. The story of the ensuing struggles is to be undertaken in the next volume by Prof. Sloane of Princeton. The value of these histories is much enhanced by their careful editing, the marginal index and the colored maps.—Springfield, Mass. Republican.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DOVER, N. H. By John R. Ham, M. D. Concord, N. H., 1892. 12 mo. pp. 74.

DOVER, N. H., IN THE U. S. NAVY, 1861-1865. By John R. Ham, M. D., 1892. 12 mo. pp. 11.

THE CENTENNIAL MILESTONE.—An address in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Quincy, Mass., delivered July 4, 1892. By Charles Francis Adams, 1892. pamphlet, 8 vo: pp. 59.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE OLD RESIDENTS' HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, LOWELL, MASS. Vol. V. No. 1. Published by the Association, Oct. 1892, 8 vo. pp. 164.

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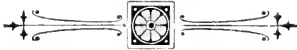
NOTES & QUERIES




Magazine

of

New England History.



A Medium of Intercommunication for Historical
and Genealogical Students.



APRIL, 1893.

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The Magazine of New England History is made up of ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES relating to New England local, church 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; and LITERARY NOTES, devoted to notices of New Books, and to Magazine and Newspaper articles relating to New England History, Genealogy and Biography.

While such Historical and Genealogical matter only, as may be relied on for accuracy and authenticity will be published, it is understood that the publisher is not responsible for misstatements of facts (if any), or for the opinions contained or expressed in articles printed under the names, or initials, of contributors. All interested are respectfully invited to furnish, for publication, articles and items relating to New England local, family and church history.

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MAGAZINE OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORY

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No. 2.

Early Families of Casey in Rhode Island.

By Gen. T. L. Casey.

THOMAS Casey of Newport, R. I., was probably a resident of that town as early as 1658. By tradition "he was the sole survivor of his family which was destroyed in the "Irish Massacre", and as a little child was saved by his nurse, and taken to relations in Gloucestershire, England. When he came to this country he sailed from Plymouth, England." He was born about 1637, died about 1711, and married Sarah——. He is recorded as witness to a deed dated May 20, 1692, made by James Sweet of East Greenwich, R. I., conveying 20 acres of land to Thomas Weaver of Newport, and this deed is also witnessed by his son Thomas Casey, Jr. March 4, 1702 he was one of the proprietors of the common lands in Newport. His widow married (2) [John ?] Davis. His sons were:

- I. Thomas² Jr., b. about 1672.
- II. Adam² b. about 1675.
- III. Samuel² b. about 1686.

There were probably daughters whose names have not been recovered. Of the sons, Thomas Jr., remained in Newport, Adam settled in Warwick, and Samuel in Kingston, and were the heads of the early families of Casey in Rhode Island, none of their descendants bearing the family name, now residing in the State.

FAMILY OF THOMAS CASEY JR., OF NEWPORT.

THOMAS CASEY,² Jr. (*Thomas*¹) of Newport, R. I., was born about 1672, and was without doubt a member of the Society of Friends. May 20, 1692, he was a witness to a deed as mentioned above, and on Sept. 5, 1710, brought suit against Richard Allen in which suit judgment was given for the defendant. He died after 1710 and before 1719. He m. about 1694, Rebecca—— who d. after 1729. Had

I. John³ b. 1695.

II. Rebecca³ b. about 1698.

III. Sarah³ b. about 1701, d. Aug. 18, 1732, m. about 1728, Benjamin Thurston of Newport of Daniel and Mary (Easton) Thurston. He was b. March 25, 1697. Had

1. Sarah⁴ Thurston, b. May 25, 1729.

2. Mary⁴ Thurston, b. June 18, 1730.

3. Benjamin⁴ Thurston, b. May 6, 1731.

IV. Edmund³, b. about 1704.

JOHN CASEY³ (*Thomas² Jr., Thomas*¹) of Newport was b. 1695 and d. October 11, 1767, "in the 73d year of his age." The Friends records say of him "he was buried in friends burying ground near our meeting house in said Newport, and was a minister among friends for many years in good repute, remarkable for his meekness and exemplary deportment among men." The Newport Mercury of Oct. 12, 1767, says "Died Mr. John Casey of this town noted for his exemplary conduct in life and as a public speaker in the Society of Friends." March 9, 1765, he was administrator on the estate of Joseph Cozzens, late of Newport. He m. (1) by Friends ceremony, April 17, 1719 Elizabeth Hicks of Thomas and Mary (Albro) Hicks of Portsmouth, R. I. She was b. Jan. 24, 1690 and d. March 13, 1723. He m. (2) Feb. 9, 1726, Mary Stanton of John and Elizabeth (Clarke) Stanton. She was b. Dec. 12, 1703, and d. Sept. 28, 1751. At his first marriage his mother and sisters Rebecca and Sarah were witnesses. Was made a freeman of the colony

from Newport May 1, 1722. His will was dated July 30, 1765 and proved Jan. 11, 1768. Had by 1st wife:

- I. Mary¹ b. Feb. 1, 1720, d. Feb. 19, 1765, m. Aug. 29, 1751, Joseph Cozzens of Leonard and Margaret (Taylor) Cozzens. He was b. Oct. 30, 1721, and was lost on passage to New York City Dec. 19, 1764. Had:
 1. Joseph⁵ Cozzens.
 2. John⁵ Cozzens.
 Perhaps others.
- II. Elizabeth⁴ b. June 13, 1722, d. June 25, 1757, m. Dec. 28, 1749, Philip Wanton of Philip and Hannah (Rodman) Wanton. He was b. May 31, 1719 and d. Jan. 17, 1779. Had
 1. Elizabeth⁵ Wanton, b. Oct. 28, 1756.
 By 2nd wife.
- III. John⁴, b. Nov. 30, 1729, d. April 28, 1730.
- IV. Rebecca⁴, b. March 2, 1731, d. May 12, 1731.
- V. Sarah⁴, b. Dec. 4, 1732, d. July 21, 1795, m. Jan. 2, 1752, William Cozzens of Leonard and Margaret (Taylor) Cozzens. He was b. Jan. 16, 1728.
- VI. Hannah⁴, b. Jan. 29, 1734.
- VII. Amy⁴, b. Oct. 3, 1735.
- VIII. John⁴, b. March 9, 1738.

EDMUND CASEY³ (*Thomas² Jr., Thomas¹*) was b. about 1704, d.—, m. Jan. 1, 1729, Elizabeth Fry, of Joseph and Mary (Clarke) Fry. He was made a freeman of colony from Newport, May 1, 1733. Had

- I. Rebecca⁴, b. 1731, d. Nov. 2, 1811, m.— David Huntington, who was b. 1736 and d. Nov. 26, 1813.
- II. John⁴, (?) b. who may be the person referred to in the Newport Mercury of May 5, 1766, where it is reported "Captains John Casey and —Eldridge from

the Bay of Honduras are also arrived.”

JOHN CASEY⁴, (*John³ Thomas² Jr., Thomas¹*) was b. in Newport, March 9, 1738 and d. in East Greenwich, Feb. 1, 1827. He was one of the most celebrated Quaker ministers of his generation, and when living in Warwick and East Greenwich attracted large audiences to hear him preach. He m. (1) Jan. 11, 1767, Hannah Coggeshall, of James and Hannah (Brooks) Coggeshall of Newport. She was b. Oct. 3, 1747, and d. Jan. 30, 1794. He m. (2) April 10, 1797, Rebecca Proud of John and Ann Proud of Newport. She d. Sept. 1720. In June 1790, he was one of the incorporators of the Providence Society for promoting the abolition of slavery. He removed from Newport to Warwick as early as 1770; and in the census of 1776 is enumerated in Warwick but credited to Newport. s. p.

FAMILY OF ADAM CASEY OF WARWICK, R. I.

ADAM CASEY², (*Thomas¹*) was born about 1675 in Newport, and m. March 8, 1706 Mary Greenman of Edward and Mary Greenman of Newport. His two eldest children were born in Newport, and he did not move to Warwick until about 1709. July 31, 1712 he sold to John Greene son of James, certain undivided lands for £90. He was made a freeman of the colony from Warwick May 4, 1714. July 18, 1719 he assisted John Greene, Deputy Governor, in taking an inventory of the estate of James Sweet. Sept. 12, 1742, he was styled “Lieutenant,” May 5, 1747, he took in Warwick the oath against bribery and corruption. It is believed his wife died about 1747. In 1750 he moved to Scituate, R. I., where on March 8, 1750, he bought of his son Edward fifty acres of land. April 17, 1751 he took the oath in Scituate. March 29, 1760 he joined with his son Edward in selling to Nathan Bowen of Swanzy 100 acres of land in Scituate reserving a piece 2 rods square for a burying place for them and their heirs forever. In the Spring of 1760 he moved with his son Edward to Coventry, where he d. April 1765. His will was dated July 10, 1764 and proved April 20, 1765. Had

- I. Thomas³, b. Newport Nov. 18, 1706.
- II. Silas³, b. Newport Oct. 20, 1708, prob. d. young.
- III. Mary³ b. Warwick, Sept. 19, 1710, m. 1734, Benjamin Weaver of William and Elizabeth (Harris) Weaver of East Greenwich. He was b. June 16, 1710 and d. in Coventry 1760. Had
 1. Eunice⁴ Weaver, b. Feb. 19, 1735.
 2. Silas⁴ Weaver, b. Feb. 5, 1737.
 3. Benjamin⁴ Weaver, b. July 9, 1739.
 4. Phebe⁴ Weaver, b. July 3, 1741.
 5. Ruth⁴, Weaver, b. July 20, 1743.
 6. Adam⁴ Weaver, b. prob. 1746.
- IV. Sarah³, b. Warwick, Sept. 22, 1715, m. — Whitford and was living in 1764.
- V. Edward³, b. Warwick, Feb. 17, 1717.

THOMAS CASEY³ (*Adam*², *Thomas*¹) was b. in Newport Nov. 18, 1706. The early part of his life was passed in Warwick from which town he was made a freeman of the colony April 30, 1728. He m. Nov. 22, 1728, Comfort Langford of Thomas and Sarah Langford of East Greenwich and moved into that town in the spring of 1729. October 8, 1729 he was "propounded" in town meeting as a freeman of the town of East Greenwich and was elected Jan. 14, 1730. On May 3, 1730, was elected a freeman of the colony from East Greenwich. Dec. 14, 1738 was commissioned by Governor John Wanton as Ensign of the 1st Train-Band of East Greenwich. Was one of the executors of the will of Jonathan Langford proved Jan. 1, 1739. May 5, 1747, took the oath in East Greenwich. Oct. 25, 1751 bought of George Greene a dwelling house and two lots on corner of Duke and Fry Streets, East Greenwich. Was Deputy to General Assembly from East Greenwich 1756 and 57. Was a member of the "Committee of War" of the colony during the French and Indian War, 1761 and 62 and supervised the recruiting

equipment and paying off of Capt. Fry's Company for the Havannah. Was Justice of the Peace 1763, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71 & 73, and a member of the town council of East Greenwich 1766, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 & 72. He kept a store for dry goods principally, and engaged during the latter part of his business career in shipping and the fisheries. He d. in East Greenwich, April 20, 1797. His wife was b. in East Greenwich, Jan. 1, 1704 and d. April 2, 1784. Had:

- I. Sarah⁴, b. East Greenwich, Oct. 28, 1729, d. Dec. 4, 1729.
- II. Ruth⁴, b. East Greenwich, Nov. 28, 1730, d. July 25, 1760, m. Feb. 3, 1750, Capt. Elijah Johnson, of Elijah and Deborah (Sherman) Johnson of East Greenwich. Had:
 1. Elijah⁵ Johnson, b. Jan. 31, 1751.
 2. Thomas⁵ Johnson, b. Feb. 17, 1755.
 3. Barbara⁵ Johnson, b. Dec. 26, 1756.
 4. Elisha⁵ Johnson, b. Sept. 22, 1759.
- III. Silas⁴ b. East Greenwich, June 5, 1734.
- IV. Barbara⁴ b. East Greenwich, March 24, 1737, d. July 26, 1785, m. Nov. 3, 1763, Russell Greene of Rufus and Martha (Russell) Greene of East Greenwich. He was b. March 9, 1739 and was drowned crossing the North Ferry, Narragansett, Feb. 24, 1768. Had:
 1. Casey Russell⁵ Greene, b. March 30, 1765, d. Dec. 27, 1769.
- V. Elizabeth,⁴ b. East Greenwich, Oct. 24, 1744, d. Oct. 7, 1810, m. Oct. 22, 1769, Captain Gideon Freeborn of Thomas and Elizabeth (Thomas) Freeborn. He was b. June 1, 1738, and d. at Richmond, Va., Sept. 20, 1791. s. p.

EDWARD CASEY³, (*Adam*², *Thomas*¹) was b. in Warwick,

Feb. 17, 1717, and was made a freeman of the colony from Warwick, May 6, 1746. He took the oath in Warwick May 5, 1747. He m. Sept. 12, 1742, Hannah Bowen, probably of Swanzey. Jan. 31, 1750, he bought of Stephen and Sarah Smith 100 acres of land in Scituate, R. I., fifty of which he sold his father March 8, 1750. March 28, 1751, his ear mark was recorded in Scituate. April 17, 1751, he took the oath in Scituate. Aug. 28, 1753, he was elected a grand juror. May 3, 1756, he and John King were sureties on a bond of William King. March 29, 1760, Edward and Hannah Casey joined with their father in selling their land in Scituate and moving into Coventry, R. I., where he was admitted a freeman August, 1760. He was a justice of the peace in Coventry as early as 1761. Sept. 26, 1765, he seems to have sold his farm in Coventry. The last record of him is in June 17, 1768, and he is not mentioned in the census of 1774 or of 1776. He may have moved from the colony during the eight years intervening between these dates, about which time there was much emigration westward from Rhode Island. Had:

- I. Jesse⁴, b. Warwick, Aug. 23, 1743.
- II. Eunice⁴, b. Warwick, July 7, 1745.
- III. Mary⁴, b. Warwick, Sept. 15, 1747, m. March 17, 1765, as his 2d wife Benjamin Wood of John and Hannah (Bailey) Wood of East Greenwich. He was b. June 29, 1741. Had:
 1. Hannah⁵ Wood, b. Nov. 2, 1765.
 2. Rachel⁵ Wood, b. Feb. 27, 1768.
 3. Sybel⁵ Wood, b. July 27, 1770.
 4. Peleg⁵ Wood, b. Aug. 7, 1772.
 5. Alice⁵ Wood, b. Jan. 4, 1775.
 6. Casey⁵ Wood, b. —
- IV. Edmund⁴, b. Warwick, Sept. 2, 1749.
- V. Adam⁴, b. Scituate, Nov. 23, 1751.
- VI. Phebe⁴, b. Scituate, 1753, m. Dec. 1770 Ichabod Potter, Jr., of Coventry. Had:

1. Charles⁵ Potter b. Oct. 8, 1771.
- VII. Martha⁴, b. Scituate July 15, 1755.
- VIII. Edward⁴, b. Scituate, Sept. 8, 1757.
- IX. Anna⁴, b. Coventry, 1760, m. June 22, 1783,
Jonathan Westcott of Cranston, R. I.

SILAS CASEY⁴, (*Thomas³, Adam², Thomas¹*), was b. in East Greenwich June 5, 1734. He m. June 7, 1759, Abigail Coggeshall of Daniel and Mary (Wanton) Coggeshall of North Kingstown. She was b. Feb. 14, 1737 and d. Sept. 14, 1821. As early as 1759 he had become a successful merchant, and was engaged in fisheries in the Gulf of St Lawrence and Straits of Belle Isle; in shipping, and the importation, before and during the Revolution, of fine goods from France. During the war he was also successful in the privateers he in part fitted out. The embargo, and the blockade by the British of his vessels, and their capture during the war bore heavily upon him, and left his fortune at its close much impaired. Aug. 24, 1759 he was commissioned by Governor Stephen Hopkins, Ensign in the Train-Band of East Greenwich. In Dec. 1760 he took up a residence on the Warwick side of Division street, corner of Main street, having purchased his house May 12, 1760 from Othniel Gorton. May 7, 1766, was elected to the General Assembly from Warwick. May, 1774 he petitioned the General Assembly for a lottery to build a school house in East Greenwich. February, 1776 the General Assembly resolved to buy all the salt he had in stock. February, 1780, was made by General Assembly a director in a lottery for the purpose of building two school houses in East Greenwich. Oct. 1780 was allowed rent for his house in Newport used for the poor. 1783, he formed with his son Wanton, and Mr. Charles Greene, the firm of Casey, Son & Greene in East Greenwich which was dissolved in 1867. He then moved to Boston Neck, North Kingstown, where he had a good estate, and resided there until 1812, when he returned to East Greenwich, and d. in the home of his son Sept. 27, 1814. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Narragansett and in February

1792 on a committee to petition the General Assembly for a lottery of \$625 with which to repair the church building. Had:

- I. Wanton⁵, b. East Greenwich February 24, 1760.

JESSE CASEY⁴ (*Edward³, Adam², Thomas¹*) was b. in Warwick Aug. 23, 1743 and m. Dec. 27, 1764 Bethany Potter of Ichabod Potter of Coventry. His family is recorded in the census of 1774, as of Coventry, with 2 males and 4 females under sixteen years of age, who were probably his children. He is not in the census of 1776, and doubtless moved from the state. It may be one of his children was that William Casey, of whom there is the following in the town records of Warwick.

“Married January 7, 1798, William Casey of Warwick, but now of Easton in the County of Washington; New York, and Betsey Peirce of Giles of Warwick.”

Betsey Peirce was dau. of Giles and Elizabeth (Peirce) Peirce and was b. April 14, 1776. This William Casey moved from Easton, Washington Co., New York to Troy New York about 1810 and d. after 1814. Had:

- I. William⁶, b. prob. 1798, d. in Troy before his father, aged about 15.
- II. Elizabeth⁶, b. ——— d. before 1840 in Utica, New York, m. ———.
- III. Mehitabel⁶, b. ——— m. before 1833 ——— Demorest of Buffalo, N. Y., and had issue.

EDWARD CASEY⁴, (*Edward³ Adam² Thomas¹*) was b. in Scituate, Rhode Island Sept. 8, 1757. He is recorded in the census of 1776 as living in Coventry. From 1779 to 1780 he was a private in Col. Archibald Crary's Regiment. He m. in Rhode Island about 1784 Martha Stearns and moved to the western part of Massachusetts living much of his time in Lanesborough and Pittsfield where he d. May 23, 1817. His wife died a few years later in Lewis County, New York. Had:

- I. Lois⁵, b. April 11, 1785. Never married.
- II. Ebenezer⁵, b. June 7, 1787.
- III. Anna⁵, b. Oct. 17, 1790, d. June 17, 1803.
- IV. Lyman⁵, b. February 7, 1793.
- V. Laura⁵, b. July 20, 1795. Never married.
- VI. Israel⁵ b. April 11, 1798.
- VII. Samuel⁵ b. July 7, 1803.

WANTON CASEY⁵, (*Silas¹, Thomas³, Adam², Thomas¹*) was b. in East Greenwich February 24, 1760 and d. in East Greenwich Dec. 17, 1842. In 1774, when but fourteen years of age, he was one of the incorporators named in the charter of the Kentish Guards, and upon the breaking out of the Revolution served with his company in the field, and until January 1779, when he was sent by his father in one of his vessels to Nantes, France, to acquire a sound merchantile education in the business house of Jonathan Williams, agent of the colonies in that city. He remained in France, spending a year or more in Paris, until peace was declared in 1783, when he returned to East Greenwich by the way of London and entered the firm of Casey, Son & Greene. Having purchased two shares in the Ohio Company, he went out in the summer of 1788 with the company which founded the town of Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum, probably arriving there in July. For some reason he returned almost immediately to Rhode Island, as in company with Col. John May he left Marietta Aug. 3, 1788, arriving in New York city Aug. 23, 1788, and leaving that day for Rhode Island. He probably returned before winter set in to the Ohio. He was m. Oct. 25 1789 at Marietta, to Elizabeth Goodale, daughter of Major Nathan and Elizabeth (Phelps) Goodale of Brookfield, Mass. She was b. Oct. 7, 1772 and d. Aug. 2, 1830 in East Greenwich. He resided for a time while in Ohio in Farmers Castle Belpré and was commissioned, July 30, 1788, by Governor St Clair, as Lieutenant in the militia of the territory. Dec. 1790, at Belpré he was elected overseer of the poor. Dec. 1, 1793, he returned to Rhode Island with his wife and one child, and took up his residence

with his father in North Kingston, where he remained until 1797 then moving to East Greenwich, and commencing again the business of a merchant. May 27, 1806 he made a trip to Marietta arriving there June 7, 1806. In 1808 he finished a large house on the south west corner of Division and Main streets in East Greenwich upon a lot bought by his father from John Peince in 1763. He was a justice of the Peace as early as 1804, and a member of the first vestry of St. Luke's Church in East Greenwich. In 1815 he was elected cashier of the Rhode Island Central Bank, which office he held until 1835, when, on account of advancing years, he resigned the position. "During the years of his cashiership the Rhode Island Central Bank was the very embodiment of solvency and good management." Had:

- I. Thomas Goodale⁶, b. in Ohio Dec. 29, 1790, d. March 12, 1791.
- II. Elizabeth⁶ b. in Ohio April 18, 1792, d. Nov. 13, 1862, m. Aug. 14, 1820, Rev. Charles Briggs of Lexington, Mass. He d. Dec. 19, 1873. Had:
 1. Elizabeth Goodale⁷ Briggs b. —.
 2. Charles Wanton⁷ Briggs b. —.
 3. Louisa⁷ Briggs b. —.
 4. Abby Sophia⁷ Briggs b. —.
- III. Abby Sophia⁶, b. North Kingston March 5, 1794, d. January 1, 1838, m. June 14, 1814, Captain Nathaniel Greene of Christopher and Deborah (Ward) Greene of Warwick. He was b. Oct. 9, 1789 and d. January 4, 1841. Had:
 1. Christopher Albert⁷ Greene, b. June 27, 1816.
 2. Nathaniel⁷ Greene b. June 7, 1818.
 3. John Ward⁷ Greene, b. April 7, 1822.
 4. Thomas Casey⁷ Greene, b. Sept. 28, 1826.

5. Charles Collins⁷ Greene, b. Aug. 28, 1828.
 6. William Maxwell⁷ Greene, b. July 23, 1832.
 7. A son, b. Aug. 1837, d. Sept. 1837.
- IV. Thomas Goodale⁶, b. North Kingston May 6, 1796, d. May 22, 1855, s. p. As a young man he entered into business in New York City and during the war of 1812-14 served with the troops raised for the defense, and in the construction of the temporary fortifications around Brooklyn. He subsequently entered into business as a cotton merchant in Charleston, S. C., and Columbus and Augusta, Georgia. In the latter city he was for some time cashier of the Union Bank. He moved to New York City in 1848, where he was agent for several merchantile and insurance houses in the South.
- V. Mary⁶ b. East Greenwich, Sept. 16, 1798, d. Dec. 5, 1869. Never married.
- VI. Louisa⁶ b. East Greenwich March 23, 1801, d. May 6, 1859. Never married.
- VII. John Wanton⁶, b. East Greenwich June 19, 1803.
- VIII. William Lincoln⁶, b. East Greenwich Dec. 13, 1805, d. Oct. 19, 1845. He settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he was a merchant, and m. there January 25, 1840 Catherine Van Vectan of Fishkill, N. Y., dau. of John and Letitia (Seabring) Van Vectan, of Albany, s. p. She m. (2) June 18, 1851 James A. Briggs of New York.
- IX. Silas⁶ b. East Greenwich July 12, 1807.
- X. Edwin Augustus⁶, b. East Greenwich February 20, 1811,

EBENEZER CASEY⁵, (*Edward*⁴, *Edward*³, *Adam*², *Thomas*¹.) was born June 7, 1787 and d. in Superior, Mich., Aug. 17, 1874. He served in the army during the war of 1812, and was in several actions. He moved with his mother and younger brother from Massachusetts to Denmark, Lewis Co., New York where he married, and all his children were born. In 1845 he moved to Superior, Mich., where he bought a farm and resided until his death. Was twice married, his second wife being Lydia E. Bennett, daughter of Christopher and Lydia Bennett, of Lowville, N. Y. She was b. Aug. 29, 1802, and d. Feb. 29, 1850. Children by second wife only.

- I. Dwight Edward⁶, b. May 2, 1832. Resides in St. Louis, Mo. m. —
- II. Elizabeth C.⁶, b. Oct. 4, 1833, d. Apr. 5, 1849.
- III. Norton E.⁶, b. Mar. 22, 1836.
- IV. Israel W.⁶, b. February 1, 1838. Served in the army during War of Rebellion and d. in Superior, Mich., Jan. 5, 1864 s. p.
- V. Samuel Baldwin⁶, b. Nov. 5, 1840, served in the army during War of the Rebellion and d. in New Orleans 1865. s. p.

LYMAN CASEY⁵, (*Edward*⁴, *Edward*³, *Adam*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. February 7, 1793 in Pittsfield, Mass., and d. Nov. 14, 1872 in Toledo, Ohio. About 1814 he moved from Pittsfield to York, Livingston Co., New York where he resided until 1853 when he moved to Ypsilanti, Michigan and subsequently to Toledo, Ohio. He m. (1) Mary Jones dau. of Erastus Jones of Pittsfield, Mass. She d. February 11, 1835 in York, N. Y. He m. (2) Anna Munsen Hill widow of Rufus Hill and daughter of Samuel Church of Churchville, N. York. She was b. in 1791 and d. March 17, 1868 in Toledo, Ohio. Had by 1st wife:

- I. Louisa⁶, b. in York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1818, d. in Adrian, Mich., Aug. 18, 1888, m. in York Oct. 2, 1839 Chauncey Doddridge Crook of Nathaniel and Rhoda (Pratt) Crook. He was b. in Rodman, N. Y.,

- February 13, 1816, and resides in Adrian, Mich., s. p.
- II. Laura⁶, b. in York, N. Y., March 23, 1821, d. Aug. 21, 1851, m. Oct. 19, 1848 Norman Geddes of Samuel and Elizabeth (Geddes) Geddes of Cambridge, Mich. He was b. April 14, 1823 and resides in Adrian, Mich. Had:
1. Frederick Lyman⁷ Geddes b. Nov. 10, 1850.
- III. Fidelia⁶, b. in York, N. Y., April 29, 1823. Resides in Toledo, m. February 22, 1842 John Nelson Stevens, of Schnectady, N. Y., son of Isaac and Abigail Stevens. He was b. May 4, 1815, and d. in Toledo July 6, 1892. Had:
1. Charles Nelson⁷ Stevens, b. York, N. Y., January 22, 1844.
 2. Frederick Augustus⁷ Stevens, b. York, N. Y., May 4, 1847.
 3. Mary Louisa⁷ Stevens, b. York, N. Y., April 6, 1853.
 4. Frank Carrington⁷ Stevens, b. Toledo, Ohio, January 20, 1863.
 5. Theodore Casey⁷ Stevens, b. Toledo, Ohio, February 6, 1865.
- IV. Elizabeth Maria⁶, b. York, N. Y., February 16, 1827, d. in Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1886, m. Nov. 2, 1848, Miles Delevan Carrington of Toledo, son of Rice and Abigail (Sumner) Carrington of Litchfield, Conn. He was b. January 1, 1823 and d. in Marsailles, France, March 27, 1887. Had:
1. Alice Casey⁷ Carrington, b. Middleburg, Ind., Sept. 16, 1850.
 2. Kate Laura⁷ Carrington, b. Middleburg, Ind., Oct. 16, 1852.

3. William Theodore⁷ Carrington, b. Toledo, Ohio, January 27, 1855.
4. Annie Belle⁷ Carrington, b. Toledo, Ohio, January 13, 1857.
5. Zoe⁷ Carrington, b. Toledo, Ohio, April 3, 1862.
6. Elizabeth Maud⁷ Carrington, b. Toledo, Ohio, July 5, 1867.
- V. Theodore Buel⁶, b. in York, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1828.
By 2nd wife.
- VI. Lyman Rufus⁶, b. in York, N. Y., May 6, 1837.

ISRAEL CASEY⁵, (*Edward⁴, Edward³, Adam², Thomas¹*), was born April 11, 1798, and m. in Pittsfield, Mass., Ruth Powell. He subsequently moved to Fowlersville, Livingston Co., N. Y. Had:

- I. John⁶, b.—.
- II. Edward⁶, b.—. Resides near Chicago, Ill.
- III. Atkins⁶, b.—.
- IV. Curtis⁶ b.—.
- V. E. Gold⁶, b.—, m. Louisa— and resides in Hudson, Mich.; has one son and one daughter.
- VI. Garrett Smith⁶, b.—. Resides in Fowlersville, N. Y.
- VII. Jeanne⁶, b.—, m. — Wakefield of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAMUEL CASEY⁵, (*Edward⁴, Edward³, Adam², Thomas¹*), was born in Lanesborough, Mass., July 7, 1803. He resided in Lewis Co., N. Y., with his mother, and brother Ebenezer, until he was 21 years of age. In 1826 he went to Michigan but returned to New York in December of that year. Aug. 30, 1830 he married Lucinda Jones and for some time resided in Peoria, New York. In 1837 he moved to Michigan and settled in Ypsilanti where he resided until 1847, when he bought a farm in Superior, Mich., which he

occupied until his death, Oct. 28, 1888. His wife was b. in Charlestown, N. Y., February 6, 1810, and d. June 27, 1889. Had:

- I. Charles⁶, b. York, N. Y., July 6, 1831, d. June 11, 1835.
- II. Martin E⁶, b. York, N. Y., July 28, 1833, d. June 17, 1835.
- III. Elizabeth H.⁶, b. Covington, N. Y., June 3, 1836, d. Aug. 28, 1838.
- IV. Lyman E⁶, b. Ypsilanti, Mich., June 12, 1839, d. July 15, 1846.
- V. Martha H.⁶, b. Ypsilanti, Mich., February 15, 1842, d. July 30, 1846.
- VI. Son b. Ypsilanti, Mich., Oct. 24, 1848, d. Nov. 11, 1848.

In 1847 he adopted a son called "Thomas Casey" who resides in Almena, Kansas.

JOHN WANTON CASEY⁶, (*Wanton⁵, Silas⁴, Thomas³, Adam², Thomas¹*), was born in East Greenwich, June 19, 1803 and d. April 18, 1881 in Pekin, Ill. He m. January 3, 1845, Elizabeth Moore Morris dau. of Samuel and Sarah Hewling (Galbraith) Morris of Philadelphia. She was b. Nov. 15, 1818. He settled in Pekin, Ill., in 1832 and from that time, until within twelve or fifteen years of his death was actively engaged in business life. For the first few years he sold goods by retail, but abandoned this business, and became a large operator in the purchase and sale of grain, pork, flour, and other western products. His time was not all given to business, but having a fondness for literature, his pen was readily enlisted in articles or correspondence upon subjects favoring the advancement of his town and community. He was the organizer of the temperance reform in Pekin, and delivered the first lectures on the subject in that city. Had.

- I. Mary Louisa⁷, b. Pekin, Ill., Oct. 30, 1847, m. May 9, 1866, Charles Carroll Cummings of James Prindle and Clarissa (Wilson) Cummings of Canton, St. Law-

rence Co., N. Y. He was b. Aug. 31, 1838. Had

1. Morris Casey⁸ Cummings, b. Pekin, Ill., May 9, 1868.
2. Eloise Wilson⁸ Cummings, b. Pekin Ill., Sept. 27, 1870.
3. Marie Adele⁸ Cummings, b. Pekin, Ill., Sept. 16, 1877.

II. Edwin Augustus⁷ b. Pekin, Ill., Dec. 8, 1849.

III. Ella Morris⁷ b. Pekin, Ill., Oct. 2, 1853, m. May 4, 1880, Howard Sigismund Kretschmar, sculptor, son of John Christopher Frederick Charles and Mary Honsum (Smith) Kretschmar of Hagan Westphalia. He was b. January 28, 1845. Had:

1. Constance Morris Casey⁸ Kretschmar, b. July 20, 1888.

SILAS CASEY⁶ (*Wanton⁵, Silas⁴, Thomas³, Adam², Thomas¹*.) was b. in East Greenwich, July 12, 1807 and d. in Brooklyn, New York, January 22, 1882. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1822 and graduated July 1, 1826, when he was appointed a lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Infantry. He remained on active service in the army until 1868 when he retired, and had risen to the rank of Colonel of the 4th Infantry and to Brevet Major General in the Regular Army. He served in numerous Indian conflicts in the western frontiers; through the Florida War with the Seminoles; the Mexican War; the war of the Rebellion, and in two campaigns against Indians on the Pacific Coast. He led the forlorn hope at the storming of Chapultepec, Mexico, in which he was severely wounded, and most gallantly defended with his division his position at Fair Oaks, Va., in the face of overwhelming numbers, and until reinforcements could be brought up to save the left wing of the army from complete overthrow. He was twice brevetted for gallantry in battles in Mexico, was made Brevet Brig. General in the
L. of C.

army, and Major General of Volunteers for his services at Fair Oaks, Va., and was twice voted the thanks of the Legislature of his native state for his services. He was the author of the Infantry tactics used by both armies in the War of the Rebellion. He m. (1) July 12, 1830, Abby Perry Pearce dau. of Hon. Dutée Jerauld and Abigail Coggeshall (Perry) Pearce of Newport, R. I. She was b. in Newport, July 12, 1813 and d. in Washington, D. C., March 10, 1862. He m. (2) July 12, 1864, Florida Gordon dau. of Charles and Julia (Crawford) Gordon of Washington, D. C. She was b. Sept. 8, 1831. Had:

By 1st wife.

- I. Thomas Lincoln⁷, b. Madison Barracks, N. Y., May 10, 1831.
- II. Frederick Cummings⁷, b. East Greenwich, R. I., March 11, 1833, d. January 13, 1834.
- III. A son, b. Ft. Gratiot, Mich., May 6, 1835, d. young.
- IV. Abby Pearce⁷, b. Pomfret, Conn., May 9, 1838, d. February 25, 1886, m. Nov. 28, 1860, Gen. Lewis Cass Hunt, U. S. Army, son of Lieut. Samuel Wellington and Julia (Herrick) Hunt of 3rd U. S. Infantry. He was b. February 23, 1824, and d. Sept. 6, 1886. Had:
 1. Bessie Perry⁸ Hunt, b. Nov. 28, 1861.
 2. Louis Casey⁸, Hunt, b. April 17, 1863.
 3. Robert Herrick⁸, Hunt, b. June 21, 1865.
 4. Thomas Goodale⁸ Hunt, b. April 27, 1867.
 5. Henry⁸ Hunt, b. February 11, 1869.
- V. Silas⁷, b. East Greenwich, R. I., Sept. 11 1841.
- VI. Elizabeth Goodale⁷, b. Buffalo, N. Y., Feb.

16, 1844, m. Nov. 28, 1862, Lt. Col. Robert Nicholson Scott, U. S. Artillery, son of the Rev. William Anderson and Ann (Nicholson) Scott, of San Francisco, Cal. He was b. January 21, 1838 and d. March 5, 1887. Had:

1. Silas Casey^s Scott, b. Nov. 30, 1863.
2. Martha^s Hunt Scott, b. Oct. 25, 1865.
3. Elizabeth Nicholson^s Scott, b. Oct. 17, 1869.
4. Abby Pearce^s Scott, b. July 24, 1871.
5. Ann Nicholson^s Scott, b. Oct. 28, 1874.

VII. Edward Wanton^r, b. Benecia, Cal., Dec. 1, 1850, graduated at Military Academy, West Point July 1, 1873, and was greatly distinguished in operations against the Cheyennes from Aug. 1876, to June, 1877. Served on the Ute expedition in Colorado, 1884, and as instructor of tactics at Military Academy 1880 to 1884. Had risen to rank of 1st Lieut. 22nd Infantry, and was in command of a company of Cheyenne Scouts, when while reconnoitering the camp of hostile Sioux Indians on White River, South Dakota, he was killed January 7, 1891. s. p.

By 2nd wife.

VIII. Julia Clifford^r, b. Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865, m. June 26, 1888, Hildreth Kennedy Bloodgood of N. Y. City. Had:

1. Gladdis Augusta^s Bloodgood, b. April 15, 1889.
2. Vera Gordon^s Bloodgood, b. May 7, 1891.

IX. Frederick Gordon^r, b. Detroit, Mich. Sept. 26, 1866, d. Dec. 22, 1867.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS CASEY⁶ (*Wanton*⁵, *Silas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Adam*², *Thomas*¹,) was b. in East Greenwich, February 20, 1811, and d. in Jerseyville, Ill., March 22, 1874. He graduated at Brown University, R. I., in 1833, and after studying medicine for three years with Dr. Eldridge of East Greenwich, graduated at the Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia. In 1839 he settled in Jerseyville, Ill., where he had an extensive practice. He was assistant surgeon to the 27th Missouri Infantry from Sept. 1862 to January 1863, and served as an acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army in hospital duty at Memphis, St. Louis and Keokuk from February 1863 to July 1865. He was a prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows. He m. in St. Louis, Oct. 5, 1853, M. Jennie Leonard dau. of Jeremiah and Jane (McKisson) Leonard of Zanesville, Ohio. Had:

- I. Charles Edwin⁷, b. Aug. 25, 1854.
- II. Lincoln Goodale⁷, b. Nov. 14, 1858, d. May 17, 1868.

NORTON E. CASEY⁶, (*Ebenezer*⁵, *Edward*⁴, *Edward*³, *Adam*², *Thomas*¹,) was b. in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., March 22, 1836. He m. in Michigan, Mar. 15, 1870, Delphina Thayer, daughter of George and Sophia Thayer and resides in Superior, Mich. She was b. in Avon, N. Y., June 11, 1842. Had:

- I. Julia Dell⁷, b. Superior, Mich., May 5, 1871.
- II. Elizabeth Leverna⁷, b. Superior, Mich., Oct. 24, 1876.
- III. Harriet Sophia⁷, b. Superior, Mich., July 20, 1879.
- IV. Lewis Norton⁷, b. Superior, Mich., July 6, 1882.
- V. Nina May⁷, b. Superior, Mich., Dec. 6, 1884.

THEODORE BUEL CASEY⁶, (*Lyman*⁵, *Edward*⁴, *Edward*³, *Adam*², *Thomas*¹,) was b. in York, Livingston Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1828, m. April 26, 1852, Sarah Diantha Woods dau. of Eli and Diantha Woods of Batavia, N. Y. She was b. June 29, 1828, and d. July 29, 1892. He was a member of

the firm of Carrington and Casey of Toledo, Shipping Merchants. Resides in Minneapolis, Minn. Had:

- I. Irving Eli⁷, b. Middleburg, Ind., June 8, 1853, d. January 4, 1874.
- II. Elizabeth Maria⁷, b. Toledo, Ohio, July 1, 1855, d. February 26, 1859.
- III. Helen Fidelia⁷, b. Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1859, d. Dec. 16, 1872.
- IV. Anna Louisa⁷, b. Toledo, Ohio, February 7, 1861, d. June 20, 1891; m. Alonzo T. Rand, of Minneapolis, and had: 1. Casey Rand, b. — 2. Yermeth Rand, b. —.
- V. Deleran Carrington⁷, b. Toledo, Ohio, April 3, 1866, d. March 23, 1871.

LYMAN RUFUS CASEY⁶, (*Lyman*⁵, *Edward*⁴, *Edward*³, *Adam*², *Thomas*¹) was b. in York, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 6, 1837, and moved with his parents to Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1853, where he was prepared for college but entered into business in that place. In 1882 he moved to Jamestown, North Dakota, where he managed the affairs of the Carrington and Casey Land Company in the cultivation of several thousand acres of land. He was elected to the United States Senate from the state of North Dakota, Nov. 21, 1889, his term expiring March 3, 1893. He m. Aug. 8, 1860, Harriet Mary Platt dau. of L. Beach and Harriet (Hemingway) Platt of Buffalo, N. Y. Had:

- I. Harrold⁷, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., May 21, 1861, d. May 23, 1863.
- II. Frank⁷, b. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5, 1864.
- III. Carl⁷, b. Detroit, Mich., January 14, 1868.
- IV. Theodora⁷, b. Yverdon, Switzerland, January 16, 1877.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS CASEY⁷, (*John Wanton*⁶, *Wanton*⁵, *Silas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Adam*², *Thomas*¹) was b. in Pekin, Ill., Dec. 8, 1849. He studied law and commenced its practice in Peoria, Ill., but shortly entered into commercial pursuits, removing to Chicago. He m. Oct. 3, 1873, Mary Eleanor Darst dau.

of Jacob and Catherine Minerva (Dougherty) Darst of Peoria. She was b. Sept. 25, 1853. Had:

- I. Howard Darst⁸, b. Dec. 31, 1875.
- II. Ethel May⁸, b. Sept. 9, 1877.
- III. Lucile Darst⁸, b. January 2, 1881.
- IV. Mary Eleanor⁸, b. Dec. 14, 1884.

THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY⁷, (*Silas*⁶, *Wanton*⁵, *Silas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Adam*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. in Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., May 10, 1831. He graduated at the Military Academy, West Point, July 1, 1852, first in his class, and was appointed a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, in which he had risen by July 1888, to be Chief of Engineers and Brigadier General. Before the breaking out of the war, 1861, he had served on Delaware Bay upon the military and civil engineering works of that locality; as assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy, and in command of Engineer Troops on Puget Sound. During the war he served on the staff of the Department of Virginia; in the construction of permanent and field fortifications on the eastern coasts, and on special duty during the first attack on Fort Fisher, N. Carolina. He was brevetted Lieut. Col. and Colonel for his services during the war. After the war he served in Washington in the charge of the Division of Fortifications in the Engineer Department, and of public buildings and grounds, and the Washington Aqueduct. He completed the Washington National Monument, by putting under it a new foundation and building the shaft to the height of 555 feet. He also completed the building for the Departments of State, War and the Navy and was designated by Congress Oct. 2, 1888, to construct the building for the Library of Congress. He was created an officer of the Legion of Honor of France, by President Carnot in 1890. He m. at West Point, N. Y., May 8, 1856, Emma Weir, dau. of Prof. Robert Walter and Louisa (Ferguson) Weir of the Military Academy. She was b. June 2, 1834. Had:

- I. Thomas Lincoln⁸, b. West Point, N. Y., February 19, 1857. Graduated at the

Military Academy 1879, in the corps of Engineers of which he is a captain.

- II. Robert Jerauld⁸, b. West Point, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1859, d. Aug. 7, 1860.
- III. Harry Weir⁸, b. West Point, N. Y., June 17, 1861. Drowned at Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 1, 1880.
- IV. Edward Pearce⁸, b. Portland, Me., June 18; 1864. Graduated civil engineer, Columbian College School of Mines 1886, and school of Architecture 1888, student of Architecture Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1890-92.

SILAS CASEY⁷, (*Silas*⁶, *Wanton*⁵, *Silas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Adam*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. in East Greenwich, R. I., Sept. 11, 1841, and entered the naval academy Sept. 25, 1856, graduating in 1860. He rose by successive grades to the rank of captain February 1889. His first cruise was on the frigate "Niagara" detailed to carry the Japanese Embassy to their country, and he returned to find the war of the Rebellion opened. He served through the whole of the war on ship board along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, in blockading, and participating in the engagements with the batteries at Pensacola; several engagements with Fort McAllester; first attack on Charleston; and attack on Fort Fisher 1864. Was instructor in seamanship at the Naval Academy for three years, and executive officer of the "Colorado" flagship of the Asiatic Squadron 1870-73, when he commanded the battalion of sailors in the Korean expedition and led the assaults on Fort McKee [Elbow Fort] Seoul River, 1872. He also served tours of duty as Inspector of the 5th and 12th Light House Districts, and as equipment officer of the Washington Navy Yard. Commanded the U. S. str. "Wyoming" and "Quinnebaug" on the European station 1881-82, and the "Newark" since February 1, 1891. He m. Oct. 4, 1865 Sophia Gray Heberton, dau. of Henry Foxhall and Sophia

Gray (White) Heberton of Philadelphia. She was b. March 1, 1842. Had:

I. Sophia Pearce^s, b. May 5, 1868.

II. Elizabeth Gray^s, b. January 20, 1870.

CHARLES EDWIN CASEYⁱ (*Edwin Augustus^s, Wanton⁵, Silas⁴, Thomas³, Adam², Thomas¹*) was b. in Jerseyville, Ill., Aug. 25, 1854. He m. February 24, 1880, in Jerseyville, Ill., Ellen Sloan Van Horne dau. of Augustus Knapp and Elizabeth Sloan (Bacon) Van Horne of New Jersey. He settled in Pawnee city, Nebraska, where he is the President of the Farmers National Bank. Had:

I. Edwin Bacon^s, b. Nov. 21, 1880; d. Aug. 3, 1881.

II. Elizabeth^s, b. Oct. 10, 1882.

III. Augustus Bacon^s, b. Oct. 9, 1884.

IV. Angie May^s, b. Sept. 11, 1886.

V. Paul Shepard^s, b. Aug. 14, 1888.

VI. Thomas Wanton^s, b. April 9, 1891.

FAMILY OF SAMUEL CASEY OF KINGSTOWN.

SAMUEL CASEY², (*Thomas¹*) was b. about 1686. He m. Sept. 23, 1715, Doreas Ellis and d. in Exeter, R. I., March, 1752. Letters testamentary were granted his son Thomas, April 8, 1752, and the inventory of his personal estate returned May 7, 1752, amounted to £2803.18s-6d. His wife probably died prior to 1744. He was made a freeman of the colony from Newport May 5, 1713 and moved from Newport to Kingstown as early as 1718, as his ear-mark was recorded in Kingstown that year. In 1717, John Hyams and Susanna his wife, for the sum of £120 conveyed 52 acres of land in Kingstown to Samuel Casey of Newport. Oct. 7, 1717, Samuel Casey and wife Doreas with his mother Sarah Davis, deeded lands in Newport to William Phillips, in which deed allusion is made to a "line" that his honored father Thomas Casey had to maintain. May 5, 1722, he made an agreement with Daniel Nichols about a highway between

their lands. 1726, was ordered to take an inventory of estate of Elizabeth Sweet. Dec. 30, 1727, he and wife Dorcas sold lands in N. Kingstown to Samuel Phillips. April 30, 1734, was made a freeman from North Kingstown. 1737, was appointed Justice of the Peace. July 10, 1738, he and wife Dorcas deed lands in N. Kingstown to their son Thomas. 1740-42, was a grand juror, overseer of the poor, and sealer of leather and flax. In 1742, he became a resident of Exeter, his lands falling within the boundaries of that town and in its north east corner. July 23, 1744, no wife joining, he deeded to son John, 25 acres of land in Exeter. Was auditor of the Town Treasurer's accounts 1742-43-44-45-46 and 47. In 1745 was moderator of Town Meeting, and in 1747 was of the Town Council. May 5, 1747, he took the oath in Exeter; 1748, was a grand juror from Exeter. Had:

- I. Thomas³, b. in Newport, probably 1716.
- II. Dau³, b. Kingstown, probably 1718, m. —
- III. Elizabeth³, b. Kingstown, probably 1720, m.
February 2, 1746, Jeremiah Crandall of
South Kingstown. Had:
 1. Samuel⁴ Crandall, b. Sept. 18, 1750.
 2. Esther⁴ Crandall, b. March 13, 1753.
 3. Jeremiah⁴ Crandall, b. Sept. 19, 1755.
 4. Dorcas⁴ Crandall, b. May 24, 1758.
- IV. John³, b. N. Kingstown probably 1723.
- V. Samuel Jr.³, b. N. Kingstown, probably 1724.
- VI. Gideon³, b. N. Kingstown probably 1726.

THOMAS CASEY³, (*Samuel*², *Thomas*¹), was b. in Newport about 1716 and was made a freeman of the colony from N. Kingstown Nov. 28, 1737. July 10, 1738 his father gave him some land in N. Kingstown. He m. about 1740, Alice Tripp. In 1746 was a Justice of the Peace, April 15, 1747, he took the oath in Exeter. June 2, 1747, was a grand juror for Exeter. Dec. 5, 1749 was a petit juror in Exeter. April 8, 1752, letters testamentary were granted him upon the estate of his father Samuel Casey deceased. May 16, 1752, gave by deed to his brother John Casey, 275 acres of land in

Exeter. May 16, 1752, paid his brother John his one sixth part of the estate of his father Samuel deceased. Aug. 17, 1752, bought of his brother Samuel Casey 25 acres of land in Exeter for £500. Dec. 5, 1752, was a grand juror for Exeter. In 1753 he probably moved to South Kingtown and resided there until the Spring of 1760. March 29, 1756, assisted in South Kingstown in taking the inventory of a personal estate. June 30, 1760, was chosen a grand juror in Exeter, Aug. 17, 1763, Thomas and Alice Casey sold to Stephen Champlin of S. Kingstown, 318 acres of land in Exeter for 3850 Spanish milled dollars. Aug. 17, 1763, Thomas and Alice Casey sold to same party $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Exeter for 150 Spanish milled dollars. He moved to Dutchess County, New York in the Spring of 1764, taking with him his son Thomas and daughters Dorcas and Sarah. July 16, 1765, Thomas Casey of Beeckman's Precinct in Dutchess Co., N. Y., bought of Samuel Casey of South Kingstown a house and lot in that town. April 13, 1773, Thomas Casey of Pawling's Precinct in Dutchess Co., N. Y., sold land in South Kingstown, R. I. The date of his death is not known. His wife Alice lived to be ninety years of age and upwards, and died about 1808. She is believed to have been one of the original members of the 2d Baptist Church in Dover, Dutchess Co., organized April 21, 1794. Had:

I. Thomas⁴ b. about 1741.

II. Dorcas⁴ b. June 16, 1749, died about 1825, m. 1773, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Stephen Sweet of Stephen and Anna (Austin) Sweet of R. I. He was b. in R. I., March 30, 1745. Had:

1. Thomas⁵ Sweet b. May 7, 1774.
2. Mary⁵ Sweet b. April 24, 1777.
3. Stephen⁵ Sweet b. Sept. 20, 1779.
4. John⁵ Sweet b. April 16, 1782.
5. Nehemiah⁵ Sweet b. February 7, 1785.
6. Sarah⁵ Sweet b. July 12, 1787.
7. Ann⁵ Sweet b. April 6, 1790.

8. Silas⁵ Sweet b. Oct. 8, 1792.
- III. Mary⁴, b. April 6, 1751, probably d. before 1764.
- IV. Sarah⁴, b. Dec. 12, 1756, d., about 1822, m. January 16, 1778 John Wightman from R. I. Had:
1. Thomas⁵ Wightman b. July 2, 1779
 2. George⁵ Wightman b. April 6, 1781.
 3. Edward⁵ Wightman b. March 23, 1783.
 4. Mary⁵ Wightman b. February 5, 1785.

JOHN CASEY³, (*Samuel*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. about 1723 and d. Dec. 1, 1794. He m. 1744, Mercy Dyer. She was living 1792. July 23, 1744, his father gave him 25 acres of land in the northeast part of the farm he bought of Nathaniel Sweet, Dec. 1, 1744, he was admitted a freeman in Exeter and April 3, 1745, a freeman of the colony from Exeter. January 22, 1745, his ear-mark was recorded in Exeter which mark was transferred to John Ask, Jan. 2, 1773. Aug. 27, 1745, he was proposed as a juror for Exeter. April, 1749, his ear-mark was again recorded. May 2, 1749, took the oath in Exeter. 1750, 51, 53 and 62, was drawn as petit juror. May 16, 1752, Thomas Casey and wife Alice, gave to his well beloved brother, John Casey, 275 acres of land adjoining the land of said John. May 16, 1752, John Casey acknowledges to have received from his brother Thomas one-sixth part of the estate of his father, Samuel Casey, deceased. Nov. 3, 1768, John Casey and wife Mercy sold to John Eldred, of Jamestown, the house and farm they held in Exeter containing 330 acres. March 13, 1769, John Casey, of Exeter, sold a dwelling house and 300 acres of land in Exeter to Sylvester Gardner, of Boston, for 78 £ 6s. 1d. Feb. 13, 1770, John Casey, of Exeter, gives to his beloved son Samuel, of Exeter, 170 acres of land in that town. Aug. 6, 1771, Samuel Casey late of the town of Exeter but now residing in the Nine Partners, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., for the sum of £400 sells

to John Casey, late of the town of Exeter, but now residing in Pawlings Precinct in Dutchess Co., N. Y., 170 acres of land in Exeter. This John Casey was the father of Samuel and was visiting his brother Thomas in Pawling's Precinct. He returned shortly to Rhode Island and settled in West Greenwich. Oct. 13, 1772, John Casey and Mercy his wife, of West Greenwich, sold to George Vaughn 300 acres of land in Exeter, for £551 5s. Feb. 16, 1773, John Casey bought at Escoheag, West Greenwich, 200 acres of land of John and Benjamin Reynolds for £331. 15s. Oct. 6, 1781, John Casey gave 85 acres of this land to John Casey, Jr., and the same day the balance of his farm to Abel Casey, the said Abel giving his father in return a life lease of the property. His will was dated June 29, 1792, and proved Dec. 29, 1794. Had:

- I. Sarah⁴ b. Exeter, May 18, 1745, d. June 2, 1752.
- II. Mary⁴ b. Exeter, April 24, 1747, d. June 26, 1752.
- III. Samuel⁴ b. Exeter, April 14, 1750, probably m. May 8, 1775, Catherine Page (N. Y. marriages). In 1770 he went to Dutchess Co., N. Y., residing in the Nine Partners and subsequently in 1791 removed to Kenthook, Columbia Co., N. Y., at which place July 12, 1791, an execution was granted him in the Superior Court of Judicature of Kent Co., R. I., against John Casey, Jr., of West Greenwich.
- IV. Mercy⁴ b. Exeter, April 28, 1752, m. April 28, 1768, Elder John Benson, of Newport, and d. July 22, 1836. He was b. June 20, 1744, and d. Dec. 28, 1818. Had:
 1. Sarah⁵ Benson, b. Jan. 4, 1769.
 2. Ann⁵ Benson, b. May 28, 1771.
 3. Mary⁵ Benson, b. June 10, 1776.
 4. Marten⁵ Benson, b. March 14, 1781.

5. Fanny⁶ Benson, b. March 20, 1783.
 6. Elizabeth⁵ Benson, b. Nov. 6, 1788.
 7. William Collins⁵ Benson, b. March 9, 1791.
 8. John Casey⁵ Benson, b. Nov. 3, 1794.
- V. John Jr.⁴ b. Exeter, Feb. 28, 1754, and m. Dec. 29, 1782, Abigail Tillinghast, widow of Charles Tillinghast and daughter of Ebenezer Talbot, of West Greenwich. He d. in Voluntown, Conn., Dec. 26, 1836, and was buried at Escoheag, R. I. He is recorded in the census of 1776, as of West Greenwich, and from 1779 to 1780 was a private in Col. Topham's Regiment. Dec. 6, 1791, his father gave him 84 acres of land at Escoheag, R. I. s. p.
- VI. Sarah⁴ b. Exeter, Nov. 7, 1755, m. Oct. 10, 1776, Capt. John Rathbon. Had:
1. John⁵ Rathbon b. —
 2. Abel⁵ Rathbon b. —
 3. Olive⁵ Rathbon b. —
 4. Charity⁵ Rathbon b. —
 5. Sarah⁵ Rathbon b. —
 6. Ruth⁵ Rathbon b. —
 7. Abby⁵ Rathbon b. —
 8. Roby⁵ Rathbon b. —
- VII. Mary⁴ b. Exeter, Feb. 7, 1758, m. Oct. 26, 1792, as his 3d wife, Thomas Tillinghast, Esq., of West Greenwich. Had:
1. Anna Mary⁵ Tillinghast b. Aug. 27, 1793.
 2. Happy Sarah⁵ Tillinghast b. April 4, 1795.
 3. Esther Lenda⁵ Tillinghast b. Dec. 1, 1798.
- VIII. Abel⁴ b. Exeter, May 21, 1760.
- IX. Dorcas⁴ b. Exeter, May 11, 1769, m. before 1792, ——— Herd.

SAMUEL³ CASEY, JR., (*Samuel² Thomas¹*), was b. about 1724, and m. about 1753, Martha ———. April 3, 1745, he was made a freeman of the colony from Exeter. April 17, 1745, his father gave him 25 acres of land in Exeter. March 18, 1750, Caleb Gardner and Isabel his wife, sold Samuel Casey, Jr., of Exeter, silver-smith, a house and lot of land in South Kingstown for the sum of £1,500, old Tenor. He probably moved to South Kingstown early in 1750. Aug. 17, 1752, he sold to his brother Thomas, of Exeter, the 25 acres of land he owned in that town. May 5, 1752, he took the oath in South Kingstown. June 1, 1743, Samuel Casey, silver-smith, of South Kingstown, and his wife Martha sold to his brother Gideon Casey, of South Kingstown, silver-smith, one-half of a dwelling house and lot of land in South Kingstown, for £750 old Tenor. In 1758, he was a Justice of the Peace. May 14, 1762, Gideon Casey, his brother, sold back to him one-half of a dwelling house and lot in S. Kingstown for £750. Sept. 25, 1764, his house in S. Kingstown was burnt to the ground and he lost a large variety of furniture, a considerable quantity of European goods, with drugs, medicines, &c., amounting in value to near two thousand pounds sterling. (*Newport Mercury*, of Oct. 1, 1764.) July 16, 1765, Samuel Casey, of S. Kingstown, gold-smith, sold to Thomas Casey, of Beekman's Precinct in Dutchess County in the Province of New York, a house and lot in South Kingstown. Oct. 15, 1766, he took a mortgage on 20 acres of land of Thomas Cotterell and Sept. 21, 1767, sold this land to William Potter. June 13, 1768, he bought land of Nathan Gardner. Dec. 29, 1769, Samuel Casey, of South Kingstown, silver-smith, and Martha his wife sold a lot of land and dwelling house to Adam Gould. He ū. probably early in 1773, as on April 13, 1773, Martha Casey, Gentlewoman, late wife of Samuel Casey, of South Kingstown, sold lands in that town (S. Kingstown Records). Many of the pieces of silver-ware made, by him, are still to be found in Rhode Island marked [S. CASEY]. Had:

I. Mary⁴ b. South Kingstown, Feb. 7, 1754.

- II. Samuel⁴ b. South Kingstown, Feb. 4, 1758.
- III. William⁴ b. South Kingstown, July 25, 1760.
- IV. Willett⁴ b. South Kingstown, Feb. 14, 1764.

GIDEON³ CASEY, (*Samuel*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. about 1726.

He m. (1) in Exeter, July 31, 1747, Jane Roberts and was divorced from her in the Superior Court of Judicature at East Greenwich, Oct. Term of 1759. March 3, 1767, in Warwick, an inventory of the estate of Jane Casey was returned and she probably died that year. He m. (2) May 11, 1760, in Newport, Elizabeth Johnson, called Freelove. He resided in Exeter until 1754, when he moved into South Kingstown and was in business with his brother Samuel as a silver-smith until 1757 when they separated, and he moved into Warwick. June 1, 1753, he bought of Samuel and Martha Casey, of South Kingstown, silver-smith, one-half of a dwelling house and lot in S. Kingstown for the sum of £750 old Tenor. April 3, 1754, he took the oath in South Kingstown. May 14, 1762, he sold back to his brother Samuel, of South Kingstown, the one-half of house and lot he had bought of him in 1753. June 10, 1762, he gave a power of attorney to wife "Freelove." March 1764, he of Warwick asked letters of administration on estate of John Mitchell. July 3, 1766, he sold a wharf and store in East Greenwich to Silas Casey. He d. during the winter of 1786-7, and his wife Freelove survived him. Her will was dated June 18, 1817, and was proved July 26, 1817. Had by 1st wife:

- I. Edmund⁴ b. Exeter, Aug. 20, 1747.
- II. Gideon⁴ b. Exeter, June 17, 1751, was a sea-captain until 1776, when he entered the Continental army as a private in Capt. Coggeshall Olney's Company of Col. Angell's command. Feb. 1, 1781, is on rolls of Col. Greene's, subsequently, Col. Olney's Continentals, and is believed to have been killed at Yorktown, 1781. He m. April 25, 1773, Mehitable Baker, of John, of Gloucester, R. I., s. p. His widow m.

- (2) July 22, 1787, Jonathan Austin, of Scituate, R. I., son of Pasqua, of Exeter.
- III. Sarah⁴ b. Jan. 14, 1754, m. (1) Oct. 11, 1772, Ebenezer Slocum, of Ebenezer and Mary (Northup) Slocum, of N. Kingstown. He was b. Nov. 2, 1747, (?) was a revolutionary soldier, and d. shortly after marriage. m. (2) May 30, 1791, as his 2d wife Augustus Babcock, of Hezekiah and Mary (Peckham) Babcock. Had by 1st husband:
- I. Ebenezer⁵ Slocum b. 1774 (?)
By 2d Husband:
 2. George⁵ Babcock b. 1792 (?)
Gideon had by 2d Wife:
- IV. Samuel⁴ b. prob. 1761, d. when about of age. s. p.
- V. Dorcas⁴ b. prob. 1763, never married. Will dated July 22, 1821, and proved in East Greenwich, Jan. 26, 1822.
- VI. Elisha⁴ b. prob. 1766.
- VII. Hannah⁴ b. prob. 1768, never married.
- VIII. Freelove⁴ b. prob. 1770, never married.
- IX. Elizabeth⁴ b. prob. 1773, m. June 20, 1805, Benjamin Miller, of Samuel. Had:
1. Albert⁵ Miller b. ———
 2. Emeline⁵ Miller b. ———
- X. Gideon⁴ b. 1781.

THOMAS⁴ CASEY, (*Thomas³ Samuel² Thomas¹*), was born in North Kingstown about 1741 and accompanied his father and mother to Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1764. He m. 1771, Elizabeth Wightman and d. Nov. 18, 1823. He had a farm and public house about five miles from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was celebrated for his size, being six feet six inches in height, well proportioned and "head and shoulders above every body in the county." His wife Elizabeth died Sept. 25, 1830. Had:

- I. George⁵ b. Poughkeepsie, Sept, 20, 1772.
- II. Thomas⁵ b. 1775.
- III. Mary⁵ b. July 2, 1781, d. Aug. 17, 1827, m. Oct. 21, 1798, Henry Wheeler. Had:
 1. Aurelia W.⁶ Wheeler, b. April 4, 1800.
 2. Parmelia⁶ Wheeler, b. Aug. 29, 1802.
 3. George W.⁶ Wheeler, b. Jan. 23, 1805.
 4. Sarah R.⁶ Wheeler, b. Apr. 4, 1807.
 5. Thomas C.⁶ Wheeler, b. March 17, 1809.
 6. William H.⁶ Wheeler, b. May 21, 1815.
 7. Orval A.⁶ Wheeler, b. June 26, 1819.

ABEL⁴ CASEY, (*John³, Samuel², Thomas¹*) was b. in Exeter May 2, 1760. He m. Bathsheba Hoxie. He is recorded in West Greenwich in the census of 1776. Oct. 6, 1781, his father gave him a farm in West Greenwich. Nov. 3, 1790, Abel Casey, of West Greenwich, no wife joining, sold to Thomas Rathbon, of Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y., 23 acres of land in partition, lying partly in West Greenwich and partly in Exeter. April, 1800, he sued the town of West Greenwich. October, 1802, he had a suit against Joseph Hoxie. 1810, he deeded lands to Abel Casey, Jr. March 18, 1817, Abel Casey, of West Greenwich, now living in Exeter, sold to Sheffield Rathbon, of Exeter, 120 acres of land for \$500. Jan. 20, 1818, Abel Casey, of West Greenwich, sold to Benjamin Watson, of Voluntown, Ct., 74 acres of land in Exeter for the sum of \$500. He is believed to have finally moved into Voluntown, Ct. Had:

- I. Thomas⁵ b. —, d. unmarried.
- II. Abel, Jr.⁵ b. —, d. unmarried.
- III. Jeremiah⁵ b. —, d. unmarried.
- IV. John Jr.⁵ b. 1800.
- V. Esther⁵ b. — m. Joseph James, of Voluntown, Ct., and d. about 1885. Had:

1. Silas⁶ James b. —,
2. Charles⁶ James, b. —.
3. Son⁶ b. —.
4. Julia⁶ James, b. —.

SAMUEL CASEY⁴, (*Samuel*,³ *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹,) was b. in South Kingstown, Feb. 4, 1758. He m. about 1778, Ruth Hazard, of Robert and Alice (Thomas) Hazard, of West Greenwich. She was b. Feb. 26, 1759. He is recorded in West Greenwich in the census of 1776. Feb. 3, 1777, described as living in Rhode Island, bought 131 acres of land in Voluntown, Ct. Feb. 8, 1778, he took oath of fidelity in Voluntown, Ct. Feb. 9, 1778, he was admitted an inhabitant of Voluntown. Jan. 30, 1781, he sold the property mentioned above. March 12, 1781, Samuel and Ruth Casey, of Voluntown, sold lands in West Greenwich to Titus Bailey. Between 1781 and 1784 he moved to Canterbury, Ct., for on May 20, 1784, Samuel and Ruth Casey, of Canterbury, Ct., sold some lands in West Greenwich. Had:

I. Alice⁵, b. prob. 1779, m. 1796, Solomon Arnold, of Caleb. Had:

1. Mary Ann⁶ Arnold, b. June 8, 1797.
2. Sarah Ann⁶ Arnold, b. —.
3. Reynolds⁶ Arnold, b. —.

Perhaps others.

II. Mary⁵ b. prob. 1781.

Perhaps others.

WILLIAM⁴ CASEY, (*Samuel*³, *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹,) was b. in South Kingstown, July 25, 1760. m. —, Martha Robinson, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and d. in Adolphustown, Canada, Sept. 30, 1842. In company with his brother Willett he left Rhode Island before 1780 and passing through Dutchess Co., N. Y., where they had relatives, and were probably married, they settled in Adolphustown, on the Bay of Quinte, Canada. Had:

- I. Samuel Robinson⁵, b. —, resided in vicinity of Adolphustown, Canada.
- II. William⁵, b. —, resided in vicinity of Adolphustown, Canada.

III. Willett⁵, b. —, m. and had Thomas⁶ who lived in Napanee, Canada.

Also six daughters, all dead before 1880.

WILLETT⁴ CASEY, (*Samuel³, Samuel², Thomas¹*) was b. in South Kingstown, Feb. 14, 1764, and d. about 1845. He m. — Niles and settled with his brother William on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, Canada. He was a member of Parliament for three terms, about twelve years. Had:

- I. Samuel⁵, b. —.
- II. Thomas⁵, b. —, m. and had Mary⁶ b. —.
- III. Dau⁵, b. —, m. —, Dr. Weeks.
- IV. Dau⁵, b. —, m. —, Dr. Dorland.
- V. Dau⁵, b. —, m. —, Ingersol.

EDMUND⁴ CASEY, (*Gideon³, Samuel², Thomas¹*) was b. in Exeter Aug. 20, 1747. He was a sea captain. He m. Abigail — and d. Oct. 6, 1773. Nov. 6, 1773, Mrs. Abigail Casey appeared before the town council of Warwick, and asked administration on estate of her late deceased husband, Capt. Edmund Casey. In the settlement of his estate the widow mentions his two children. Had:

- I. Child⁵, b. —, prob. d. young.
- II. George Anderson⁵, b. Feb. 18, 1773.

ELISHA⁴ CASEY, (*Gideon³, Samuel², Thomas¹*) was born about 1766 and was a packet master in East Greenwich. He m. about 1794 Hannah Johnson, of Elijah and Isabel [Wightman] Johnson, Jr., of Warwick. She was b. Sept. 23, 1775. He was a fifer in Col. John Topham's Regiment from 1776 to 1780. The inventory of his estate was taken in Warwick, March 11, 1803. Had:

- I. Susan⁵, b. July 24, 1795, m. about 1813, Daniel Bates, and d. Oct. 10, 1880. Had:
 1. Maria⁶ Bates, b. —, 1814.
 2. Daniel⁶ Bates, b. —, 1816.
 3. Susan⁶ Bates, b. —, 1818.
- II. Harriet Lovit⁵, b. Aug. 24, 1796, m. Aug. 25, 1822, Daniel Dupee Jerauld, of Caleb and

Robe (Arnold) Jerauld. He was b. Feb. 25, 1798. Had:

1. Susan⁶ Jerauld, b. —, 1826.
2. Susan A.⁶ Jerauld, b. —, m. Logan.

GIDEON⁴ CASEY, (*Gideon*³, *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹.) of East Greenwich, was born about 1781 and m. about 1805, Sarah Johnson, who was b. about 1784 and d. April 21, 1854. He was a packet master, and was lost at sea about 1820. Had:

- I. Eliza Freeborn⁵, b. about 1806, d. young.
- II. Samuel⁵, b. about 1808, d. young.
- III. Hannah⁵ b. April 13, 1810, m. 1831, Samuel Gardner, of Samuel and Elizabeth Gardner. He was b. June 16, 1809. Had:
 1. Emily Ann⁶ Gardner, b. Jan. 27, 1832.
 2. Samuel⁶ Gardner, b. Sept. 27, 1834.
 3. Gideon Casey⁶ Gardner, b. Oct. 4, 1837.
 4. Julia Ann⁶ Gardner, b. Apr. 18, 1840.
 5. Eliza Murray⁶ Gardner, b. Oct. 26, 1842.
 6. Hannah Amanda⁶ Gardner, b. May 18, 1847.
 7. Joseph William⁶ Gardner, b. June 10, 1850.
 8. Sperona⁶ Gardner, b. Jan. 17, 1853.
 9. Sarah Elizabeth⁶ Gardner, b. Oct. 20, 1855.
- IV. Sarah⁵, b. about 1812, d. young.
- V. Gideon⁵, b. Feb. 1815, d. Aug. 1867, s. p. was packet master and Sound pilot.
- VI. Frelove⁵, b. Jan. 14, 1817, m. about 1845, William Sweet and moved to Iowa, where she d. about 1871.

GEORGE⁵ CASEY, (*Thomas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1772, and d. in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16, 1835, m. Nov. 18, 1790, Jane Dutcher,

dau. of Christopher. She. d. in 1843. He settled first in Dover [Pawling] and was the first postmaster of that town holding office from Feb., 1807 to 1813. He was a member of the assembly from Dutchess in 1808. In the fall of 1813 he moved to Auburn [Aurelias.] From 1818 to 1821 he was Inspector of the State Prison. In 1829 he moved to Oswego, and shortly after to Williamson, Wayne Co., whence he returned to Auburn. Had:

- I. Silas⁶, b. Nov. 13, 1791, d. Dec. 20, 1791.
- II. Jesse David⁶, b. Nov. 12, 1792.
- III. Nancy⁶, b. Jan. 22, 1795, at Dover, and d. June 2, 1840, at Cayuga, N. Y., m. May 11, 1815, Jehiel Clark, of Gen. Samuel Clark, a soldier of the Revolution. Jehiel was b. Dec. 17, 1764, and d. July 20, 1844. Had:
 1. George Casey⁷ Clark, b. Feb. 20, 1816.
 2. Henry James⁷ Clark, b. Sept. 19, 1817.
 3. Parthenia Jane⁷ Clark, b. Sept. 28, 1819, d. July 29, 1824.
 4. John Spangler⁷ Clark, b. Nov. 19, 1821.
 5. Nancy⁷ Clark, b. Nov. 26, 1823.
 6. Parthenia Jane⁷ Clark, b. July 5, 1826.
 7. Jehiel Jr.⁷ Clark, b. Nov. 8, 1828, d. Sept. 8, 1830.
 8. Jehiel⁷ Clark, b. April 14, 1832.
- IV. Mary Eliza⁶, b. Aug. 12, 1797, in Dover, N. Y., m. Nov. 13, 1817, Henry Hopkins, of the Hon. David Hopkins, of Hebron, N. Y. He was b. April 16, 1797, and d. April 1, 1865. She moved with her husband to Michigan in 1834. Had.
 1. Jane H.⁷ Hopkins, b. Nov. 29, 1818.

2. Nancy⁷ Hopkins, b. Oct. 11, 1820.
 3. George H.⁷ Hopkins, b. Dec. 28, 1822.
 4. John M.⁷ Hopkins, b. Jan. 15, 1825.
 5. James H.⁷ Hopkins, b. Nov. 4, 1827.
 6. Robert⁷ Hopkins, b. Dec. 11, 1830.
 7. Mary Eliza⁷ Hopkins, b. Aug. 11, 1835.
 8. Albert⁷ Hopkins, b. Sept. 17, 1838.
- V. Myron Holley⁶, b. June 30, 1800, at Dover, N. Y.
- VI. Thomas Wightman⁶, b. Sept. 20, 1802, d. Dec. 7, 1812.
- VII. Eliza Jane⁶, b. Nov. 23, 1804, d. May 8, 1838, in Charlestown, Mich., m. Oct. 26, 1826, Charles Mason Nichols, of Auburn, N. Y. He was b. Aug. 13, 1799, and d. Jan. 23, 1873, at Onalaska, Wis. Had:
1. George Canning⁷ Nichols, b. Aug. 25, 1827.
 2. Jane Eliza⁷ Nichols, b. June 11, 1829.
 3. Charles Henry⁷ Nichols, b. Aug. 26, 1831.
 4. Mary Carolina⁷ Nichols, b. April 30, 1834.
- VIII. George Whitman⁶, b. March 6, 1807.
- IX. Emeline⁶, b. June 26, 1809, d. Nov. 24, 1872, m. 1835, William H. Van Tuyle, of Auburn, who d. about 1836. Had:
1. Mary Jane⁷ Van Tuyle, b. about 1836.
 2. John⁷ Van Tuyle, b. about 1838.
 3. George Casey⁷ Van Tuyle, b. about 1844.
 4. Caroline⁷ Van Tuyle, b. about 1846.
 5. William⁷ Van Tuyle, b. ———, d. young.
- X. John Milton⁶, b. Oct. 18, 1812.

XI. Julianna⁶, b. June 19, 1814, d. Sept. 19, 1814.

THOMAS⁵ CASEY, (*Thomas⁴, Thomas³, Samuel², Thomas¹*.) was b. 1774. Perhaps studied law. He m. Sarah Pells, of Poughkeepsie. Had:

- I. John⁶, b. —, died at Foot Plain, N. York, s. p.
- II. Dorcas⁶, b. 1808, and d. 1857. She m. Jerome Dutcher, of Dutchess Co., N. York. Had:
 1. Edward W.⁷ Dutcher, b. 1826.

JOHN⁵ CASEY, JR., (*Abel⁴, John³, Samuel², Thomas¹*.) was b. in West Greenwich, 1800, and d. May 4, 1828. He m. 1826, Almira Corey, and she m. (2) Simeon M. Pike, of Providence, R. I. Had by 1st husband:

- I. Hannah⁶, b. —, 1827, and d. April 21, 1834.
- II. Albert Palmer⁶, b. Oct. 3, 1828, in Exeter.

SAMUEL⁵ CASEY, (*Willett⁴, Samuel³, Samuel², Thomas¹*.) was b. about 1790, in Adolphustown and was a Justice of the Peace and a member of Parliament, m. ——— Had:

- I. Jane Eliza⁶, b. about 1811, m. Thomas Wilson, of Kingston, Ontario. Had:
 1. Eliza Jane⁷ Wilson, b. about 1832.
 2. Cynthia⁷ Wilson, b. ———.
 3. Charles⁷ Wilson, b. about 1840.
- II. Horatio Nelson⁶, b. ———, d. at Colburn, 187—.
- III. Gilbert⁶ b. ———.
- IV. Stephen⁶ b. ———. d. in Minnesota, United States, before 1880.

GEORGE ANDERSON⁵ CASEY, (*Edmund⁴, Gideon³, Samuel², Thomas¹*.) was b. in Warwick, R. I., Feb. 18, 1773. He was for a long time a school master in East Greenwich. He m. Oct. 7, 1801, Betty T. Sprague, dau. of William and Hannah Sprague, of East Greenwich. She was b. Sept. 26, 1778. Had:

- I. Ophelia⁶, b. Jan. 14, 1804, m. June 21, 1829, Robert Benjamin Hall. Had:

1. Richard Rush⁷, Hall b. Aug. 29, 1832.

JESSE DAVID⁶ CASEY, (*George⁵, Thomas⁴, Thomas³, Samuel², Thomas¹,*) was b. in Dover, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1792, and d. March 18, 1864. He m. Feb. 19, 1816, at Sharon, Conn. Elizabeth Brown, dau. of Samuel Avery and Sarah (Downs), Brown. She was b. May 5, 1794, and d. March 15, 1863. He was educated at Sharon Academy, Conn., and was subsequently a teacher in the Auburn Academy, N. Y. He was Deputy Clerk of Cayuga Co., and from 1818 to 1821, Clerk of the State Prison. He removed to Yates County, N. York, about 1828. Had:

- I. William James⁷, b. Dec. 10, 1817.
- II. Charles Henry⁷, b. Sept. 7, 1819.
- III. Sarah Jane⁷, b. Nov. 19, 1821, d. June 1, 1881, m. Feb. 4, 1847, Robert Pierpont Bordwell, of Albion, N. Y. Had:
 1. Mary Ann⁸ Bordwell, b. Oct. 9, 1848.
 2. George Crawford⁸ Bordwell, b. May 12, 1851.
 3. Harry Gould⁸ Bordwell, b. Dec. 25, 1854.
 4. Katie Louise⁸ Bordwell, b. Dec. 14, 1865.
- IV. Thomas George⁷, b. May 3, 1824.
- V. Edward Milton⁷, b. Sept. 9, 1828.
- VI. Emeline Susan⁷, b. Aug. 20, 1831; m. Feb. 17, 1853, Chester Loomis Hobart of William Lawrence and Phebe (Hall) Hobart of Potter, N. Y. He d. January 12, 1878. Had:
 1. Frederick Chester Hobart⁸, b. Dec. 9, 1854.
 2. Henry Albert Hobart⁸, b. Aug. 21, 1862.
 3. William Lawrence Hobart⁸, b. Sept. 4, 1869.

4. Roy Casey Hobart⁸, b. Jan. 23, 1874.
- VII. Harriet Mary Eliza⁷, b. Nov. 24, 1833, d. Dec. 9, 1880.
- VIII. Nancy Jessina⁷, b. June 1, 1836, d. 1839.
- IX. Margaret Marion⁷, b. Aug. 25, 1838, m. April 21, 1863, Montraville Avery Root of Aretas Lyman and Elizabeth (Tanner) Root. He was b. Oct. 9, 1836 and resides in Buffalo, N. Y. Had:
1. George Avery Root, b. Nov. 22, 1866.
 2. Bessie Ella Root, b. Aug. 26, 1871.
 3. William Casey Root, b. April 15, 1878.

MYRON HOLLEY CASEY⁶, (*George*⁵, *Thomas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. at Dover, N. Y., June 30, 1800, and d. at Bedford, Mich., May 18, 1858. He m. (1) at Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1820, Parthenia Olmstead of Major Noah Olmstead. She d. July 12, 1821. M. (2) at Aurelius, N. Y., Sept. 1823, Cynthia Hamblin of Deacon Horatio Hamblin. She d. Sept. 24, 1824 and he married (3) Oct. 1826, Maria DeBois of Schenectady, N. Y. She d. February 2, 1857. Had by 1st wife:

- I. Cornelia Parthenia⁷, b. July 12, 1821, m. Oct. 14, 1851, Sheldon Smith of Chicago, Ill. Had:
 1. Emma Louise Smith⁸, b. July 17, 1853.
 2. Arthur Burnet Smith⁸, b. Jan. 18, 1856.
 By 2nd wife.
- II. Cynthia Cordelia⁷, b. Sept. 13, 1824, d. Feb. 21, 1847.

By 3rd wife.
- III. Silas⁷, b. —, d. young.
- IV. Alonzo Bradley⁷, b. March 4, 1830.
- V. Aurelia Parmelia⁷, b. Feb. 8, 1832, at Oswe-

- go, N. Y., m. July 5, 1866, E. J. Covey, and resides at Afton, Iowa.
- VI. Elizabeth Matilda⁷, b. Oct. 5, 1834 in Potter, N. Y., m. June 4, 1878, Christopher Smith and resides at Battle Creek, Mich.
- VII. George Milton⁷, b. Feb. 1, 1836.
- VIII. William Chester⁷, b. March 26, 1838.
- IX. Harriet Ann⁷, b. Oct. 14, 1842, d. 1874.
- X. Catherine C.⁷, b. Nov. 26, 1845, m. Oct. 14, 1866, Solomon Cronn, and resides at Dundee, Mich.

GEORGE WHITMAN CASEY⁶, (*George⁵, Thomas⁴, Thomas³, Samuel², Thomas¹*), was b. March 6, 1807 and d. Nov. 5, 1890. He m. Sept. 11, 1834, Eliza Perry of Montgomery and Melitable (Rice) Perry of Oswego, N. Y. She was b. Sept. 2, 1812 and d. Jan. 27, 1890. He had a prosperous business career of over fifty years, and commenced the manufacture of carpenters' tools in 1847, organizing the Auburn Tool Company of which he was the president until his death. Had:

- I. George⁷, b. April 16, 1836, d. Jan. 31, 1840.
- II. Nicholas Lovead⁷, b. Jan. 10, 1838.
- III. Francis Perry⁷, b. Nov. 25, 1841, was a medical cadet and served in the War of the Rebellion before Richmond, Va. He also served as a surgeon in the Russian Army at Bucharest and was decorated by Prince Charles of Roumania.

JOHN MILTON CASEY⁶, (*George⁵, Thomas⁴, Thomas³, Samuel², Thomas¹*), was b. Oct. 18, 1812, and d. April 8, 1892, m. 1842, Matilda Visscher Fort of Jacob Jr., and Ann (Mercedes) Frot of Albany, N. Y. She was b. 1823. He studied law in the office of Hon. Wm. H. Seward at Auburn and was admitted to the bar 1834. Settled in Oswego Sept. 1835, and was Deputy Clerk in Chancery of 7th Circuit. Was Justice of the Peace from 1839 to 1847 and inspector of Common Schools from March, 1839 to 1842. Was elected

1847, as associate justice of Oswego County Criminal Court. Was Superintendent of Common Schools April, 1848, and City Clerk of Oswego from 1848 to 1857. Was in the Internal Revenue Service of the United States from Sept., 1862 to April, 1872. Had:

I. Catherine⁷, b. 1845.

II. Maria Matilda⁷, b. 1857, d. Feb. 12, 1892.

ALBERT PALMER CASEY⁶, (*John Jr.*⁵, *Abel*¹, *John*³, *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹,) was b. in Exeter, R. I., Oct. 3, 1828. He m. July 5, 1851, Parnell C. Cleveland of Dr. William H. Cleveland of Springfield, Mass. Went to Springfield, Mass., 1849, and was master mechanic in the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy for eight years. Was inspector of ammunition for the Ordnance Department of the Navy, 1890. Had:

I. May Josephine⁷, b. about 1852, m.—, Wells Lathrop of Springfield, Mass. Had:

1. Nellie Lathrop⁸, b. ———.

2. Millie Lathrop⁸, b. ———.

II. George Cleveland⁷, b. about 1854, m. Gertrude Dustin of Springfield, Mass. Had:

1. Cristine⁸ (dau.) b. ———.

WILLIAM JAMES CASEY⁷, (*Jesse David*⁶, *George*⁵, *Thomas*³, *Thomas*², *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹,) was b. Dec. 10, 1817, m. (1) Margaret S. Colton. She d. Feb. 11, 1865. M. (2) ———. Had by 1st wife:

I. James William Henry⁸, b. Oct. 17, 1846, at Marcellus, N. Y., m. March 15, 1878, Draghenna Jane Smith. She was b. Dec. 4, 1840. Have three children, 2 boys and 1 girl. Resides at Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Missouri.

II. Mary E⁸, b. —, m. Jan. 26, 1865, George W. Roberts, and has 2 children.

By 2d wife:

III. IV. Two Sons⁸.

CHARLES HENRY⁷ CASEY, (*Jesse David*⁶, *George*⁵, *Thomas*³, *Thomas*², *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹,) was b. Sept. 17, 1819, and d.

July, 1871, at Hudson, N. Y., m. May 24, 1846, Maria Van De Bogart, of John and Eliza (Raynor) Van De Bogart. Had:

- I. Elizabeth E^s., b. Aug. 15, 1849, m. Dec. 9, 1879, Crosby Salmon.
- II. George Newland^s, b. May 10, 1851, m. June, 1878, Marion Smith.
- III. Angelo B^s., b. Feb. 28, 1853, m. Feb. 3, 1880, Emilie Rumrell.
- IV. Charles Fremont^s, b. March 28, 1856, m. Oct. 5, 1887, Mary E. Mettey.

THOMAS GEORGE⁷ CASEY, (*Jesse David⁶, George⁵, Thomas⁴, Thomas³, Samuel², Thomas¹*.) was b. May 3, 1824. He m. (1) Nov. 11, 1849, Rebecca Amanda Putney, of Potter, Yates Co., N. Y. She was b. Sept. 8, 1827, and d. Aug. 3, 1860. He m. (2) May 1, 1864, Imogene Aldrich, widow of ——— Mitchell, and dau. of Milton and Eunice Aldrich. She was b. in New Hampshire, July 10, 1838. Had,

- I. Henry Putney^s, b. Aug. 9, 1851.
- II. George Thomas^s, b. Mar. 28, 1854, in Potter, N. Y.
- III. Arthur Brush^s, b. Aug. 20, 1856, in Branchport, Yates Co., N. Y.
By 2d wife:
- IV. Milton Aldrich^s, b. Oct. 23, 1865.
- V. Jesse Edward^s, b. June 21, 1870.
- VI. Lily Althea^s, b. Aug. 14, 1871, of Florin, Sacramento Co., Cal.

EDWARD MILTON⁷ CASEY, (*Jesse David⁶, George⁵, Thomas⁴, Thomas³, Samuel², Thomas¹*.) was b. Sept. 9, 1828. He m. Dec. 4, 1850, Emily Jane Crittenden, of Aaron and Caroline Crittenden. She was b. Nov. 8, 1833. Resides at Hallsport, N. Y. Had:

- I. Clarence Floyd^s, b. Dec. 15, 1851.
- II. Herbert Morgan^s, b. Dec. 9, 1857.
- III. Charles Lefforts^s, b. April 7, 1859.
- IV. Robert Alton^s, b. Oct. 18, 1861.

ALONZO BRADLEY⁷ CASEY, (*Myron Holley*⁶, *George*⁵, *Thomas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. March 4, 1830, m. Sept. 16, 1849, Hulda Herbert, and resides at Dundee, Mich. Had:

- I. Edgar⁸, b. May 28, 1851, d. Oct. 7, 1851.
- II. Eva⁸, b. Sept. 13, 1853, d. Sept. 10, 1870.
- III. Dilla⁸, b. June 1, 1857.
- IV. Myron⁸, b. Feb. 12, 1860.

GEORGE MILTON⁷ CASEY, (*Myron Holley*⁶, *George*⁵, *Thomas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. in Potter, N. Y., Feb. 1. 1836. He m. (1) Jan. 27, 1860, Anna Eliza Bronson. She d. Oct. 3, 1861. He m. (2) Jan. 1, 1862, Eliza N. Ball. Resides at Dundee, Mich. Had by 1st wife:

- I. George Milton⁸, b. Sept. 11, 1861, d. Oct. 28, 1866.
By 2d wife,
- II. Anna Eliza⁸, b. Oct. 3, 1862, d. Jan. 12, 1889.
- III. William Chester⁸, b. July 14, 1864.

WILLIAM CHESTER⁷ CASEY, (*Myron Holley*⁶, *George*⁵, *Thomas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. in Onondaga, N. Y., March 26, 1838, m. Oct. 14, 1866, at Albany, Green Co., Wisconsin, Sarah Ann Collins. Resides at Dundee, Mich. Had:

- I. James Alfred⁸, b. Aug. 21, 1867, d. Nov. 26, 1867.
- II. Herbert Emmerson⁸, b. Jan. 12, 1869.
- III. George Myron⁸, b. Aug. 24, 1871, d. Oct. 5, 1877.
- IV. William Arthur⁸, b. Sept. 29, 1875.
- V. Loretta May⁸, b. May 24, 1882, d. May 24, 1882.

NICHOLAS LOVEAD⁷ CASEY, (*George Whitman*⁶, *George*⁵, *Thomas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. Jan. 10, 1838, m. Nov. 6, 1861, Emma Osborn, of Emery and Jane (Gridley) Osborn, of Auburn, N. Y. She was b. Feb. 8. 1840. Had:

- I. Josephine⁸, b. Sept. 22, 1862.
- II. George Whitman⁸, b. Sept. 7, 1856, an architect in Philadelphia.
- III. Bertha⁸, b. Sept. 19, 1869, d. March 22, 1892.
- IV. Albert Osborn⁸, b. Aug. 8, 1876.

HENRY PUTNEY⁸ CASEY, (*Thomas George*⁷, *Jesse David*⁶, *George*⁵, *Thomas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. Aug. 9, 1851, and m. Nov. 27, 1879, Catherine Theobald. Had:

- I. Cora Bella⁹, b. Sept. 10, 1882.
- II. Georgianna Jane⁹, b. Feb. 8, 1885.
- III. California Victoria⁹, b. Jan. 28, 1888.

GEORGE THOMAS⁸ CASEY, (*Thomas George*⁷, *Jesse David*⁶, *George*⁵, *Thomas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. March 28, 1854, in Potter Yates Co., N. Y., and m. in Sacramento Co., California, Sept. 28, 1879, Orania Ann Ellis. Had:

- I. William George⁹, b. July 1, 1880.
- II. Effie Amber⁹, b. Feb. 21, 1884.
- III. Bertha Flora⁹, b. Dec. 20, 1885.
- IV. John Franklin⁹, b. Aug. 22, 1888.

ARTHUR BRUSH⁸ CASEY, (*Thomas George*⁷, *Jesse David*⁶, *George*⁵, *Thomas*⁴, *Thomas*³, *Samuel*², *Thomas*¹.) was b. Aug. 20, 1856, at Branchport, Yates Co., N. Y., and m. in Sacramento Co., California, Dec. 2, 1877, Sarah Louise Ellis. Had:

- I. Amanda Elizabeth⁹, b. Jan. 13, 1879.
- II. Jesse Sylvester⁹, b. Feb. 5, 1881.
- III. Vina May⁹, b. March 16, 1884.
- IV. Nora Viola⁹, b. Nov. 2, 1885.
- V. Emma Althea⁹, b. March 9, 1890.

The Massacre at Rumford.

By Howard M. Cook.



UT on the old Hopkinton road, in the city of Concord, New Hampshire, a mile or so west of the State House, and within a short distance of the famous St. Paul's School for boys, stands a plain granite shaft, erected to the memory of five persons who fell into an ambush of Indians, August 11, 1746. The names of the victims were Samuel Bradley, Jonathan Bradley, Obadiah Peters, John Bean and John Lufkin. The monument was erected by Richard Bradley, a grandson of Samuel Bradley, and was dedicated, with appropriate exercises, August 22, 1837, this date corresponding with the August 11, old style, the time of the massacre. The monument and enclosure were on that occasion conveyed by a deed to the New Hampshire Historical Society and have remained in its possession to this time.

This massacre occurred during the years of the French and Indian war, which commenced in 1744. The Indians, instigated by the French, poured forth from Canada upon the frontier towns and carried on the work of destruction with horrible barbarity. The inhabitants of Rumford,—the former name of Concord—were in an exposed situation and felt the need of better means of defence and safety. In view of the hostile attitude of the Indians they urged upon the governments of New Hampshire and Massachusetts the necessity of taking prompt action in their behalf. The language which

they instructed their agents to use was, "We request of them such aid both with respect to men and military stores as in their wisdom seem meet, and which may be sufficient, with the Divine blessing, vigorously to repel all attacks of our savage enemies."

In answer to this petition, early in the year 1745, two small companies of scouts were raised by authority of Gov. Wentworth under the direction of Col. Benjamin Rolfe, of which Capt. John Chandler, of Rumford, had command of one company, consisting of ten men, and Capt. Jeremiah Clough, of Canterbury, of the other, consisting of five men. The government of Massachusetts also sent a detachment of men from Andover and another from Billerica, who were stationed in Rumford in 1745. Under authority from Gov. Wentworth, seven garrisons were established in different parts of the town, and men with their families were assigned to them as was most convenient. These garrisons were built of hewn logs, which lay flat upon each other; the ends, being fitted for the purpose, were inserted in grooves cut in large posts erected at each corner. They enclosed an area of several square rods, were raised as high as the roof of a common dwelling house, and at the corners were placed boxes where sentinels kept watch. Houses not connected with the garrisons were deserted by their occupants and their effects removed. In the daytime, men went forth to their labors in companies, always carrying their guns with them, and one or more of their number placed on guard. If the enemy was discovered approaching, the alarm guns were fired and the report was answered from garrison to garrison. On the Sabbath the men all went armed to the meeting house; they stacked their guns in the center of the house—while the pastor, at that Rev. Timothy Walker, preached and prayed with his gun standing beside him in the pulpit.

Such was the condition of affairs in this little settlement in the summer of 1746. A company of soldiers had recently been sent by the governor from Exeter for their defence, commanded by Capt. Daniel Ladd and Lieut. Jonathan Brad-

ley. This company had been out scouting in the woods for three weeks previous to the massacre, and their presence no doubt prevented an attack from the Indians. Thwarted in their bloody purpose they determined to lie in ambush and to pounce upon the first persons who should happen to pass by their place of concealment. An errand either to one of the garrisons in the west part of the town, or to the Hopkinton settlement, led Samuel Bradley, Jonathan Bradley, Obadiah Peters, John Bean, John Lufkin, William Stickney, Alexander Roberts and Daniel Gilman to pass along the highway leading west from the settlement, some on horseback, and all of them armed.

Gilman was the foremost of the party and had passed beyond the place of the massacre. Hearing the report of the guns he ran back to see what was the matter. Upon an eminence where he stopped he could see over to another hill where the Indians made their attack. Lufkins and Peters were shot down at the first fire and fell in the path a short distance apart. Jonathan Bradley, a lieutenant of the company sent to Rumford, appears to have offered a determined resistance. He had declared on that very morning that he would never be captured by the Indians to endure the hardships and cruelties of which he had heard so much. On the first fire which caused two of his men to fall he ordered the others to fire upon such of the Indians as were in sight, when the whole body of them arose from their ambush and fired a volley, at the same time running out into the path, and, as Gilman relates, "made all sorts of howling and yelling." This fire wounded Samuel Bradley and John Bean, the latter mortally. Bean ran a few rods out of the road and fell, while Bradley passed several feet beyond where Lufkin and Peters lay when another shot brought him to the ground, a bullet having shattered his powder horn and entered his body. Jonathan Bradley made a brave fight for his life. He shot one Indian and not having a chance to re-load he used the breech of his gun and killed another when he was surrounded by the savages and was soon brought to the ground and literally hewn down with their tomahawks.

Of this company, Daniel Gilman made his escape, and Alexander Roberts and William Stickney were taken captive. Stickney, after about a year's captivity in Canada found means to escape with a friendly Indian, and proceeded on his way home, when within one day's journey of the white settlements they fell short of provisions. The Indian directed Stickney to light a fire and encamp while he went in quest of game. After Stickney had prepared his camp, he also went out to hunt, and in attempting to cross a stream on a log, fell in and was drowned. This was the story the Indian told when he came to Rumford; but from the fact of his being dressed in Stickney's clothes, many were led to doubt the truth of it.

Roberts made his escape from captivity about a year after being carried to Canada. He stated on his return that four Indians were killed, and several wounded, two mortally, who were conveyed away on litters and soon after died. They were buried in a swamp near the place of the fight. On the 19th of November, 1747, the General Assembly of New Hampshire passed the following resolution, which was approved by the Governor: "That there be paid out of the money in the public treasury unto Alexander Roberts and company, the sum of seventy-five pounds, in the following proportions, viz.: To the said Alexander Roberts, fifteen pounds; to Daniel Gilman, seven pounds ten shillings; to the widows of Jonathan and Samuel Bradley each eleven pounds five shillings; and to the heirs or legal representatives of Obadiah Peters, John Lufkin, John Bean and William Stickney, each seven pounds ten shillings."

As might be imagined this massacre created a profound sensation amongst the inhabitants of Rumford. The bodies of the dead, mangled and bloody, were laid side by side in a cart which had been sent up with a yoke of oxen to convey them down to the main street of the settlement. A large number of men, women and children collected to see the dreadful sight. The next day they were all buried in two graves in the old burying ground. The Bradley's were

buried in one grave, and Lufkins, Peters and Bean in another. The initials of the names of the persons who were massacred were soon after marked on a large tree which stood near the fatal spot, and which, for many years, remained as the only monument of the event. But it was fit that an event of so much of tragic interest should be commemorated by a monument, and so, in 1837, as we have before intimated, such a monument was erected. The exercises connected with the dedication were of an interesting character. A procession was formed under the direction of Col. Stephen Brown, chief marshal, and composed of the teachers and scholars of the public and private schools; committee of arrangements; orator; N. H. Historical Society; descendants of the persons killed in 1746; His Excellency the Governor; officers of the state government; past state officers and citizens generally. The oration was given by Asa McFarland, a native of the town, and was an appropriate and well-written address. It is published in the sixth volume of the New Hampshire Historical Collections. There was also a hymn written by Rev. John Pierpont, an ode by George Kent, Esq., and an historical ballad by Miss Mary Clark. Prayers were offered at the opening and close of the exercises by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton and Rev. E. E. Cummings.

The ode written by Mr. Kent was as follows:

“On this devoted spot
Never to be forgot,
Till time shall end,
Manhood’s high hopes were crushed,
And mercy’s voice was hushed,
While blood in torrents gushed
From foe and friend.

Passaconaway’s kindly aid,
That erst had been displayed,
Was now withdrawn;
And Wonalancet’s skill,
Ready each feud to still,
And cultivate good will—
A hope forlorn.

Mild Kancamagus, too
 With love could not imbue
 His recreant ones;
 But-Hope-Hood's hostile art
 Possessed each mind and heart,
 And led them to depart
 From peace at once.
 No council fires around
 Told of the battle's sound,
 Or signal gave;
 But by the white man's path
 Sudden as lightning's scath,
 The red man in his wrath
 Ambushed the brave.
 Five gallant yeomen fell—
 While loud the Indian yell
 Echoed the deed;
 Peters, Lufkin and Bean,
 With Bradleys bold were seen,
 Staining with blood the green,
 Without remead.
 Not unavenged was done
 The work of death, begun
 In treachery base;
 Four of the tribe lay low,
 To bleach in winter's snow;
 Unstrung for aye the bow;
 Unjoined the chase.
 Hallow the memory, then,
 Of the devoted men
 Who bravely fell!
 Long may this stone display,
 In the broad light of day,
 The deeds their children may
 With honor tell."

The inscription on the monument is as follows:

This monument is
 in memory of
 Samuel Bradley,
 Jonathan Bradley,
 Obadiah Peters,
 John Bean and
 John Lufkin,
 who were massacred Aug. 11, 1746
 by the Indians.
 Erected, 1837, by Richard Bradley,
 Son of Hon. John Bradley, and
 grandson of Samuel Bradley.

The Cable Family.

By Charles E. Banks, M. D.



THE Cable, [Cabell] Family of Connecticut is descended from John, an emigrant who appears in Massachusetts about the year 1631. He was one of the petitioners to the General Court in 1635 for liberty to remove to the Connecticut River. Hinman says he was in Springfield in 1636, and probably accompanied the Burrs to Fairfield. He was connected with Jehu Burr by blood or marriage as he calls him "kinsman" in his will. He was a sea-faring man and in 1652 assisted in the capture of a Dutch vessel off the coast of Fairfield and was awarded £5, by the General Court of Connecticut. He was an appraiser of an estate 1658, and was made a Freeman Oct. 10, 1669. His will, dated 4 April, 1682, is as follows:—

[Fairfield Probate Record, III:80.]

"I, John Cabell, Sen., being weake of body but perfect in my understanding doe make this my Last Will and Testament as followeth: first I commit my Soule to God who gave it and my body to a comly buriell and my Temporal estate as followeth: Imprimis, I give and bequeath to my grandchild John Cabell my housing homelot and all the rest of my lands [and] fowling peece. Item, I give to my grandchild John Knowles my fether bed, one Rugg, sheets, boulder and pillows.

Item I give to my Loving wiffe Ann Cabell the rent or use of all my housing and Lands and household goods during her natural life, and after all just debts are payd I give them to my s. d. wite, the rents or use of all my estate during her natural life. Item I, give to my daughter Rebecca and my grandchild John Cabell all my Movables after my wives decease except the folwing peece, and the bed already disposed off. Alsoe I make my Loving Wife, Ann Cable, my executrix of this my last will.

Alsoe I desire and appoint my Loving Kinsman Jehu Burr and John Burr my overseers of this my last will. In witness whereof I have set

to my hand this fourth day of April one Thousand six hundred eighty two.

Witnessed by us.
Ezbon Wakeman.
John Banks.

John Cabell."

The estate was appraised by John Banks and Moses Dimon at £261-11-0, and sworn to September 21, 1682 by the widow Ann. At same time she asked to be relieved of the executorship on account of "weakness and Imbecillity," and desired Mr. Jehu Burr and Mr. John Burr might be appointed, which was done. According to Savage this Ann was his second wife who had previously been the wife of Roger Betts of Branford.

He left the following children but whether by first or second wife does not appear.

1. I. Rebecca², who m. John Knowles of Fairfield, whose will, dated Nov. 1, 1673, mentions following children, John³, Joshua³, Sarah³, Elizabeth³, Rebecca³.
2. II. John², of whom presently.

AUTHORITIES.

Savage Gen. Dict. I.

Fairfield Probate Record, Vol. I, p. 80; III 80.

Schencks History of Fairfield, Conn., p. 362.

2. JOHN², (*John*¹) resided at Fairfield and died before Nov. 7, 1673, as on that date the inventory of his estate was returned by George Squire and Cornelius Hull. (Fairfield Prob. Rec. II 72.) At the court holden December, 1674, a supplemental report was made by them to correct some error and the sum then reported was £81-18-6; debts £29-0-11 leaving. £52-17-7 (ibid III, 188). On December 19, 1683, his estate was still unsettled and his widow Elizabeth had meanwhile married Thomas Sherwood of Fairfield, and on the date mentioned Sherwood presented the accounts for settlement. On November 3, 1685, the court distributed the estate to the heirs, the eldest son John being excluded because he had received a portion of his grandfather's estate

according to the will above given. Children by wife Elizabeth:—

3. I. John³, eldest son, (of whom presently).
- II. Elizabeth³.
- III. Sarah³, m. Robert Churchill before June, 1694.
- IV. Rebecca³.
4. V. Joseph³.

3. JOHN³, (*John², John¹*) resided in Fairfield and m. Abigail, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Jackson) Sherwood of Fairfield. He was a large mill owner, and d. 1724. His estate was inventoried at £579-16-1 by John Andrus and Thomas Nash, and the widow swore to it August 14, 1724. The estate was distributed July 21, 1727 and redistributed December 18, 1735, particularly the mill property. His widow married Thomas Pike, December 1, 1727.

Children by wife Abigail.

5. I. George⁴.
6. II. Jonathan⁴.
7. III. John⁴.
8. IV. Andrew⁴, (minor in 1730).
9. V. Daniel⁴, (minor in 1735).
10. VI. Isaac⁴, (minor in 1735).
- VII. Margery⁴.
- VIII. Abigail⁴, m. Jacob Patchen.

5. GEORGE⁴, (*John³, John², John¹*) resided in Fairfield and carried on a large milling business. He m. Sarah Shaw February 17, 1729, and died September, 1763. His will dated August 30, was proven September 26, that year. Inventory, £1626-8-6. He mentions his "Negro girl Phyllis."

By wife Sarah he had following:

- I. Ann⁵, b. 19 May, 1730.
11. II. John⁵, b. 15 August, 1731.
12. III. Jabez⁵, b. 14 April, 1733, alive 1802 as creditor of brother George.
13. IV. Thomas⁵, b. 16 August, 1735.
- V. Abigail⁵, b. 19 May, 1737.

VI. Temperance⁵, b. 16 January, 1739.

14. VII. Nathaniel⁵, b. 14 Nov., 1740.

15. VIII. George⁵, b. 14 August, 1742.

IX. Margery⁵, b. 1 January, 1744.

X. Sarah⁵, b. July, 1746.

16. XI. Jonathan⁵, b. August, 1751.

6. JONATHAN⁴, (*John³, John², John¹*) lived in Fairfield and inherited an interest in the mill property. He m. Sept. 3, 1728, Mary, daughter of Thomas Bennet and had the following children.

I. Abigail⁵, b. April 6, 1729.

II. Eunice⁵, b. 4 November, 1731.

III. Sarah⁵, b. 19 August, 1734.

IV. Betty⁵, b. 12 November, 1737.

V. Margery⁵, b. 1 October, 1741; d. 10 July, 1742.

VI. Demaris⁵, b. 29 April, 1745.

7. JOHN⁴, (*John³, John², John¹*) is the one called Ensign who probably removed to Norfield. He m. Ann Davis September 26, 1733, and d. 24 March, 1760. Part of their children were baptized in the Episcopal church and others are recorded in the Greenfield Hill Parish records. His will is dated March 7, proved April 22, 1760.

Children by wife Ann (who d. before 3 March, 1773).

I. Emit⁵, b. 28 June, 1734.

17. II. Nehemiah⁵, b. 19 July, 1736.

18. III. William⁵, b. 19 Sept., 1739.

19. IV. Thaddeus⁵, b. 21 March, 1742; d. 13 March, 1760.

20. V. Isaac⁵, b. 7 Sept., 1744.

VI. Elizabeth⁵, b. 12 Sept., 1746; bapt. 23 Nov., 1746.

VII. Ann⁵, b. 4 Nov., 1750; bapt. 19 Dec., 1750.

21. VIII. John⁵, b. 29 April, 1753.

8. ANDREW⁴, (*Joh³, John², John¹*) called a minor in 1730, was b. prob. about 1715 and m. Rebecca Wheeler of Fairfield. She was b. 1719 and d. 1799 aged 80 years, being then a resident of Stratfield. Her will of 27 April, 1791, was proved 24 March, 1799. Her estate was appraised at £361-10-0. He died before August 4, 1761, after which an

date inventory of his estate was returned by Samuel Odell and Timothy Wheeler, December 4, 1761, his widow Rebecca being appointed administratrix. Estate distributed 14 Oct., 1763. Children by wife Rebecca.

22. I. Andrew⁵, (eldest son).

23. II. Justus⁵.

24. III. Wheeler⁵, d. 1782.

IV. Olive⁵, m, — Vaughan.

V. Ann⁵.

9. DANIEL⁴, (*John³, John², John¹*) prob. resided in Fairfield as children are recorded there, m. 4 June, 1739, Sarah Crane. He d. before May 5, 1761 as on that date inventory of his estate was returned by Stephen Hull and Jeremiah Oakley. Children by wife Sarah.

25. I. Abijah⁵, b. 24 June, 1742.

26. II. Josiah⁵, b. 15 April, 1744.

27. III. Daniel⁵, b. 7 March, 1746.

IV. Sarah⁵, b. 10 January, 1749.

V. Abigail⁵, b. 22 Nov.; 1751.

VI. Jerusha⁵, b. 18 May, 1753.

28. VII. Elijah⁵, b. 18 Sept., 1755.

11. JOHN⁵, (*George⁴, John³, John², John¹*) born 15 August, 1731, resided in Fairfield and married "the first Monday in May, 1756," Ann, daughter of Dr. James and Abigail (Black-leach) Laborie, who was born November, 1731. She was granddaughter of a French Huguenot emigré, Rev. James Laborie, a graduate of the Academy of Geneva, 1688, who came to this country in 1698. Children by wife Ann.

29. I. John⁶, b. 17 February, 1757.

II. Jane⁶, b. 19 April, 1759.

30. III. James⁶, b. 1 July, 1761.

15. GEORGE⁵, (*George⁴, John³, John², John¹*) born August 14, 1742, resided in Fairfield and Oxford where he died 23 April, 1802. He married Esther Hamaford of Norwich, Conn.; who survived him. Administration of his estate (which was insolvent) was granted 14 May, 1802, to Isaac Cable of Oxford and Benjamin Morehouse of New Haven.

(N. H. Prob. Rec. xxii, 318, 261: xxiii, 57, 68, 130.) Inv. £235-10-6, Debts £232-12-3. Children by wife Esther.

I. Isaac⁶.

II. Temperance⁶, m, Benjamin Morehouse.

III. Grace⁶, b. 1771, m. Thomas Nash November 16, 1788, and d. Sept. 12, 1815.

18. WILLIAM⁵, (*John⁴, John³, John², John¹.*) born Sept. 19, 1739, lived in Fairfield and died there before 23 Oct., 1779, at which date an inventory of his estate was returned by Peter Osborne and Ephraim Lyon. The widow's dower was not set off till 6 March, 1786, by Eliphalet Coley, Ephraim Lyon and Samuel Wakeman, all of Fairfield. He married Ruth by whom he had

I. Lornan (?) eldest son.

NOTE I have collected scattered notes of families of this name in Stratfield, Norwalk, Monroe, Oxford and New Haven, Connecticut, whose connection with the Fairfield Cables is not established sufficiently to include them in the above genealogy. The compiler will be glad to receive further information on any of the descendants of either of the above named branches, as well as the one recorded here.



Notes and Queries

Notes.

EBENEZER DAVID'S MATHEMATICAL COMPEND.—This Sabbath-keeper was ordained to the gospel ministry by the Newport, R. I., Church, in 1775, and died as a chaplain in the American Army in 1778. He completed his studies at the Rhode Island College—now Brown University, at Providence, and graduated at that institution probably in 1773. There lies before us the worn and soiled remnants of a book, which he called a “Compend,” or “Ebenezer David's Property.” It is composed of thick, yellowish, and unruled paper of foolscap size, and has a coarse brownish paper cover. On the outside of the latter is pasted a portion of a newspaper, which was published at Newport, R. I., Monday, July 4, 1768. It is filled with advertisements, a few items of news, and brief selected articles. Some of these we copy as follows:—“Just imported in the brig Polly, and to be sold by Benjamin Mason, a few likely Negro Boys.” Samuel C. Carr describes a pocket book, which was stolen from him “at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 28th of June last,” while at a vendue. In it “were Eight Mill-Street Lottery Tickets (giving the numbers), a Note for Fifty Pounds, Six Shillings Old Tenor, and several other Papers of Value.” He closed by saying, “Whoever will return said Pocket Book, Tickets, etc., shall be handsomely rewarded, and asked no questions.” An inhabitant states, He “has opened a school at Mr. Sisson's on the Hill, where he teaches Dancing and Fencing in

the genteelest Manner." Many of the notices have reference to the settlement of the estates of insolvent debtors, both living and dead. This is an example:—"Five Months longer being allowed by the Hon. Town Council, for receiving and answering the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. John Whitehore, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent; we hereby give public Notice, that we shall attend to receive said Claims at the House of Mr. John Lawton, on the last Monday in each Month during said Time, from three to five o'Clock in the Afternoon, and all Claims that are not delivered in by that Time, will be by Law excluded.

Newport, march 7, 1768.

Mathew Cozzens.
Samuel Bours."

Among the town-officers elected that year at the town-meeting of Newport, we find given the names of several persons well-known to the Sabbath-keepers of Rhode Island in the last century. They are as follows:—*Town Couucib* John Collins; *Constable*, James Rogers (Son of John); *Surveyors of Highways*, Jonathan Rogers, William Potter; *Overseers of the Poor*, Job Bennett, Esq.

On a fly leaf of the "Compend," are scribbled the names of several persons, evidently companions or fellow-students of Mr. David. The most frequent is that of Sam Ward, not only here, but on other pages of the book, where it appears as "Sam Ward's Book," as indicating that the writing contained on these pages is taken probably from a similar work of his. In the scribblings we decipher these words refering to the same young man: "Sam Ward, his Compend;" "Ward's Oratory, Anno Domini, 1771." This Sam Ward, the son of Gov. Samuel Ward, of Rhode Island, and a distinguished Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, attended the College at Providence, a portion of the same time when Mr. David was there. On this leaf, in different handwritings, are other names and various remarks, such as might be supposed to be dashed off carelessly by the pen in the hands of class-mates, assembled in the study room of Mr. David. We

select the following: Joseph Russell, Arnold Brown, James Parker manus ejus anno domini, William Warner Ejus Liber of Compendis, Nathaniel Jones Anno Domini, Providence, July 31, 1771, William Rogers att Newport. Jonathan Brown (several times), James Manning, Know all men by these presents, that I, James, had no secrecy. Ebenezer Da[vid], Arnold Brown, Elliot Cossit Good fellow, Ustick Ward, form as a Class omnes sunt ami[ci]. Samuel Jones Sædmon manus ejus. David, Reuben entitled. M— Edwards. I guess it is True in some Degree, but what ———.

The compend, altogether in the handwriting of Ebenezer David, consists of exercises taken from higher mathematical studies. It indicates the manner in which lessons were prepared and recited in those branches at that time in the few colleges of the country. Throughout the whole book, the writing is very distinct, compact, neatly arranged, and uniform in styly. Rarely is a word misspelled. The mathematical figures are carefully drawn with a pen, the straight lines being usually made with the help of a ruler. The circles and the parts of a circle are usually scratched on the paper by some sharp-pointed instrument, and then these scratches are closely dotted by means of pen and ink. The titles to these exercises are underscored by two parallel lines, a short distance apart; and the exercises themselves are separated from each other by similar lines, extending across the page. There is not an ink blot in the entire work, scarcely an erased word, and but few insertions of omitted words. There are no scribblings in the body of the book.

The first four books of Euclid's Elements of Geometry are given in the beginning. At the close of the first book is written the following: "The end of the first Book of Euclid's Elements, Per Samuel Ward." Doubtless, this book was copied from a similar work of this fellow-student, who began his studies in the college before Mr. David entered the institution. At the close of the second book, we find the name of James Parker connected with the statement, "The end of the Second Book." The last book closes thus: "The

End of the fourth Book, Finis." With these words are inserted, "Dominion From." At the opening of the first book is entered thus: "begun June 4, 1768;" and at the end of the second, "David manus ejus anno domini 1768."

In each of these books, geometrical definitions are first presented; then follows the enunciation of propositions as theorems and problems, with the figures to be used in the demonstration or the solution, which is never written out.—*The Sabbath Recorder, Feb. 2, 1893.*

GOVERNOR PAUL MASCARENE.—Paul Mascarene, born at Castias, Province of Langnedoe, France, 1684 was a son of Jean and Margaret (de Salany) Mascarene. At revocation of the Edict of Nantes, his father, a Huguenot was compelled to flee and young Paul was left to the care of his grandmother. When twelve years old he made his way to Geneva where he studied, and then went to England where he was naturalized in 1706. Two years after he was appointed second lieutenant in Lord Montague's regiment, then on duty at Portsmouth.

In 1710 Queen Anne commissioned him captain and he was ordered to America, and joined the regiment raised in New England for the taking of Port Royal.

He then commanded the grenadiers of Col. Watters regiment and was the officer who took formal possession of the fort at Port Royal. Shortly after he received brevet rank of major from General Nicholson, the commander in chief of the expedition.

Major Mascarine commanded for some time the garrison at Placentia, Newfoundland, in 1739, he was appointed regimental major, then became Lieut. Col. of Philips regiment afterwards known as the 40th.

In 1740 he was appointed Lieut. Gov. of Annapolis Royal. At an early period with Governors Dummer and Wentworth of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, he was appointed on the part of the Province of Nova Scotia to negotiate with the Eastern Indians, and procured the treaty of peace signed in 1725 or 6. In 1751, under direction of Gov.

Cornwallis, he again went to New England, where he and Gov. Shirley took measures for the conciliation of the Indian Chiefs of western Asadia. He married a Boston lady, Miss Elizabeth Perry, and on his being gazetted Major General, in 1758, he retired from active service, on account of his advanced age and took up his residence in Boston.

After the death of his predecessor, Col. Armstrong, he found himself forced to keep up the battalion under his command while deprived of necessary supplies of food and clothing by the parsimony of Gen. Phillips who was colonel in chief of the regiment, and to such straits were his men reduced that Cornwallis in his despatch to the Secretary of State in 1750 says no regiment in any service was ever reduced to the condition in which I found this battalion. Yet notwithstanding the condition of the force and the ruinous, neglected state of the fort, he contrived to sustain himself against repeated attacks of the enemy, surrounded by a hostile population and dependent for supplies from Boston in a great measure.

He died in Boston January 22, 1760, and was buried from King's Chapel January 29, aged 74 years. Elizabeth, wife of Major Paul Mascarene was buried from King's Chapel Jan. 5, 1727.

The above interesting sketch is taken from the New York Historical Collections, Vol. II, pp. 22-24.

Boston, March 7, 1893

E. W. L.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GASPEE.—The Rhode Island Historical Society has recently become the owner of a valuable painting, by Mr. Charles De Wolf Brownell of Bristol, R. I., that represents one of the most memorable events in the history of that state. This painting, which is on a canvas 3x4½ feet, conveys a vivid idea of the destruction by fire of the British schooner Gaspee in Narragansett Bay, at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 10, 1772.

Of this painting, the Providence Journal says:

“The scene depicted is what the artist witnessed in imagination. He evidently looked on at a safe distance from the exploding magazines and

loaded cannons. The schooner had been captured and its officers and crew landed at Namquid Point, now Gaspee Point, on the Spring Green farm, where a bonfire was kindled for the relief and comfort of Capt. Duddingston and the motley throng.

Four of the eight boats engaged in this bold and patriotic exploit are in plain view, while the other four are supposed to be at or near the landing place. The boat in the foreground is well lighted by the flames bursting forth from the deck and the port holes of the schooner, and as we gaze we imagine we descry Whipple, Brown and other noted men, who wear the characteristic dress of the time, the ruffled shirt with the queue, and are falling into attitudes of repose in success, yet of continued interest.

The lossely furled sails, merely clewed up, indicate that the hated and fated vessel had run aground under full sail. The reflection of the fire on these sails and the clouds of smoke and flame give character to the picture."

BARTOL FAMILY.—I am about to publish in book form a genealogy of the Bartol family, of Marblehead, Mass., and the Maine branch, being the descendants of John and Parnell (Hodder) Bartol, who emigrated to New England 1638-40, from Crewkeone, Somersetshire, England. He was the son of John and Agnes (Williams) Bartol, a glover of that place and the connection with the English family is completely established. Information about persons of this name, deceased or living, will be gladly received and utilized in the volume, which is intended for gratuitous distribution to descendants, in a limited edition.

Marine Hospital, Portland, Me CHAS. E. BANKS, M. D.

Queries.

9. ALLEN. —Sylvanus² Allen, Edward¹, of Nantucket, was born there Mar. 6, 1706; m. July, 1728, Jemima, daughter of Jethro and Dorcas Starbuck. Children born on Nantucket:

- I. Mary, m. Aug. 1749, Reuben Worth. She died Jan. 4, 1785.
- II. Rachel, born Sept. 24, 1732; m. Jan. 1749, Sylvanus Worth. She died Jan. 3, 1812.

- III. Ann, m. Elnathan Eldridge, of Dartmouth.
- IV. Sylvanus: intention of marriage was published Jan. 8, 1757, between himself and Abigail Kidder. He m. (2) Sarah Russell.
- V. Eunice, m. Jolathan Doane.
- VI. Jethro, m. Eunice Tabor; she died Oct. 10, 1809.
- VII. Elizabeth, m. Issaeher Sampson. She m. (2) Eaglet Hitch.
- VIII. Jemima, m. Apr. 1, 1759, Robert Clasbury. She died Feb. 20, 1789.

Information wanted concerning the descendants of Sylvanus and Jethro, also of the children of the daughters of the above in the first generation. Also information concerning Tristram, son of John N. Allen, of Nantucket, who was born May 28, 1818, and of his descendants, even the present address of any of the descendants will be thankfully received.

Palmer, Mass.

O. P. ALLEN.

10. OATMAN. (OUTMAN).—John Oatman, of Stratford, Conn., m. Elizabeth Jeanes, Dec. 31, 1725, and had:

- I. Phebe, bapt. 25 Dec. 1716.
- II. George, probably about 1728.
- III. Anne, bapt. Apr., 1731.
- IV. Sarah, bapt. Oct., 1732.
- V. Deborah, bapt. Dec., 1739.

He married secondly, Elizabeth, widow of William Bennett, (né Smith,) in 1747.

George Oatman, son of John, lived in Ripton, Conn., and by wife Ruth, had:

- I. Daniel, bapt. July, 1747.
- II. John, bapt., Feb., 1750.
- III. Ruth, bapt. Aug., 1753.

Samuel Oatman, of Oxford, Conn., m. Hannah Wooster, 12 April, 1769, and later removed to Arlington, Vt., where he d. 28 September, 1825 (gr.s) aged 77 years.

Any information tending to establish a connection of Sam-

uel, b. 1748, and the family above recorded, will be acceptable.

Portland, Me

CHAS. E. BANKS.

11. HAMMOND-COLLINS.—*First.* I desire to communicate with any one interested in the genealogy of any family of the name of Hopper, or who have any knowledge of facts relating to the name.

Second. Tillinghast Collins died about 1815, and was a native of Cranston, Rhode Island, and was a mariner. His father emigrated from Ireland to Rhode Island in colonial times. Tillinghast Collins removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and on April 27th, 1800, married Ann Gould, who was born in 1780 and died 1842. He left three children; to survive him: Tillingast King Collins, Philip Gould Collins, and Freelove Collins.

Information is desired of the ancestors of the Senior Tillinghast Collins. One branch of the family lived in New York City during the present century.

514 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

H. S. HOPPER.

12. GREENE.—William Greene⁶, of Coventry, R. I., son of Job⁵ (Fones, James, James, John, of Warwick, R. I.) and Marcy⁵ (Greene,) (William⁴, Peter³, John², John¹, of Warwick,) married Mary Knight, daughter of Robert, of Cranston, and had: Daniel, Sally, Catharine, Joseph, Polly, William and Marcy. Can any of the readers of this magazine give me any further information of this family or refer me to any of its descendants.

Lansing, Mich.

GEO. H. GREENE.

13. CORNELL.—Gideon Cornell, of Scituate, R. I., by wife Prudence, had the following children born in Scituate: Esther, b. Aug. 27, 1770; Lydia, b. Nov. 7, 1771; Thomas, b. May 13, 1773; John, b. Sept. 5, 1774; Alfred, b. July 28, 1776 and Winsor, b. May 2, 1778. Any information relative to Gideon's ancestry will be gratefully received by the subscriber. Tradition in the family says that his father, whose

name was perhaps Stephen, was a brother of Gen'l. Ezekiel Cornell.

Lansing, Mich.

GEO. H. GREENE.

14. SALISBURY.—Information is desired concerning the ancestry of Abigail Salisbury, who married Jonathan Cass, in Cumberland, R. I., November 29, 1747.

Medfield, Mass.

W. S. TILDEN.

15. BERRY.—I desire information concerning the children and grandchildren of William Berry, of Portsmouth, N. H., 1631-1654. Also of the parentage of Nathaniel Berry: his birth; the maiden name of his wife, Elizabeth, and of their children. Nathaniel Berry removed from Greenland parish, Portsmouth, N. H., to Mansfield, Conn., where he died in 1718. I also wish to obtain information concerning the birth and death of a Nathaniel Berry who lived in Tolland, Conn., and removed to Kent, Conn., in 1741. He is supposed to have been in the Revolutionary War and killed. What was the maiden name of his wife Rebecca?

42 Blecker St., New York, N. Y.

WILTON G. BERRY.

16. COOKE.—Thomas Cooke, with his son Thomas Cooke, junior was early in Taunton, Mass., whither they had gone from Boston. "Thomas Cooke came here from the Boston Plantation" say the earliest Taunton records. But he did not stay long, as he was one of the company who sailed out of Taunton river and went to Portsmouth, R. I., where he received a lot of land as early as 1643: he held land near that of William Brenton, and their families intermarried. Can it be that he was from that part of England where William Brenton owned his stately estate? If not, whence did this Thomas Cooke come, whose descendants were amongst the favored ones of Newport, R. I. in 1776?

E. W. L.

17. DANIELSON. James Danielson went to Block Island either late in 1690, or early in 1700. He was a soldier "passing through the Ripmus county," which he found very

fair; so that he bought some two thousand acres of land in Windham County, Conn., and settled there, on the shores of the great pond. From him the town of Danielsonville takes its name; where his great, granite tomb stone still stands with its beautiful epitaph, now, alas illegible, although his name is clearly traced. From him came a race of illustrious men, Major William Danielson, of the Revolution, and Gen. James Danielson of later years.

He was not among the earliest settlers of Block Island. Was he that James Danielson who was numbered amongst the earliest Essex County, Mass., men, in 1675-80? So many of the pioneers of the south of New England went from Essex and Suffolk Counties in Massachusetts, that it seems probable James Danielson could be counted amongst them. Beside his tombstone is that of his wife, the data of which show that she was born some twenty years later than he, and so well may have been a second wife; whilst there is a family tradition that his first wife was buried in Block Island. Was she? Who can solve this riddle, and tell of James Danielson's origin?

E. W. L.

18. LAMB.—Thomas Lamb m. Thankful Hill, Feb. 10, 1688, both of Dorchester. Who were the parents of Thomas and what were the names of his children?

John and Mary Lamb had a dau. Margaret, born at Braintree, Feb. 22, 1678. What was the maiden name of the mother, and what other children had John Lamb?

What were the names of the parents of Simeon Lamb who had children born at Salem, Mass., 1758 to 1778? What was the maiden name of his wife?

Joseph Lamb m. Oct. 28, 1754, at Washington, Conn., Betsey Ingraham. When and where was he born, and what were his parents' names?

Samuel Lamb, of Tolland, Conn., purchased land of Wid. Mary Hale, May 3, 1726. John Lamb, of Glastonbury, rec'd deed of land from George Charter, of Hartford, Oct. 29, 1730. Further concerning parentage and descendants of these Lambs desired.

Westfield, N. Y.

FRANK B. LAMB.

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MAGAZINE OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORY

VOL. 3.

JULY, 1893.

No. 3.

Abraham Doolittle and some of his Descendants.

By O. P. Allen, Palmer, Mass.

THE origin of the name Doolittle is somewhat obscure. Bardsley in his *English Surnames* inclines to the opinion that it originated as a nick name, in common with many others after the advent of the Normans in England. W. A. Curtis, in an article in the *N. Y. Churchman*, holds that Doolittle is an Americanization of the good Huguenot French name De L'Hotel. There is no doubt however that the name has been one of long standing in England, although it is not often found in the history of that country. Hon. Mark Doolittle says in the *N. E. Gen. Reg.*, Vol. 6, p. 293, "That there were prominent Puritan divines (certainly one) flourishing at the time of the great emigration to New England, is well attested. One of the most remarkable men of this sect, was the Rev. Thomas Doolittle, who was a native of Kidderminster in Worcestershire, where he was born in 1630, and for whom the famous Richard Baxter, had a great regard and affection. After completing his college course at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, he became minister of Alphage, in London, and kept a private academy in Crophledge. He trained up several ministers of note also. After the Restoration, he became one of the ejected ministers by the act of uniformity. Ten years after, Charles II, licensed him to preach, which

license was long to be seen (perhaps to this day) in the vestry in Markwell St., where he used to preach. His curious kindred may be glad to learn this fact. Mr. Doolittle died in London, May 24, 1707, aged 77, and was the last of the ejected ministers in London. He was the author of twenty treatises, chiefly of a theological character." See Grauger's Biographical Hist. Eng., Vol. 67—8. Rev. Thomas Doolittle was the third son of Anthony Doolittle, a grocer. I have a copy of his Treatise on the Lord's Supper, a small 24 mo. of 178 pages published in London, 1665. It contains a good portrait of the author by R. White.

Two brothers, John and Abraham Doolittle came from England to Boston as early as 1640 and perhaps earlier. John settled at Rumney Marsh, near Chelsea, where he was quite a prominent man, as will be seen from the following extracts from the Reports of the Record Commissioners of Boston. "14th., of 1 mo., 1652-3 att a generall Towne Meeting" there was chosen "for constable at Romly Marsh John Doe-littell." See Report No. 2, p. 114.

"The 12th 1 mo., 1654-5, att a meeting this Day upon publique notis from house, was chosen John Dolittle and others to run the line betweene Lyn and Boston and Charlestown and Boston." See Report No. 2, p. 123.

"Mar. 9, 1662-3, att a publick meeting of all ye inhabitants upon lawful warnings from house to house, was chosen for the yeare ensueing John Doolittle surveyor of highway at Rumny Marsh." See Report No. 7, p. 14.

"13 of 1 mo., 1670-1, John Doelittle was chosen constable for Rumny Marsh." See Report No. 7, p. 59.

1674. In Rumny Marsh rate appears the name of John Doolittle. See Report No. 1, p. 59.

"Apr. 1680, John Dolittle was chosen Tythingeman at Rumny Marsh." See Report No. 7, p. 139.

"1681, John Flood for himself and the estate of Jno. Doolittle in Rumny Marsh rates." See Report No. 1, p. 76.

These extracts are introduced for the purpose of illustrat-

ing the methods of doing business in those times and for shewing the estimate of the man among his fellows.

John Doolittle died in 1681; he left no children, so willed his property to his wife Sybel, to whom he was married Oct. 30, 1674. She had been the widow of Miles Nutt, of Malden, and first of John Riddle. See Savage's Gen. Dict.

Abraham Doolittle whose descendants we trace is said to have been the ancestor of all who bear the name in America. As before stated he was an early emigrant to New England, going from Boston to New Haven about 1640, where he purchased or built a house. In 1644 he took the oath of fidelity, and was chosen sheriff of the county; he also served several times as deputy from New Haven. In 1668 he became interested with others in the new settlement of Wallingford, and in 1670, he was one of the committee to manage its affairs, being one of the first and most prominent settlers there. "He was a member of the vigilance committee in the time of King Philip's war, and his dwelling was fortified during this time by a picket fort, against any attack which might be made by the Indians."* He served several years as one of the selectmen, and was chosen deputy to the General Court for the years 1679-83 and 84.

It seems that he was one of the most prominent men in the early settlement of Wallingford as well as a trusted citizen. At his death his estate was valued at £342. His descendants are numerous and may be found in nearly every section of the Union. Many bearing the name have attained to enviable positions, distinguished as physicians, lawyers, judges, divines and members of Congress, as well as patriots in the war of the Revolution and the late Rebellion.

ABRAHAM DOOLITTLE was born in England 1619, m. (1) Joan Allen, dau. of James Allen of Kempston, Co., Bedford, Eng. † (2) July 2, 1663, Abigail Moss, b. Apr. 10, 1642: d.

*Vide History of Wallingford, Conn.

†Will of "James Allen of Kempston, in the county of Bedford, blacksmith, 7 January, 1656, proved 20 January, 1657. To my son Roger Allen, now living in New England, the full sum of thirty pounds and to his chil-

Nov. 5, 1710. (She was the dau. of John Moss, one of the original proprietors of New Haven, also of Wallingford and a prominent man in each. He died 1707 at the remarkable age of 103 years.) Abraham Doolittle d. in Wallingford, Aug. 11, 1690, aged 70. Children by first marriage:

- I. Sarah b. — ; m. 1673, William Abernathy of Wallingford. He d. 1718. They had two sons, William and Samuel.
- II. Abraham, b. Feb. 12, 1649; m. (1) Nov. 9, 1780, Mercy Holt, dau. of William of New Haven. She was born 1649. He m. (2) Feb. 12, 1689, Ruth Lothrop dau. of Sam-

dren ten pounds to be equally divided amongst them within six months after my decease. To my daughter Joane the now wife of Abram Doolittle, living now also in New England, the full sum of ten pounds, and to her children ten pounds to be equally divided amongst them within six months after my decease. To my son William twelve pence and to his daughter Elizabeth ten shillings at the age of sixteen. To my daughter Martha Parkes five pounds and to each of her sons, Matthew and John, twenty shillings apiece. To my daughter Martha also one sap cupboard, one mattress, one pair of sheets, one green chair, one green stool, one barrell, one feather bed and one feather bolster, (the last two) in case my daughter Joane comes not to demand the same within two years. To Richard Parkes, husband unto Martha Parkes, half a crown. To my daughter Mary Warren's children, Mary, Rebecca and Margaret Warren and James Warren, three pounds apiece at sixteen years of age. To her other four sons, William, John, Thomas and Henry Warren, forty shillings apiece. To my son John Allen that messuage, house and out house, with the close adjoining, lying in Kempston Wooden, and one close called "nyne Leyes." And the remainder to my son John, whom I make executor, and I appoint my two trusty and well beloved friends John Ampps of Kempstone and William Ridgeley of Newport Pagnell overseers, to each of whom twelve pence.

Witness: Edmund Allen, Luke Pickerage, the mark of Sara Wilt. Wootton 36.

Roger Allen or Alling, of New Haven, is said to have married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Nash. Their son James, born it is said 24 June, 1657, was the third minister of Salisbury and married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Seaborn Cotton, of Hampton.

Abram Doolittle was of New Haven and the father of a large family.

Henry F. Waters."

Vide Genealogical Gleanings in England, in N. E. Gen. Reg. Vol. 46, p. 331.

- uel of New London; m. (3) June 5, 1695, Elizabeth Thorp, dau. of Samuel of New Haven. She d. in 1736 aged 60 years. He d. in Wallingford Nov. 10, 1732, aged 83 years.
- III. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 12, 1652; m. Dr. John Brockett. (?)
- IV. Mary, b. Feb. 22, 1654; d. young.
2. V. John, b. June 14, 1655.
- VI. Abigail, bapt. May 22, 1659; d. young.
- VII. Samuel, b. July 7, 1665; m. (1) Mary——, m. (2) Eunice, and settled in Middletown, Conn.
- VIII. Capt. Joseph, b. Feb. 12, 1666; m. (1) Apr. 24, 1690, Sarah, dau. of Samuel and Sarah Brown. She was b. Aug. 8, 1672. He m. (2) Oct. 5, 1720, Elizabeth Holt. She d. June 3, 1768, aged 73 years. He d. May 15, 1733, aged 66 years. He resided in Wallingford where he was a captain and deputy sheriff in 1715-16.
- IX. Abigail, b. Feb. 26, 1668-9; d. 1690, unm.
- X. Ebenezer, b. July 6, 1672, m. Apr. 6, 1697, Hannah, dau. of Samuel and Hannah Hall. She was b. March 11, 1673 and d. July 27, 1758. He settled in Cheshire and d. Dec. 6, 1711.
- XI. Mary, b. March 4, 1673; m. Jan., 1713 Solomon Goff.
- XII. Daniel, b. Dec. 29, 1675; m. Hannah dau. of John and Martha (Peck) Cornwell of Middletown. She was b. Sept 5, 1677, and d. Jan. 16, 1736. He settled in Wallingford, and d. 1755.
- XIII. Theophilus, b. July 28, 1678; m. Jan. 5, 1698, Thankful, dau. of David Hall. She d. June 2, 1715. He m. (2) Elizabeth

Howe. He died Mar. 26, 1740. He was ancestor of Theophilus who was the first settler in Burlington, Vt., in 1808.

2. JOHN DOOLITTLE², (*Abraham*¹), born in New Haven, June 14, 1655; m. (1) Feb. 13, 1682, Mary Péek. She was b. Mar. 4, 1666. She died before 1716. (She was the dau. of John Peck of Wallingford; her mother was Mary Moss, dau. of John Moss, one of the first proprietors of New Haven. Her grandfather was Wm. Peck, a merchant from London, b. in 1601, also one of the original proprietors of New Haven, who died at the age of 90 years.) All of her ancestors were prominent men. John Doolittle m. (2) Jan. 29, 1717, Grace Blakesley, probably widow of John, of New Haven. He settled in Wallingford. Date of his death not ascertained. Children:

I. Esther, b. Jan. 24, 1683.

II. Lieut. Samuel, b. Feb. 4, 1685; m. Melitable ———; m. (2) Jane ———. He settled in Palmer, Mass., in 1731, and died there July 17, 1736. The children of Samuel Doolittle were, Mary, b. June 16, 1712; Ephraim was of Worcester in 1757, Mindwell, b. June 15, 1715; Moses b. Oct. 18, 1732 in Palmer, a child probably by second marriage.

Davis in his history of Wallingford is in error when he says that Samuel Doolittle settled in Northfield and died there in 1736. In the Record of Deeds at Springfield, Mass., Vol. 4, p. 185, I find that Samuel Doolittle late of Hartford, Ct., bought a farm in the Elbows (now Palmer) Oct. 7, 1731 of Thomas Richardson. The name of Lieut. Samuel Doolittle occurs quite frequently in the town history of Palmer, from 1732 until his death. In 1732 he was one of the signers of a peti-

tion to the General Court for redress. In 1733 he was appointed one of a committee to lay out necessary roads. In the same year he was one of a committee to build the first meeting house in Palmer. The following quaint notice of his death is found on the Palmer records. "Lieut. Samuel Doolittle Departed this Life on Saturday ye 17th Day of July, 1736, after a Short Illness of two or three days, and was Decently Inter'd on the Day following, after ye Afternoon Service, it being the Sacrament Day, a multitude of people Respectfully attended ye Funeral." I have an original deed given by his son Ephraim, of the farm, as he styles it, of his late honored father Samuel Doolittle, in Palmer; the farm was sold for £300, and the deed was dated July 1, 1757, and was signed by Ephraim and Sarah Doolittle. He was then of Worcester and was called gentleman in the deed. I am unable to gain further information concerning the descendants of Samuel Doolittle; with the exception of Ephraim, who I have no doubt is the subject of the following, found in Winsor's History of Boston Vol. 3, p. 107:

"It is probable that the earliest works raised after Lexington day were some breast-works thrown up across what is now the college yard (Harvard) and it is probable also that they were raised early in May by Colonel Ephraim Doolittle and his men, and Drake says, Landmarks of Middlesex, p. 243, 'that they extended to the right as far as Holyoke Place.' Near

these breastworks and north of the college buildings was the house still standing, now belonging to Harvard University, which was occupied by Gen. Ward." Col. Ephraim Doolittle's autograph is given in connection with the above in Windsor's History and corresponds with the signature in my possession.

III. Sarah, b. Feb. 16, 1686.

IV. Susanna, b. Apr. 5, 1688; died young.

3. V. Benjamin, b. July 10, 1695.

VI. Susanna, b. Feb. 4, 1706.

VII. Eunice, b. May 30, 1707.

XIII. John, b. Feb. 6, 1712; m. Hannah— .

He died in Wallingford, Conn., in 1746-7.

3. REV. BENJAMIN DOOLITTLE³, (*John*², *Abraham*¹), was born in Wallingford, Ct., July 10, 1695, graduated at Yale 1716, was the first settled minister in Northfield, Mass., in 1718, where he died in the ministry, Jan. 9, 1748-9. He m. Oct. 14, 1717, Lydia, dau. of Samuel and Mary (Bradley) Todd, and grand-daughter of Christopher Todd, one of the original proprietors of New Haven. Mary Bradley was dau. of William and Alice (Prichard) Bradley, b. Apr. 30, 1653. Her father and mother were the first settlers of New Haven.

The widow of Rev. Benjamin Doolittle m. (2) Oct. 26, 1763, Lieut. Jonathan Belding, (3) Nov. 1778, Japhet Chapin of Springfield;* he d. 1786, and his widow returned to Northfield where she d. June 16, 1790, aged 92. "She appeared to be full of faith and good works." (Church Records.)

*The following, written by Miss Mary Montague of Granby, a great grand daughter of Mr. Chapin, is of interest. "At the date of this marriage, Mr. Chapin was 82 years old, and Mrs. Belding 80. Yet they were so strong that they rode on horseback from Chicopee to Northfield, forty miles, without weariness. She arrayed in a rich sky-blue camlet riding hood, made for the occasion, by his daughter Katherine. Parts of the garment are still in the possession of the writer." "It is said that she possessed great mental as well as physical ability, that she received an unusually refined culture, before her first marriage, and ever after had

Rev. Benjamin Doolittle from Wallingford, Ct., was invited to supply the pulpit in Northfield, Mass., in Nov. 1717, his preaching proving acceptable a call to settle there was extended to him which was accepted, and he was ordained over the newly organized church, probably Sept. 2, 1718. His settlement included a dwelling house, sixty acres of land and £100 in money, to be paid in installments in three years. His salary was fixed at £65 per annum for six years, and £75 thereafter, together with an ample supply of fire wood. Subsequently himself and widow received grants of land aggregating 855 acres. He came to Northfield when there were but thirty families in town, and when the community were often harassed by the French and Indian incursions. In 1724 his house and buildings were surrounded by a line of pickets as a defense. In 1744 a mount was raised as an additional defense for him at an expense of £18, 7s, 6d. This shows in what perilous times his lot was cast. From Temple and Shelden's Hist. of Northfield, p. 163 we learn that "Rev. Mr. Doolittle combined the two professions of theology and medicine. He was a regularly educated physician and surgeon, and was furnished with books and instruments, and kept a supply of drugs. His own townsmen and the inhabitants of the new settlements as they were made, above Northfield, and the garrisons at Fort Dummer, and the Ashuelots, and No. 4, depended on his services, and in the battles and skirmishes of the old French war, the wounded were brought to him for treatment. In

the privilege of that class of society, calculated to increase it. My impression, from what I have heard through those who were well acquainted with her is that her moral and religious character were fully equal to her other attainments. She had been a school teacher before marriage, and in her old age, she devoted much of her time to the instruction of her numerous grandchildren, retaining her faculties to the last. Her death in her 92d year, was occasioned by a fall, while taking one of these children from a table upon which it had climbed."

After the death of Mr. Chapin, his widow returned to Northfield, where she was always known as "Madam Doolittle," and the notice of her death, June 19, 1790, on the church records is that of "Madam Doolittle."

his prime, his medical practice became so large and lucrative as to awaken some jealousy among his tax-paying parishioners."

Mr. Doolittle was a useful and successful man as pastor and surgeon, and living as he did in the midst of war alarms, his position must have been a trying one. He was a man of thought and decision and met promptly all difficulties. In the midst of his usefulness, his death came suddenly and without warning as will appear from the following account given in the Boston Gazette and Weekly Journal of Jan. 24, 1748-9. "We are informed that on Jan. the 9th instant, the Rev. Mr. Doolittle, pastor of the church in Northfield, was suddenly seized with a pain in his breast, as he was mending a fence in his yard, and died in a few minutes time, to the inexpressible grief of the town in general, as well as his own family in particular." Rev. Jonathan Ashly of Deerfield preached the funeral sermon from Mark xiii, 37 and Rev. iii. 3. This sermon was published, but contains nothing of note bearing upon the life and character of Mr. Doolittle, which is to be regretted. Mr. Doolittle published one of his sermons in 1743, which he called "An Enquiry into Enthusiasm, being an account of what it is, the Original, Progress and Effect of it." He also published in 1750, "A Short Narrative of the Mischief done by the French and Indian enemy, on the western frontiers of the Province of Massachusetts Bay," a pamphlet of 24 pages. This is a concise account of the events amidst which he lived and was an actor, and has formed the foundation on which has been constructed all succeeding accounts of these times. Mr. Drake in his Particular History of the five years French and Indian War in New England, pays a high tribute to his memory. "He was an author deserving the most honorable mention, yet almost entirely unknown, even in the section of country to which his work particularly relates, and the time has not yet arrived among the people there, in which a sense of their obligation has manifested itself in any way of which the world is aware, beyond a head and foot stone in a cemetery

at Northfield, with a commemorative inscription upon the former."

The inscription on the tombstone referred to above is as follows:

"In memory of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Doolittle, First Pastor of the Church of Christ in Northfield, who died Jany. ye 9, 1748, in the 54th year of his age, and 30th year of his ministry.

Blessed with good intellectual parts,
Well skilled in two important arts,
Nobly he filled the double station,
Both of a preacher and physician,
To cure men's sicknesses and sins,
He took unwearied care and pains,
And strove to make his patient whole,
Thorough in body and soul.
He lov'd his God, lov'd to do good,
To all his friends vast kindness show'd,
Nor could his enemies exclaim,
And say he was not kind to them.
His labors met a sudden close,
Now he enjoys a sweet repose.
And when the just to life shall rise
Among the first he'll mount the skies."

Children of Rev. Benjamin and Lydia Doolittle born in Northfield, Mass.

- I. Oliver b. Oct. 28, 1718; d. May 6, 1746.
4. II. Lydia, b. Aug. 24, 1720.
- III. Charles, b. July 31, 1722, enlisted in the expedition to Louisburgh under Capt. Alexander in 1745 and was never heard from again. In this connection the following is given as a curiosity. It was found by Mr. Geo. Sheldon and copied from an old account book used by John Stebbins of Deerfield, and published in the Gazette and Courier of Greenfield, June 28, 1890. "1743, May 23, Charles Doolittle to

a pare of shoas	0-20-0
To a pare of butts	3--5-0
1744, to a pare of shoas for yourself	1--1-0
to a bullet pouch	0--4-0

1744-5, Feb. 16, to a pare of shoas 1--2-0
 1745, June, to a pare of shoas 1--2-0
 1747, Lushus Doolittle (brother of
 Charles) to a pare of pumps and a
 pare of downs 3-3-0"

Charles Doolittle was a son of Parson Doolittle of Northfield and the above is probably the last trace of him. He was in the expedition against Louisburg which sailed soon after this date. His fate is unknown as he was never heard from.

5. IV. Eunice, b. July 24, 1724.
6. V. Susanna, b. June 13, 1726.
7. VI. Lucius, b. May 16, 1728.
8. VII. Chloe, b. May 4, 1730.
- VIII. Lucy, b. Feb. 27, 1731-2; d. young.
- IX. Thankful, b. Jan. 20, 1733-4; m. July 10, 1750, Oliver Willard, a soldier of Fort Dummer.
9. X. Amzi, b. Nov. 15, 1737.
10. XI. Lucy, b. July 15, 1741.
- XII. A son, d. young; date of birth or death unknown.

4. LYDIA DOOLITTLE¹, (*Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. Aug. 24, 1720; m. Lieut. John, son of Peter Evens, b. 1711; was of Hinsdale in 1753. He d. Feb. 23, 1781. She d. Apr. 2, 1806, aged 85. Children:

- I. Asher, major at Rockingham, Vt., m. 1779.
- II. Ethni.
- III. Ore.
- IV. Jeri, of Hartland, Vt., 1786.
- V. Asa, of Hartland, Vt., 1786.
- VI. Henry, settled in Guilford, Vt.
- VII. Eldad, b. Apr. 27, 1749; m. Betsey, settled in Hinsdale.
- VIII. Mindwell, b. Apr. 27, 1749.

- IX. Medad, b. 1750, m. Mary who d. Mar. 8, 1833, aged 83. He d. Apr. 11, 1833.
- X. Lydia, bapt. Nov. 16, 1757; m. 1773, Ebenezer Cooper.
- XI. Urial, bapt. Sept. 23, 1753, m. Oct. 10, 1774, Lucinda Evans.
- XII. John, bapt. June 29, 1755; d. young.
- XIII. Elzi, bapt. July 2, 1758, of Hartland, 1768.
- XIV. John, bapt. Nov. 2, 1760; m. Dec. 30, 1778, Rhoda Putnam.
- XV. Phila, bapt. Dec. 12, 1762.
- XVI. Selah, b. 1678; d. Oct. 11, 1792.

5. EUNICE DOOLITTLE[†], (*Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.)
b. July 24, 1724; m. Samuel Ashley, removed to Winchenden about 1754, lieut. 1764. Children:

- I. Oliver, b. Oct. 20, 1743.
- II. Tirza, b. Dec. 24, 1745.
- III. Col. Samuel, b. Sept. 29, 1747; m. Lydia, dau. of Lucius Doolittle.
- IV. Thankful, b. Nov. 10, 1749; m. Oct. 7, 1771, John Alexander.

6. SUSANNA DOOLITTLE[†], (*Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.)
b. June 13, 1726, m. Seth, son of Zacheriah Field, b. 1712; grad. Yale College, 1732, many years the leading man in Northfield, town treasurer and clerk for a long time, and school master for 40 years. He was fitted for college by Rev. Mr. Doolittle, served under Capt Kellogg, 1733 and took an active part in the defense of the frontier, during the French and Indian war, was captain in Col. Israel Williams' regiment, 1759. He d. May 3, 1792. She d. Nov. 15, 1787. Children:

- I. George, b. Dec. 22, 1742; Serg. at surrender of Burgoyne, d. Jan. 22, 1803. He m. July 5, 1769, Martha, dau. of Samuel Smith.
- II. Rufus, b. Nov. 22, 1744; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Moses Field.

- III. Katherine, b. May 29, 1746; d. Aug. 24, 1746.
- IV. Katherine, b. Aug. 1, 1747; m. Sept. 23, 1767, Elijah Mattoon.
- V. Sybel, b. Oct. 15, 1749; m. Aug. 5, 1768, Oliver Doolittle.
- VI. Susanna, b. July 10, 1751; m. Mar. 18, 1771, Ashel Stebbins.
- VII. Francis, b. June 23, 1753; d. Feb. 1, 1770.
- VIII. Olive, b. Aug. 19, 1755; m. Cotton Dickinson.
- IX. Rhoda, b. Oct. 21, 1757; m. Sylvanus Watriss.
- X. Henry, b. Sept. 2, 1759; m. Feb. 3, 1783, Rhoda Stratton, who died Nov. 21, 1833. He was a soldier in 1779; d. Jan. 4, 1813.

7. LUCIUS DOOLITTLE¹, (*Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹), b. May 16, 1728; m. Sarah, dau. of Dea. Samuel Smith. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war; kept a tavern at the north end of Northfield street. Children:

- I. Oliver, b. Dec. 3, 1746; m. Aug. 5, 1768, Sybel, dau. of Seth Field; he d. Apr. 29, 1827. She died Sept. 14, 1836, aged 86.
- II. Charles, b. Sept. 4, 1748, physician; m. Aug. 2, 1747, Tabitha, dau. of Daniel Morton, (2) Editha Ruggles. Settled at Hardwick, Mass.
- III. Benjamin, b. Nov. 6, 1751; d. Apr. 16, 1762.
- IV. Lydia, b. Dec. 25, 1753; m. Aug. 9, 1770, Col. Samuel Ashly of Winchester.
- V. Sarah, b. Dec. 25, 1756; d. Apr. 20, 1773.
- VI. Lucius, b. Nov. 11, 1761, physician, m. Esther, dau. of Daniel Morton, settler in Hardwick.
- VII. Benjamin, b. Jan. 12, 1764; m. Dec. 21, 1784, Editha dau. of Paul Field. Settled in Winchester.
- VIII. Jesse, b. Feb. 2, 1766, settled in Lyndon, Vt.
- IX. Calvin, b. July, 1768, shoemaker, Lyndon,

Vt., 1793; m. Oct. 23, 1791, Sarah Harvey,
(2) wid. Mary (Larabee) Peabody.

X. Arastus, b. Aug. 10, 1771, landlord; d. Jan.
27, 1830. He m. Patty, dau. of Geo.
Field. She d. Sept. 29, 1843.

XI. Sarah, b. July 6, 1773; m. Oct. 11, 1811,
Maj. Elisha Alexander.

8. CHLOE DOOLITTLE¹, (*Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.)
b. May 4, 1730, m. about 1746, Moses Evens, son of Peter,
he was b. Mar. 17, 1721, soldier in French war, 1756, re-
moved to Warwick about 1761, d. Feb. 6, 1807. Children:

I. Mary, b. Oct. 29, 1846, d. in infancy.

II. Moses, b. Oct. 15, 1747, settled in Warwick.

III. Mercy, b. Sept. 29, 1749.

IV. Lucretia, b. Feb. 2, 1752; m. Uriel Jones.

V. Ira, b. Feb. 5, 1754.

VI. Joseph, b. Oct. 10, 1756.

VII. Anna, b. Mar. 28, 1759.

VIII. Imri, b. Dec. 7, 1761.

IX. Zerah, of Windsor, Vt., 1786.

X. Arad, b. Aug. 12, 1770.

9. AMZI DOOLITTLE¹, (*Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.)
b. in Northfield, Mass., Nov. 15, 1737; m. Dec. 6, 1757,
Jerusha b. 1742, dau. of Dea. Samuel and Sarah (Morton)
Smith. (son of Preserved and Mary, dau. of Chilab Smith,
son of Samuel and Mary dau. of James Ensign, son of Rev.
Henry Smith, who probably came over in the Elizabeth in
1635, was settled in the ministry at Weathersfield 1640
where he d. 1648.) In 1756 Amzi Doolittle belonged to the
Northfield foot Co. In Oct. of that year when the news of
Montcalm's victories was received, he with 16 others was
drafted out of the Co., to serve under Gen. Winslow, but
whether the men went into active service at the time does
not appear. Soon after his marriage he removed to War-
wick, Mass., as the town records show that he was there in
1760, as one of a committee to lay out a tract of land forty
rods square around the meeting house for a burial place and

other purposes. At the first town meeting held in Warwick May 9, 1763, he was elected treasurer. Sept. 5, 1774, a company of 50 minute men was raised by the town, of which Samuel Williams was captain, James Bell, lieut., and Amzi Doolittle, ensign. He served as one of the selectmen in 1767 and 1776. In 1777 he removed to Townsend, Vt. then a newly settled town, where he bought a large tract of forest-land in the south part of the town, which he cleared. He gave his sons Amzi, Origin and Roswell a tract of forest which they cleared for themselves in the vicinity of the home farm. In 1824 he removed with his sons Amzi and Origin to Winchester, N. H., where he d. Apr. 9, 1830, aged 93 years. His wife Jerusha (Smith) d. Oct. 19, 1844 at the advanced age of 102 years. Children b. in Warwick, Mass.:

- I. Electa, b. Aug. 12, 1760; m. Caleb Rich, removed to New Haven, Vt. She d. there Mar. 1822, leaving a family.
- II. Levina, b. Dec. 12, 1761; m. ——— Hicks, moved to state of N. Y., where she d. leaving a family.
- III. Luther, b. Jan. 14, 1764; m. Mary Hazeltine, b. Aug. 5, 1766, dan. of Paul Hazeltine of Townsend, the first white person born in Townsend, Vt. In 1784 he was one of a company from Townsend who marched to Brattleboro to withstand the Yorkers. Later in life he removed to Michigan where he d. Aug. 25, 1821, and left children. (Have been unable to obtain further trace of his family.)
11. IV. Lucy, b. Dec. 13, 1765.
12. V. Amzi, b. Feb. 24, 1768.
- VI. Junia, b. May 5, 1770; unm., d. at Jamaica, Vt., June 27, 1791.
13. VII. Origin, b. Jan. 20, 1773.
14. VIII. Roswell, b. Feb. 4, 1775.
15. IX. Jerusha, b. Aug. 21, 1777.

10. LUCY DOOLITTLE⁴, (*Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. July 15, 1741, m. Aug. 20, 1765, Simeon b. Aug. 20, 1739, son of Japhet and Thankful (Dickenson) Chapin. He was of Chicopee; a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, d. May 20, 1799. She d. Sept. 2, 1824. "She was a lady of cultivated mind, having good opportunity for improvement, both in her parents' and her husband's house. She taught school before marriage, became hopefully pious at 16, and acquired extensive religious knowledge. She was very useful in society, and especially among the sick; at the funeral her pastor said, 'A mother in Israel had indeed fallen.'" (Mary Montague.) Children:

- I. Roswell, b. Apr. 16, 1767; m. Aseneth Chapin.
- II. Lucy, b. Nov. 1768; m. 1789, Joseph Allen, East Windsor, Ct.
- III. Melinda, b. Oct. 2, 1770; m. John Montague, of Granby.
- IV. Simeon, b. Aug. 1772; d. 1776.
- V. Thankful, b. Oct., 2, 1774; m. Bezaleel Chapin, (2), Elijah Torry.
- VI. Aseph, b. June, 1776; d. 1777.
- VII. Lydia, b. Mar. 31, 1778; m. Robert Wright.
- VIII. Sarah, b. June, 1779; d. 1780.
- IX. Simeon, b. June 22, 1781; m. Dorcas Strong; captain; was of Oswego, N. Y.
- X. Sarah, b. Dec. 3, 1784; m. (1) Towers Franklin, m. (2) Samuel Poneroy, of Somers, Ct.

11. LUCY DOOLITTLE⁵, (*Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. Dec. 13, 1765; m. Dr. John Hazleton, of West Townsend, Vt., b. 1759, son of Paul, and grandson of Col. John Hazleton. She died in West Townsend, Vt., Aug. 18, 1805. He m. (2) a sister of Dr. Nathan Weeks. He was representative in the Vermont Legislature in 1792-3-6 and in 1803. He owned and lived upon the farm where John Sanderson now resides. His house was built in 1785 and was

located in West Townsend on the old road leading to Windham, Vt. He had an extensive practice; at one time he was a physician in the Revolutionary army; late in life he removed to Manchester, Vt., where after 40 years of practice he died July 1, 1822. He had 13 children, all of whom died in infancy excepting three; the surviving children were (I), Marsha, m. Asa Stevens, of Jamaica, Vt., who later removed to Penn., where children survive them, (II), Jerusha, m. Mathias Summer, of Townsend, (III), Lucy, the youngest of the family, b. Jan. 25, 1803, m. May 6, 1822, Hiram Doolittle, of Townsend.

12. AMZI DOOLITTLE⁵, (*Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. Feb. 24, 1768; m. Feb. 26, 1788, Esther, b. Nov. 14, 1768, dau. of Thomas and Hannah (Miller) Barber. He died in Winchester, N. H., Jan. 20, 1863, aged 94 years and 10 months. She d. there June 20, 1853, aged 84 years. He settled on a farm in Townsend, near his father, which he cleared; being a man of marked ability, he took an active part in the civil and political affairs of the town; he was justice of the peace, selectman, deputy sheriff and representative for 1816-17 and 21, holding some of the other positions many years. He was also high in the order of Free Masonry. In 1824 he removed with his brother Origin, to Winchester, N. H., where they bought a farm of 300 acres just east of the village, where he resided the remainder of his life. He had no children, but adopted a nephew of his wife's, Hiram Shepard, son of Joseph and Sybel (Barker), who took the name of Doolittle and became his heir-at-law.

13. ORIGIN DOOLITTLE⁵, (*Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. Jan. 20, 1773, in Warwick, Mass.; m. June 19, 1798, Hannah, b. May 28, 1775, a twin sister of Sybel, who m. Joseph Shepard, dau. of Thomas and Hannah Babrer. He d. in La Morlle Bureau Co., Ill., Feb. 26, 1856. She d. July 8, 1858. Like his brother he received a forest tract of land in Townsend, where he resided till 1824, when he removed to Winchester with his brother Amzi as related above. In 1854 he removed with his family to La Morlle, Ill. He

was a well to do farmer. Children born in Townsend, Vt.

17. I. Philinda, b. Mar. 12, 1799; m. Lyman Gould.
18. II. Amory, b. Oct. 15, 1801.
19. III. Charles Henry, b. Jan. 19, 1803.
20. IV. Willard, b. Aug. 29, 1805.
21. V. Hannah Eliza, b. June 16, 1807.
22. VI. Lucius, b. Apr. 10, 1809.
- VII. Origin, b. Mar. 22, 1812; d. Apr. 5, 1812.
23. VIII. Caroline Esther, b. Aug. 22, 1815.
- IX. William Origin, b. Apr. 7, 1818; drowned in the Ashuelot river, Winchester, June 15, 1826.

14. ROSWELL DOOLITTLE⁵, (*Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*), b. in Warwick, Feb. 4, 1775; m. Jan. 23, 1806, Chaiissa, b. in Deerfield, Mass., Jan. 26, 1783, dau. of Ebenezer and Abigail (Bartlett) Burt, (son of Lieut. Jonathan and Bridget (Barnard) son of Dea. Henry, son of Dea. Jonathan, son of Henry the emigrant from England in 1633, who settled in Springfield, 1640). He had partially cleared the farm, given him by his father, and erected a substantial frame house to which he took his bride from Brattleboro, the same day of marriage, to the music of the old time sleigh bells. The last house they passed before reaching their future home, was built of logs, and occupied by a colored family, and every pane of the only window was darkened by an ebony face as the couple passed by, much to the bride's amusement. By industry and frugality he accumulated quite a handsome property for those days. Their children were born and reared on the old farm; they removed to the village of Jamaica, Vt., in 1849. There she d. May 25, 1858; he then removed to Wardsboro, Vt., where he resided with his son Oscar until his death which occurred Apr. 14, 1863. They were both members of the Congregational church in Townsend. Children born in Townsend, Vt.

- I. Luke Paine, b. Oct. 16, 1806; d. July 12, 1811.

- II. Oscar Burt, b. July 24, 1810; d. Mar. 13, 1812.
24. III. Eliza Paine, b. Feb. 25, 1812.
25. IV. Oscar Burt, b. June 28, 1813.
26. V. Edwin Sidney, b. May 4, 1818.
27. IV. Sarah Charissa, b. Oct. 13, 1819.
15. JERUSA DOOLITTLE⁵, (*Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. Aug. 21, 1777; m. 1795. Squire, son of Gen. Samuel Fletcher, of Townsend, Vt. Children:
- I. Fanny, b. May 22, 1796; d. Dec. 30, 1853.
- II. Lucius, b. Feb. 6, 1799; d. June 13, 1885.
- III. Samuel H., b. July 22, 1800; d. Apr. 22, 1885.
- IV. Mary, b. July 23, 1802; d. Apr. 15, 1859.
- V. Eliza, b. Jan. 23, 1804; d. Jan. 19, 1881. She m. (2) Jan. 22, 1807, Willard, b. Oct. 30, 1766, son of Samuel Taft, of Uxbridge, Mass., she d. Apr. 11, 1863; he d. Sept. 14, 1845. Children b. in Putney, Vt.:
- I. Frederick W., b. Mar. 3, 1810; d. Jan. 30, 1828, unmarried.
- II. Cincinnatus, C., b. Nov. 13, 1811; m. Sept. 30, 1836, Abby S. Haynes, b. Oct. 6, 1814; she d. July 15, 1864. Their children were, Harriet E., b. Feb. 13, 1841, d. Mar. 4, 1841, Ellen M.; b. Oct., 15, 1845, d. Oct. 19, 1875.
16. HIRAM DOOLITTLE⁶, (*Amzi⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. in Newfane, Vt., May 26, 1800; was the son of Joseph and Sybel Shepherd: when about 12 years old was adopted by Amzi Doolittle, his uncle, who gave him his name; m. May 6, 1822, Lucy, b. Jan. 25, 1803, dau. of Dr. John, and Lucy (Doolittle) Hazeltine. He d. Apr. 23, 1877; she d. in Winchester, May 1, 1892. Hiram Doolittle, farmer, removed to Winchester, in 1824, and afterward resided on his father's homestead. Children, excepting the eldest b. in Winchester:

- I. Esther Eliza, b. Mar. 19, 1823; d. Apr. 14, 1854.
- II. Amzi Lafayette, b. Mar. 5, 1825; d. June 27, 1825.
- III. William Amzi, July 4, 1824; d. Aug. 24, 1882; unmarried, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion.
28. IV. Charles Henry, b. Nov. 22, 1827.
29. V. George Hamilton, b. Dec. 13, 1830.
30. VI. John Hazeltine, b. May 6, 1833.
31. VII. Joseph Shepherd, b. Jan. 9, 1835.
- VIII. Christini Harriet, b. May 2, 1838; d. July 19, 1853.
- IX. Hiram Lafayette, b. Oct. 2, 1839; d. Mar. 10, 1841.
32. X. Marion Lucy, b. Aug. 3, 1842.
- XI. Jerusha Martha, b. Sept. 10, 1844; d. Nov. 26, 1844.
17. PHILINDA DOOLITTLE⁶, (*Origin*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. Mar. 12, 1799; m. Apr. 9, 1821, Lyman Gould, b. Oct. 8, 1791. She d. Mar. 1, 1876; he d. May 15, 1854. He was farmer and blacksmith and resided in Newfane, Vt. Children b. in Newfane, Vt.:
- I. Jane Louisa, b. June 7, 1822; m. July 3, 1843, Alanson B. Chase.
- II. Oscar Origin, b. Aug. 31, 1824; m. Dec. 16, 1852, Caroline Fisher Wood.
- III. Hannah Philinda, b. Sept. 9, 1827; m. Nov. 10, 1845. She d. Nov. 10, 1863.
- IV. Lyman Willshire, b. Mar. 19, 1829; m. 1850, Augustus Gilson, he d. Nov. 20, 1886.
18. AMORY DOOLITTLE⁶, (*Origin*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. Oct. 14, 1801, m. (1) May 18, 1834, Sophia White, b. May 24, 1804; d. Mar. 22, 1839. He m. (2) Nov. 7, 1839, Emily Severence, b. in Gill, Mass., July 28, 1806. She d. in West Brookfield, Mass., July 8, 1888. He d. Mar. 31, 1872. He was at one time a dentist in New York City

and later resided in Hennepin, Ohio, but at the time of his death had been some time the station agent at Chicohee, Mass. Children by first marriage b. in Hennepin, O.:

I. Sophia Emory, b. Sept. 17, 1836; m. ———
George Healey. She d. in Birmingham,
Eng., leaving a family of several children.

II. Edward Spencer, b. Mar. 7, 1839; m. Jan.
18, 1864, Anna Folmell, of Horsham, Pa.,
b. Oct. 14, 1847. Occupation, baker, re-
sides in No. Wales, Pa. Has no child-
ren.

Children by second marriage b. in Chicopee,
Mass.

33. III. Ella Maria, b. Sept. 9, 1840.

34. IV. Caroline Benton, b. Mar. 17, 1842

V. Amoret Lovilla, b. Aug. 27, 1843; d. Sept.
26, 1844.

19. CHARLES HENRY DOOLITTLE⁶, (*Origin*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Ben-
jamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹,) b. in Townsend, Vt., Jan. 19, 1803;
m. April 23, 1828, Hannah Marie Wade, b. ———, 1811. She
d. Sept. 20, 1837. He m. (2d) Hannah Ann Ryers, b. Dec.
23, 1812. He d. in Loudenville, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1844. She
d. Dec. 23, 1855. He was a cabinet maker and resided at
first in New York city, but died in Ohio. Children:

I. William Oscar, b. July 12, 1831; unmarried;
He accompanied his uncle, Loring Pickering,
on his overland journey to California
in 1849; became interested in gold mining
in which he was successful. He was
found dead near Marysville, Cal., in Sept.
1851. Suppose to have been killed by
Indians for his money.

35. II. Mary Tabitha, b. in Newburg, N. Y., July
12, 1831.

III. Richard Henry, b. Dec. —, 1834; d. April
2, 1840.

36. IV. Charles Covell, b. Feb. 16, 1836.

Children by second marriage:

37. V. George Edmond, b. July 6, 1838.
 VI. Nicholes West, b. Oct. 7, 1840; d. Oct. 4, 1844.
38. VII. Thomas B., b. Nov. 8, 1843. He resides in Omaha, Neb.
20. WILLARD DOOLITTLE⁶, (*Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. Aug. 29, 1805; m. Feb. 2, 1830, Sophia Babcock, b. Feb. 24, 1803. He d. Dec. 21, 1856. She d. May 13, 1891, in Mansfield, O. He was born in Townsend, Vt., and moved to Loudonville, O., in 1846. He d. in Haynesville, O. Children born in Townsend, Ct.:
39. I. William Emerson, b. Oct. 22, 1830. Resides in Bon Air Mines, 8 miles from Sparta White Co., Tenn.
40. II. Lucius Onzlaw, b. Dec. 27, 1832.
 III. Gilbert Willard, b. Oct. 11, 1834; d. Jan. 23, 1853.
41. IV. Mandana Eliza, b. Aug. 27, 1840.
21. HANNAH ELIZA DOOLITTLE⁶, (*Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. June 14, 1807; m. Horace Pecker- ing, b. in Richmond, N. H. He is still living (1892); She d. July 9, 1889. He is a carpenter and farmer, removed from Winchester to Lamole, Ill., Nov- 1854. Children:
- I. Lodema Fostina, b. Oct. 29, 1830; m. April 1859, William Keyes. Resides in Mendota, Ill., (1892.)
- II. Child d. in infancy.
- III. Herbert Leslie, b. Aug. 4, 1841; m. 1869, Laura Minerly. She d. Jan. 1873; m. (2) Sept. 27, 1881, Eva Seeley. Lives in Eagle, Iowa.
- IV. Mattie Lavina, b. April 29, 1843; m. 1865, Cicero Stoughton. Resides in Pery, Iowa.
- V. Abbie Eliza, b. June 29, 1835; m. Feb. 1873, Channy Moody. Resides in Berkley, Iowa.

VI. Horace Greeley, b. June 26, 1847; d. May 1863.

22. LUCIUS DOOLITTLE⁶, (*Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. April 10, 1809; m. July 23, 1830, Eleanor Ayers, b. Feb. 22, 1812. He d. Oct. 20, 1862. She is still living (1892). He resided in Perryville, O., where he was a merchant. Children.

42. I. Martha Ann, b. at Perrysville, O., Aug. 22, 1830.

II. Caroline Eliza; m. Frank Bryant, resides in Chicago.

43. III. Isaac Newton, b. Dec. 17, 1840.

44. IV. Lucina, b. Feb. 29, 1842.

V. Erastus Sparrow, b. about 1843, d. Nov. 5, 1843.

VI. Lucius, b. about 1846; d. about 1847.

45. VII. Roseltha Leonora, b. Sept. 10, 1848.

46. VIII. William Theodore, b. Mar. 30, 1848.

47. IX. David Ayers, b. Mar. 24, 1852.

48. X. Margaret Virginia, b. Mar. 24, 1852. } Twins.

49. XI. Charles Henry, b. Mar. 5, 1854.

23. CAROLINE ESTHER DOOLITTLE⁶, (*Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. Aug. 22, 1815; m. May 22, 1833, Loring Pickering. They resided in Winchester, N. H., until the Spring of 1837, when they removed to St. Louis; shortly after, on account of the illness of their only child, a son, then removed to Hennepin, Ill., where the child died. Mr. Pickering was appointed postmaster at Hennepin. There he entered upon the business of journalism in which he has since been so successful. In 1845 he went back to St. Louis where he established the St. Louis Union. But in 1849 when the gold fever broke out, he started with his wife and a store of provisions across the plains with wagons drawn by oxen. They were five months on the journey and entered California Oct. 28, 1849. After a brief residence in several places, they finally settled in San Francisco in 1852. There he established "The Morning Call" and "Daily Evening Bulletin,"

of which papers he is the senior partner. He has been a very successful man and to day is accounted a millionaire. Mrs. Pickering spent some five years in Europe. She possessed rare qualities of mind and heart, and at the time of her death which occurred at San Francisco June 18, 1879, she was universally lamented. She left no children; as before her only child, Gulliver Verplank, died young. Mr. Pickering has since married, and still enjoys ripe old age.

24. ELIZA PAINE DOOLITTLE⁶, (*Roswell⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. Feb. 25, 1812; m. Oct. 25, 1832, Robert⁷ (son of Robert⁶ and Rhoda (Cady) Allen, Joseph⁵, Nathaniel⁴, Edward³, Edward², Hope¹.) b. in Shutesbury, Mass., April 16, 1805; d. in Vernon, Ct., where he had lived for more than 30 years, Aug. 21, 1889. He was deacon of the church in Vernon, was a man of broad Christian charity and generous to a fault; his widow survives and resides with her son, Jason, in Vernon, Vt., (1893). Children:

- I. Orrin Peer, b. Sept. 30, 1833, in Wallingford, Vt., m. (1) Hattie L. M. Garvin, of Boston, Feb. 20, 1860; she d. Feb. 25, 1862; m. (2) June 16, 1863, Lucinda E. Scott, of Vernon, Vt. He is a pharmacist and resides in Palmer, Mass. Is the author of the genealogy of the Allen, Burt, Cady, Doolittle, Johnson, Noyes, Scott and other allied families.
- II. Jason Cady, b. in Wallingford, Vt., Feb. 26, 1835; m. Dec. 1, 1864, Mary S. Combes.
- III. Julia Augusta, b. in Newfane, Vt. July 30, 1837; d. there Jan. 27, 1839.
- IV. Charles Anderson, b. in Jamaica, Vt., Jan. 1, 1840; m. Sept. 6, 1864, Abbie E. Ball; d. in Athens, Vt., Sept. 9, 1872.
- V. Robert Clark, b. in Jamaica, Vt., Oct. 8, 1842; m. (1) June 18, 1864, Jane A. Lockwood, of No. Springfield, Vt.; she d. April 29, 1867; m. (2) Oct. 3, 1867, Lucy Cook

Lockwood; d. Nov. 7, 1868; m. (3) Nov. 15, 1869, Mrs. Hattie M. Henry. He resides in No. Springfield, Vt.

VI. Sarah Augusta, b. in Jamaica, Vt., Oct. 30, 1846; m. Jan. 18, 1869, Lafayette Stoddard of Vernon, Vt.

VII. Vesta Eliza, b. in Windham, Vt., Nov. 6, 1854; d. in Vernon, Vt., Jan. 16, 1862.

25. DEA. OSCAR BURT DOOLITTLE⁶, (*Roswell⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. June 28, 1813; m. Mar. 14, 1837, Fannie E. Robbins; she b. May 13, 1718; d. Dec. 22, 1860. Farmer, has resided in Wardsboro, Vt., for many years. Children:

I. Albert, b. in Wardsboro, Vt., Aug. 31, 1838; m. (1) Mrs. M. A. Knapp; she d. July 14, 1871; m. (2) Mrs. M. H. Moore. Has one child, Hattie W., b. May 13, 1869.

II. Henry, b. May 9, 1840; d. Aug. 20, 1864; unmarried.

III. Charissa, b. Dec. 28, 1843; unmarried, resides with her father.

26. EDWIN SIDNEY DOOLITTLE⁶, (*Roswell⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. May 4, 1818; m. July 3, 1844, Philitta, dau. of Benjamin Muzzy of Jamaica, Vt. she b. May, 11 1823. He was a man of large business capacity. He removed from Townsend to Jamaica, Vt., where he engaged in farming and general trade, later he removed to Edford, Henry Co.; Ill., where he died Feb. 19, 1862. She died there Jan. 9, 1879. Children:

50. I. Aucephas Roswell, b. in Townsend, Vt., Apr. 29, 1845.

51. II. Edmond B., b. in Jamaica, Vt., Apr. 24, 1854.

27. SARAH CHARISSA DOOLITTLE⁶, (*Roswell⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. Oct. 23, 1819; m. Nov. 15, 1841, Nelson, son of Jonathan Dunklee, of Marlboro, Vt., b. Oct. 15, 1812, she d. in Vernon, Vt., May 26, 1856. He m. (2)

June 29, 1858, Martha H. Farr, of Windham, Vt., she d. June 17, 1861, b. Apr. 4, 1830. He m. (3) Apr. 30, 1862, Mrs. Orsaline K. Harvey, neé Stoddard, b. Apr. 19, 1827. He has resided many years in Vernon, Vt., where he has accumulated a handsome property as a farmer. Children by first marriage:

- I. Aurora Bernice, b. in Townsend, Apr. 29, 1844, m. Dec. 31, 1862, Gilbert F. Gould, Vernon, Vt.; he d. there Feb. 24, 1892. He was held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen, as is attested by the fact that he held the offices of selectman, lister, constable, collector, Auditor, overseer of the poor, etc. Children born in Vernon, (1) Frank Waldo, b. Feb. 27, 1864; d. Apr. 29, 1864; (2) Inez Aurora, b. Oct. 22, 1867; (3) Nina Edith, b. Aug. 30, 1874; (4) Gincie Florence, b. July 15, 1884.
- II. Herbert Sanborn, b. in Townsend, Vt., Nov. 10, 1847, m. (1) Mar. 31, 1869, Mary L. Priest, of Hinsdale, N. H., b. Jan. 1, 1851; she d. Dec. 23, 1870; he m. (2) Nov. 14, 1872, Edith A. Kellogg, b. Jan. 22, 1844, in Brookfield, N. Y. They have one child, Leon Herbert, b. July 25, 1875, in Holyoke, Mass. The family reside in South Hadley, Mass.
- III. Eudalia Maria, b. at Westminster, Vt., June 9, 1850, m. May 10, 1869, Roswell Wyman Russell, b. at Vernon, Vt., Mar. 10, 1844. They reside in Vernon, Vt., their children are, (1) Myron Roswell, b. July 11, 1872; (2) Nelson Winthrop, b. Aug. 18, 1880.

28. CHARLES HENRY DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Hiram*⁶, *Amzi*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. Nov. 22, 1827, m. Jan. 25, 1854, Susan C. Hayes; she d. Jan. 17, 1863; m. (2) Mar. 14,

1865; Mrs. Mariette (Buffum) Prescott, of Richmond, N. H., b. Feb. 13, 1830. He d. Mar. 27, 1883, at Richmond, N. H.

Children by first marriage:

- I. Hattie Alice, b. Nov. 4, 1854; d. Dec. 31, 1863.
52. II. Abbie Marion, b. Apr. 6, 1856.
- III. Henry Freeman, b. Sept. 5, 1858; d. Dec. 31, 1863.
- IV. May Madeline, b. Sept. 9, 1860; d. Jan. 6, 1864.
53. V. Idella Hayes, b. July 5, 1862.

Children by second marriage:

54. VI. Lizzie May, b. June 14, 1867.
55. VII. Katie Belle, b. Nov. 5, 1869.
- VIII. Flora Grace, b. Jan. 27, 1872.

GEORGE HAMILTON DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Hiram*⁶, *Amzi*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. Dec. 13, 1830. m. Mar. 24, 1863, Sarah Ann Shepherd, of Greenwich, N. Y., b. Jan. 4, 1842. He is a farmer and resides on the homestead of his grandfather in Winchester, N. H. Children:

- I. Etta Emily, b. Sept. 23, 1865; d. Sept. 22, 1872.
56. II. Eleanor Lucy, b. Aug. 1, 1867.
- III. Franklin Delos, b. May 16, 1873; d. Nov. 9, 1879.
- IV. George Leon, b. Dec. 18 1875.
- V. Hattie Grace, b. Jan. 14, 1881; d. Jan. 20, 1884.

30. JOHN HAZELTINE DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Hiram*⁶, *Amzi*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b May 6, 1833; m. Aug. 18, 1858, Maria Burbank, b. Feb. 9, 1841. Resides in West Springfield, Mass. He enlisted in the 14th Regiment N. H. Vol., Sept., 1862, discharged June, 1865. Children:

- I. Walter Amzi, b. Mar. 18, 1859; m. Jan. 1, 1880, Barbara Campbell. He was killed by an accident on the cars, Feb. 25, 1888.
- II. Edward Fremont, b. Mar. 26, 1861; m. Mar.

23, 1888, Ida Garrison, she d. June 1, 1890. He resides in Springfield, Mass. He m. (2) Apr. 25, 1892, Mary Martin, of Warren.

57. III. Rosina Emma, b. Oct. 3, 1866.

31. JOSEPH SHEPHERD DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Hiram*⁶, *Amzi*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. Jan. 9, 1835; m. Oct. 17, 1858, Amanda H. Beebe, b. July 21, 1835, at Westmorland, N. H. Resides at Marlboro, N. H. Children:

I. Irving Woodward, b. in Keene, N. H., May 21, 1860; m. Nov. 12, 1886, Hattie Throop, b. ———, 1867. Residence, Topeka, Kan.

II. Warren Joseph, b. July 30, 1864, in Winchester, N. H.; m. June 2, 1888, Frances Martin, b. ———, 1864. Residence, 108 West 123 street, New York.

58. III. Arthur Manning, b. Nov. 22, 1868, in Winchester, N. H.

32. MARION LUCY DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Hiram*⁶, *Amzi*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. Aug. 3, 1842, m. Mar. 24, 1863, Franklin B., b. Aug. 21, 1839, son of Franklin Shepherd. Children:

I. Elmer Ellsworth, b. Nov. 14, 1864; m. 1884, Carrie Piper.

II. Lulu Emma, b. May 7, 1867; m. Nov. 7, 1889, Albert Edward Viggers.

33. ELLA MARIA DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Amory*⁶, *Origin*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. Sept. 5, 1840, in Chicopee, Mass.; m. Apr. 26, 1864, Richmond Hathaway, b. Apr. 26, 1840. They reside in Chicopee, Mass. Child:

I. Frank Nelson, b. Aug. 16, 1868, in Chicopee, Mass.; m. Oct. 17, 1890, Rosa E. Ariel. Has one child, Elsie May, b. Feb. 3, 1892.

34. CAROLINE BENTON DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Amory*⁶, *Origin*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. Mar. 17, 1842, in Chicopee, Mass.; m. July —, 1859, Barnard R. Gilbert, b.

Jan. 10, 1838. Residence, West Brookfield, Mass. Children:

- I. Charles Elmer, b. Apr. 26, 1860, in Chicopee, Mass.
- II. Emma Luella, b. Nov. 19, 1867, in West Brookfield, Mass., m. Nov. 19, 1890, Julius D. Garfield. Their child, George Louis, b. July 28, 1891, in Springfield, Mass.
- III. Louis Amory, b. June 22, 1872, in West Brookfield, Mass.

35. MARY TABITHA DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Charles Henry⁶, Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. in Newburgh, N. Y., July 12, 1831; m. in New York city, by Rev. Dr. Burchard. Dec. 18, 1850, to Edwin Post, b. Oct. 30, 1821, in Florida, N. Y. He removed to Galesbury, Ill., Sept., 1854, and to Waverly, Neb., Nov., 1880, where he now resides. Children:

- I. Albert Schuyler, b. Oct. 5, 1851, in Newburgh, N. Y.; killed by a runaway team at Ottawa, Ill., July 20, 1890. He was a scholar of fine attainments, having graduated from Knox College with the highest honors of the class. He was private secretary for many years to his uncle, Gen. Post, when U. S. Consul to Vienna. At the time of his death he was associated with the leading paper at Ottawa, Ill.
- II. Theodore, b. Oct. 20, 1854; d. Mar. 7, 1860.
- III. Ida, b. Sept., 19, 1856; m. Sept. 19, 1883, Prof Milton E. Churchill. He is a professor in Illinois College and resides at Jacksonville, Ill. Have three children.
- IV. Charles, b. Jan. 5, 1860; m. Sept. 6, 1882, Clara Henderson. Residence in Redland, Cal. They have four children.
- V. Delia, Cora, b. Aug. 6, 1862.

VI. Sidney, b. May 21, 1864.

VII. Walker, b. Feb. 28, 1866; d. Sept. 17, 1867.

VIII. Edwin, b. Jan. 1, 1868.

IX. Florence Joanna, b. Jan. 27, 1870.

X. Mary, b. June 21, 1871.

XI. Lewellyn Duffield, b. Mar. 23, 1873.

XII. Freeman, b. May 6, 1875.

36. CHARLES COVEL DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Charles Henry*⁶, *Origin*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. in New York city, Feb. 16, 1836; m. Apr. 11, 1866, Mary A. Manning, b. in Pictou, N. S., Mar. 22, 1846. Children:

I. Charles Slade, b. Sept. 27, 1868; d. Apr. 11, 1881.

II. William Freeman, b. 21, 1871.

III. Walter Post, b. Oct. 29, 1873.

IV. Harry Paul, b. Dec. 5, 1883.

37. GEORGE EDMOND DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Charles Henry*⁶, *Origin*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. July 6, 1838; m. May 28, 1863, Mary E. Stineour, b. Mar. 17, 1839. Children:

I. Hattie Ann, b. Aug. 12, 1864; m. June 24, 1888, Charles H. Thoring, had a daughter, Hattie Thoring; d. June 15, 1891.

II. Charles Edgar, b. Jan. 7, 1867; d. Feb. 3, 1868.

III. Clarence Herold, b. Sept. 7, 1869.

M. (2) July 4 1876, Harriet M. Brokow, b. Sept. 26, 1846. Children:

IV. Ira Edmond, b. June 21, 1877; d. Oct. 8, 1886.

V. Herbert Montreville, b. Feb. 28, 1881. Residence, Logansport, Cass Co., Ind.

38. THOMAS BENTON DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Charles H.*⁶, *Origin*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. in Perryville, O. Nov., 8, 1843; m. July —, 1862, Prudence E. Swift, b. Oct. 8, 1844, n Ashland, O. He removed to Omaha, Neb., in 1883. Children:

I. Mary Ellen, b. Dec. 11, 1863; d. Oct. 6, 1865.

II. Jennie Estelle, b. Mar. 4, 1867.

III. Charles Albert, b. Sept. 10, 1869.

39. WILLIAM EMERSON DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Willard*⁶, *Origin*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. Oct. 22, 1830; m. Dec. 18, 1851, Mary Jane Yarnell, b. May 1, 1833, d. in Ill., Jan. 26, 1879; m. (2) June 10, 1880, Mrs. Phebe Ellen, dau. of Victor Buchanan, and widow of John Passmore, she was b. May 11, 1843. He removed from Townsend, Vt., with his parents in 1846 to Loudonville, O., thence to Hayesville. He incurred the gold fever in 1850 and went to California, where he worked in the gold mines on Yaubar river for awhile, returning home in 1851, by way of Central America. He lived in Hayesville until 1868, when he moved to Lawrence Co., Ill. In 1881 he removed to Tenn., and resides at Bon Air mines, some eight miles from Sparta, White Co., where he is operating a saw mill. Children:

I. Merrick Eugene, b. in Hayesville, O., May 5, 1853; m. Dec. 25, 1877, ———; d. Oct. 10, 1878.

II. Eva Idella, b. in Hayesville, O., Feb. 13, 1857; d. Mar. 10, 1858.

III. Nettie Aurilla, b. in Hayesville, O., Nov. 16, 1858.

IV. Mattie Y., b. in Ill., Apr. 6, 1881.

40. LUCIUS ONSLOW DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Willard*⁶, *Origin*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. in Townsend, Vt., Dec. 27, 1832; m. — —, Martha Watkinson, b. in Doncaster, England., Oct. 30, 1839. He is a farmer, and resides in Mansfield, O. Children:

I. Lucius, b. Dec. 30, 1867; d. Dec. 30, 1867.

II. Herbert Onslow, b. Mar. 21, 1869.

III. Martha Mandana, b. Jan. 2, 1871.

IV. James Sabine, b. Oct. 25, 1872.

V. William Watkinson, b. Mar. 6, 1873.

VI. Rufus Percyville, b. Nov. 13, 1875.

VII. Mary Elzina, b. Aug. 3, 1877.

VIII. Milton Oscar, b. Mar. 27, 1880.

41. MANDANA ELIZA DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Willard⁶, Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. in Townsend, Vt., Aug. 27, 1840; m. Aug. 4, 1869, Rev. David Nelson Lyon, b. July 9, 1842. He is stationed in Soochow, China, where he has been a missionary most of the time since Jan. 7, 1870. His wife is now in Wooster, O., with her children. Children:

- I. David Willard, b. near Yi Yiae, China, in a Chinese boat, May 13, 1870; he graduated from the University in Wooster, O., in 1891, and is now, 1892, taking a course at the McClintock Theological Seminary in Chicago.
- II. Abbie Mary, b. at Hang Chow, China, Sept. 14, 1872.
- III. Charles Hodge, b. at Hang Chow, China, Apr. 1, 1874.
- IV. Sophia Blanche, b. at Hang Chow, China, Aug. 2, 1876.
- V. Lois Deborah, b. at Hang Chow, China, Oct. 7, 1878.
- VI. John Nevins, b. at Wooster, O., Jan. 10, 1881.
- VII. Walter Stanley, b. at Wooster, O., June 2, 1884.

42. MARTHA ANN DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Lucius⁶, Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. at Perrysville, O., Aug. 22, 1830; m. Mar. 30, 1848, A. Hurlburt, an editor in Upper Sandusky, O. He went to California in 1849, and is supposed to have been killed by Indians. She m. (2) in 1852, Charles Hubbard, b. in Bradford, N. H. He was an engineer, d. in Kansas City, in 1889, where she still resides. Children:

- I. Tarrett, b. at Bradford, N. H., Apr. 19, 1854.

II. Jennie Tarrett, b. at Bradford, N. H., Apr. 19, 1854, twins; d. Apr. 19, 1862.

III. Hattie E., b. at Bradford, N. H., Apr., 1856.

43. ISAAC NEWTON DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Lucius⁶, Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. Dec. 17, 1840; m. Sept. 5, 1862, Sarah Gormdry, of England, d. Oct. —, 1871; m. (2) ———, Emily Jane Storek, of Galveston, Ind. He resides in Chicago. Children:

I. Daughter, d. young.

II. Warren S., b. at Logansport, Ind., Aug. 26, 1876.

III. Harry, b. at Logansport, Nov. 24, 1878; d. Nov. 22, 1880.

44. LUCINA DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Lucius⁶, Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. Feb. 29, 1842; m. Oct. 1, 1861, Joseph H. Leech, b. in Greenville Co., Ontario, Can., Feb. 6, 1833. Residence, 4622 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Child:

Carrie May, b. at Lima, O., May 6, 1865.

45. ROSELTHA LEONORE DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Lucius⁶, Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. at Landenville, O., Sept. 10, 1848; m. Apr. 21, 1864, William Jacobs; m. (2) July 1, 1875, Matthew Rogers, b. Oct. 23, 1852. Residence, Horton, Brown Co., Kan. Children by first husband:

I. Ella, b. at Mount Vernon, O., Mar. 23, 1865, she m. T. B. Twombly, Jr. Residence, Chicago.

II. Joseph W., b. at Norwalk, O., Feb. 25, 1867. Residence, Horton, Kan.

Children by second marriage, b. at Lafayette, Ind.:

III. Edith, b. Nov. 9, 1876; d. Nov. 16, 1876.

IV. Carrie, b. Nov. 9, 1877; d. July 9, 1878.

V. Lottie, b. Nov. 9, 1878.

46. WILLIAM THEODORE DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Lucius⁶, Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. at Landenville, O., Mar. 30, 1848. m. Dec. 26, 1873, Elizabeth Stroock, b. at Logansport, Ind., Dec. 30, 1854. His occupation is that of

engineer. Resides in Sioux Falls, Dakota. Children b. at Sioux City, Iowa:

I. Jessie M., b. Jan. 20, 1875, d. Jan. 26, 1878.

II. Walter S., b. Feb. 14, 1877.

III. May Grace, b. Dec. 20, 1884.

47. DAVID AYERS DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Lucius⁶, Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. Mar. 24, 1852; m. Nov. 27, 1878, Mary Sophia Lindofer, b. at Reading, Pa., May 27, 1857. Residence, 1126 West 26th street, Chicago. Has one child:

I. Newton Ayers, b. Aug. 9, 1878.

48. MARGARET VIRGINIA DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Lucius⁶, Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. Mar. 24, 1852; m. ———, 1876, William Wall, b. April 25, 1841, at Worcester, Eng. Children:

I. Charles Louis, b. at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Mar. 18, 1879.

II. Hazel, b. at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 9, 1888.

49. CHARLES HENRY DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Lucius⁶, Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. at Upper Sandusky, O., Mar. 5, 1854; m. Sept. 19, 1878, Flora Bonebrake, b. in 1861, at South Bend, Ind.; m. (2) May 11, 1887, Augusta Sophia Nelson, b. at Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 9, 1861. He is a machinist and engraver. Residence, Chicago. Children by first marriage:

I. Joseph Oscar, b. at Chicago, July 29, 1879.

II. Leroy Oscar, b. at Sioux City, Iowa, May 11, 1883.

By second marriage:

III. Harry Carleton, b. at Chicago, June 23, 1888.

50. AUCEPHAS ROSWELL DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Edwin⁶, Roswell⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹*.) b. at Townsend, Vt., Apr. 29, 1845; m. Nov. 9, 1870, Mary Lucinda Greenwalt, b. June 25, 1852, at Fordslawn, O. He has been a very successful business man; resides in California. Children b. at

Edford, Ill., except the last two who were b. at Grand Ireland, Neb.

- I. Benjamin Muzzy, b. Oct. 24, 1871.
- II. Carrie May, b. Jan. 1, 1873; m. 1891, at Portland, Oregon, A. A. Cheney.
- III. Louis Halstead, b. Aug. 23, 1874.
- IV. Cora Burnell, b. Jan. 15, 1876.
- V. Hattie Dell, b. Dec. 16, 1877.
- VI. Mabel Maud, b. June 22, 1882; d. Sept. 3, 1882.
- VII. Dora Daisy, b. Dec. 21, 1883; d. July 19, 1884.

51. EDMOND B. DOOLITTLE⁷, (*Edwin S.*⁶, *Roswell*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. at Jamaica, Vt., Apr. 24, 1854; m. Sept. 10, 1878, Julia E. Kimberly, b. Dec. 27, 1851. Farmer, resides in Edford, Henry Co., Ill. Children:

- I. Herbert, b. Nov. 11, 1881.
- II. Leroy E., b. Mar. 8, 1883.

52. ABBIE MARION DOOLITTLE⁸, (*Charles II.*⁷, *Hiram*⁶, *Amzi*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. at Windsor, Vt., Apr. 6, 1856; m. Sept. 18, 1879, Frederic Swan, b. at Winchester, N. H., Feb. 2, 1851. Residence, Winchester, N. H. Children:

- I. Lelia Ida, b. Sept. 10, 1881.
- II. Charles Ralph, b. July, 6, 1883.
- III. Rena Wryta, b. July 28, 1891.

53. IDELLA HAYES DOOLITTLE⁸, (*Charles II.*⁷, *Hiram*⁶, *Amzi*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. at Winchester, N. H., July 5, 1862; m. Dec. 31, 1882, Charles Pickett, b. at Winchester, N. H., Apr. 5, 1859. Residence, Baldwinsville, Mass. Children b. at Winchester, N. H.:

- I. Charles Edward, b. May 5, 1885.
- II. Flora Belle, b. May 3, 1888.

54. LIZZIE MAY DOOLITTLE⁸, (*Charles II.*⁷, *Hiram*⁶, *Amzi*⁵, *Amzi*⁴, *Benjamin*³, *John*², *Abraham*¹.) b. at Richmond, N. H., June 14, 1867; m. Dec. 30, 1885, Frank E. Cook, b. at Richmond, N. H., Oct., 28, 1866. Residence, Baldwinsville, Mass. Child:

I. F. Ettielyn, b. at Winchester, N. H., Oct. 15, 1887.

55. KITTIE BELLE DOOLITTLE⁸, (*Charles II.⁷, Hiram⁶, Amzi⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹.*) b. at Richmond, N. H., Nov. 5, 1869; m. Apr. 4, 1887, Clinton Barrett, b. Mar. 9, 1866. Residence, Winchester, N. H. Child:

I. Alice Addie, b. June 12, 1890.

56. ELEONORA LUCY DOOLITTLE⁸, (*George II.⁷, Hiram⁶, Amzi⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹.*) b. at Marshall, Ia., Aug. 1, 1867; m. Apr. 10, 1889, S. John Pentland, b. Aug. 24, 1867. Residence, No. 1 Mason street, Worcester, Mass. Child:

I. Clarence George, b. May 17, 1890; d. Jan. 21, 1891.

57. ROSINA EMMA DOOLITTLE⁸, (*John II.⁷, Hiram⁶, Amzi⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹.*) b. Oct. 3, 1866; m. July 2, 1888, Charles H. Prior. Resides in Canton, O. Child:

I. Ethel Louisa, b. Apr. 11, 1889.

58. ARTHUR MURRAY DOOLITTLE⁸, (*Joseph S.⁷, Hiram⁶, Amzi⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹.*) b. at Manchester, N. H., Nov. 22, 1868; m. Mar. 10, 1890, Emma M. Aldrich. Residence, Marlboro, N. H. Child:

I. Heman Aldrich, b. Nov. 24, 1890.

59. NETTIE AURILLA DOOLITTLE⁸, (*William Emerson⁷, Willard⁶, Origin⁵, Amzi⁴, Benjamin³, John², Abraham¹.*) b. Nov. 16, 1858; m. Dec. 25, 1877, James Hicks Buchanan. Resides near St. Francisville, Ill. Children:

I. Sara, b. Nov. —, 1878.

II. Eva, b. Jan. 29, 1880.

III. Floyd, b. Mar. —, 1884.

IV. Fred, b. Mar. —, 1886.

V. Irene, b. Mar. —, 1888.

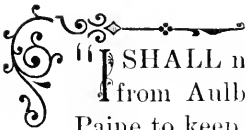
VI. Charles, b. May 6, 1891.

NOTE.—In this brochure the author essays to give an account of one branch of the Doolittle family, viz: the descendants of Amzi, son of Rev. Benjamin Doolittle, nearly all of whom will be found in their place. The

material for Amzi's descendants has been obtained from family records and from personal correspondence with the members of the families represented, so that it is hoped the matter will be found quite reliable. It is to be regretted, however, that no trace has been found of the family of Luther, son of Amzi. Any information concerning his family will be thankfully received by the author, also reports of any omissions in any of the other families.

A Copy of a Journal Kept by James Gilbert, of Morton, Mass., in the Year 1755.

Contributed by Samuel W. Reed.

 I SHALL now Give You a Shorte account of a march from Aulbony To Lake George. I did not Take Paine to keep Eny account of our Passage By water To Aulbony nor while we lived Their or at The flats. But I will Let you under Stand That majer Jenrel Lyman marched Before Conol Ruggles marched his Regiment. All our Baymen was drawn up That was Their for to be viewed By his Excellency Govener Schurly Together with Jenrel Janson. They sent one Scout To Siratoga with about Two hundred men, met no Enemy So they Returned Baek again.

Tuesday, July The 22d day A. D. 1775, about Two of the Clock in the afternoon we Set out in good Earnest for Crown Point with our Batoues Loaded. Got about Six miles Through much Dificelty. By about Sun set we all arrived Safe to a place Called The half moon and Camped on The west Side of The River.

Wensday ye 23 in The after Prayers, Mr Williams being our mouth to God, we were Commanded To our Labor again. we went up The River Through Swift water and Bad Falls But all arrived Safe Through merey To a Place Called Canty Cook and Their camped on The west Side of The River about Six miles.

This day Thursday 24th, In The morning Coniel Ruggles Being Their Com. we were ordered to Lighten our Batoues almost Light and then Set out, Three or four in a batue, we went up The River about four miles. This day Through very much Dificulty and hard Labor Through Swift water and extreme falls. But Through merey we ware all preserved. This Dificuelt Days worek and a Litel Before night we landed on The East Side of ye River and Set up our Tents.

Fryday ye 25th. This Day is a very Reigney Day. Two men was Taken a Sleep on Their watch The Last night But ware not punished.

Saturday ye 26th it was fair wether.

To day Saboth Day, 27th Mr Williams Delivered a Discourse from ye 13 Chap of numbers and ye Six first verses. after exercise Mr Williams gave us a Sign for us To Distinguish The Mohawks from The French Indians. The word was Dewoveiaygo.

Monday ye 28th, we were ordered Down The River To making sounding The Bridges for ye artillery To come along over.

Tuesday ye 29th, orders ware given By Jarnel Lyman To move up The River, we Loaded our Batoues very Deep and set out about Ten in ye morning. ye wind Being fair we made somthing of a sail which helped us very much. we arrived att Siratogey about five in ye afternoon, eighteen miles, we Landed on ye east Side of ye River and Set up our Tents it being a very Stormey night. But we ware wonderfully faveired with Helth.

Wensday ye 30th, nothing Remarcable This Day. This Day ye 31st, Three hundred men were ordered To making Roads up the River Side.

Fryday ye 1st of August, orders were Given by ye Janeril To move. They fired two canon. Then To Load up our Batoues. Between nine and Ten we moved up The River & Came To a very Great fall where we ware abliged To make a Lader To draw our Batoues over. The falls on ye

falls Ris Near Six feet in four or five Rods we went Some falls afterwards That was not very steepy. We went about Six miles This Day & Came to a very Bad fall. Their we Landed on ye East side of ye River & Sat up our Tents in ye woods. This place is called ye first Caring. Saturday ye 2 of August, Four of our men ware ordered To mending The Roads & ye Rest To Git ye Batoues up ye falls, it touek Seven or Eight men To Git an Empty Batoue up The falls. They ware So long & Tedious.

Saboath day ye 3d, we ware ordered To load our Batoues again, about Ten in ye morning we ware ready, ye word was given to move up ye River, we went up Some falls This day. But not So Tedious as we had met with Before in our march up ye River, we went Ten miles This Day to a place Called The Cheife caring Place. There we Landed on ye East Side of ye River, it was a very Stormey night.

Mounday ye 4th, nothing Remarcable This Day.

Tuesday ye 5th, Their was Som Small Scouts went out to Se what They Could Se But They Did not Return. This Day Wenday ye 6th, Those Scouts Returned Brought in Som Small Things They Suposed The Indians had lost. Their was a solder whiped one hundred Stripes on his naked back.

Thursday ye 7th, we ware ordered To Giting Timber for a Store house, while we ware gone There was a wooden horse made But he was not Brock This night.

Fryday ye 8th, nothing Remarcable This Day. SaturDay ye 9th, The Buildings went on Bravely. Saboath Day ye 10th of August 1755, we ware ordered to work this Day By the Janirel. Mr Williams Delivered Two Sermons This Day But his hearers were fue. Mounday 11th The Building went on Bravely This Day.

Tuesday The 12th This Day oders was given for a Road To Be Cleared To wood Crick and The men went Cheifely To Their Labor in hopes of Reaching The place Set out for, we heard That ye Rest of our army was near To us.

Wenday The 13th we had noose from our army That

Their was a Sad acident fell out among Them, one man acidently fired of his peace which Tuck his arm of, another man Died with Sickness among Them. This Being ye Second Death That I hare of in our army.

Thursday the 14th, This Day Janirel Jonson arrived, To our Camp with about Thirty mohoks, my pen is not abel To Describe The odiesnes of Their Dress. They had Juels in Their noses. Their fases painted with all Colouers. They appared very odious To us also. The Chief part of ye Came To us with our artillery and many other wagons Loaded with provisions which made Great Rejoiceing with us expecting That ye expedition will Go on Spead. Fryday ye 18th, This Day They held a Council of war and agreed to send Con'l Gilbert home to hasten ye new Reerutes along. But our Soldiers were much Discouraged, Som for fear he would not Return & others for fear That The Expedition would fall Through. in ye evening ye mohoks had a Janiel Danee and They had ye eyes of meny To view There with Great admirati on. Saturday August ye 16th, 1755, Conol Gilbert Giving his Soldiers a litel Beter Satiesfaction and So Set out for new england about Ten in the morning with one or Two with him.

Saboth day ye 17th, This Day ye Secerity Read ye heads of ye articles of war To ye army and explained upon Them to ye Beter under Standing of ye Soldiers Mr Williams Being Ready To Begin his meeting Con'l Ames Came Riding up and Toild us, That Three hundred Indians had fell upon ye wagon Guard which alarmed ye whole Camp, but it was nothing. Their came up a Great number of wagons.

Monday ye 18th, This Day Their was a coneticut Soilder Drowned. The geard Tuck up one of ye artillery Soilders for abuseing one of his felow Soilders, ye rest of ye artillery men prommised That They would arest him out of Their hands By force This night, But They did not.

Tuesday ye 19th, This day I went a fishing But had poor Luck.

Wensday ye 20th, This Day They Began To Trench To Build a fort.

Thursday ye 21st, Their was a scout Returned That went to Make Discovery of wood Crick But They Brought hevey noose That way.

Fryday 22d, Nothing Remarcable This Day. But ware helthy.

Saturday August ye 23rd, 1755, By Som acount They had of The mohorks They Dispared of going By the way of wood Crick after we Had Cleared Eight Miles. They Through it up & Set us To Clear new Road which Leads to Lake Sacraman so called.

Sabothl Day ye 24th, They Still persisted in clearing This Road That They Lately Began, But The men Returned at night. They said That They had Destroyed a numerous Sight of Ratielsnakes near 100. Monday ye 25th, The Building of ye fourt goes on with speed.

This day ye 26th, orders were given To four Regiments to march. Conol Williams was ordered To go Before To Finish Clearing ye Road with Two Hundred men with him and There was ordered Two hundred wagons To Go with us. By That we had Loaded Them it was Three in ye afternoon. Then orders were given us To march. So we marched of with much Rejoicing in hopes of Seeing Crown Point. There was about Two Thousand That marched off. Them That we Left Behind Beat Their Drumes & fired of Their conon and flourished Their Coloures, it seemed as if we ware adoin something. we marched Three miles This night, and lodged in Bush houses in ye wood.

Wensday August ye 27th, 1755, Conol Williams with two hundred men was ordered To march Before To clear The Road and The Armeý marched in ye Same form as They Did yesterday. They marched four miles, This Day and Lodged in Brush houses. This night we ware abliged To eat Raw meat and nothing To Drink But water.

Thirsday ye 28th, Their was Two hundred more ordered to join Conol Williams This Day in Clearing ye Roads which

went on Briskley. we arrived at ye Lake Called Suckmar By Three in ye afternoon and our army was Soon after us and met with no Great Difficulty in Their march, Through The mercy of all mighty God we cleared The Road and marched Seven miles This day, we had no Lowance of Rum and our Provision was scant.

Fryday ye 29th, The wagons ware ordered Back To fetch up our Stoers for we ware Brought To Short Lowance no Rum at all with us. we had noose That King Hendrick was near at hand with his mohocks with him.

Saterday ye 30th, about The — of ye clock ye mohock king arrived with 160 with him. our army was Drawn up to Receive Them with Respect and honour. The mohocks made a great firing when They Drew near to us, our men opened To go Right and Left and Rested Their fier locks and when They Began To march Through us ye Guner fired five canon off and while They ware pasing Their Compliments with our Chief officers the Guner Charged his Guns and fired Them again. The form of Their Dress is not To Be excespresed with pen and Ineh. onley The [eye] Can conceive it. Their king is a man of Great Eliquency. He made a long Speech To his Indians To Charge Them To Be faithful & True.

Saboth Day ye 31st, our lowance was But por. Towards night ye wagons Returned from ye fort to us again Loaded with Stores. Conol Ruggles ordered ye comisery To Deal out But one Gill of rum to a man. Their was Seven Companys in his Regiment That would not take eny without They could have Their Back Lowance, which he Refused To Let Them have. So we had none to night. we had noose from the fort That Their was four Solders a taking care of Their fat catel. The Indians Ciled one of them and Cared away another. The other Two fled To The fort. Mounday September ye 1st, 1755. In the morning we inSisted upon our Back Lowance of Rum, which The Conol Refused To Let us have. upon That Thirty men of Capt Jones' Company Swong Their Paek and marched off. upon That The

Conol Sent Thirty men after Them which over Touck Them about four miles from ye Campe. Lefteonant Nickson was ye head of Them That went To fetch Back Those That Drawed off. By Their Lying and Deceit They Turned Them Back again and Brought Them Before ye Conol. Taouck away Their armes and examined Them four or five at a time But They ware all Set at Liberty But Two Ser-gants, Two Corporls, one Soilder. They ware Put under Guard. Towards night we ware ordered To move about 100 Roods and Set up our Tents. In The night The whole Camp was alarmed By firing of one ye Senteres.

Tuesday September ye 2nd, 1755, nothing Remarcable This Day.

Wensday ye 3rd, Janirel Leeman and Conol Titcomb arrived hear This Day with Their Reigmants. Conol Gilbert Returned in ye evening from new england & Brought noose That Their was a Reigment of new Recrutes upon Their march up To us.

Thirsday ye 4th. This Day They Began to Clear a Place To A Reict a foart in. They made a fine Shew.

Fryday ye 5th we heard That Their was five Soldiers Died at the foart. we folowed Clearing Round The place for ye foart at The Lake.

Saturday ye 6th They ordered The plank To Be Got for ye Scows To carey ye artilery over ye Lake in. Conol Gilbert was Sent To aulbony To Send up Provision. he went away in The evening, one more with him.

Saboth day ye 7th of September 1755. The mohock Scout Returned That had Ben Gorn Several Days. They Brought noose That They had Discovred a Large army of french & Indians near wood Crick. The army marched Towards The foart at the caring place. our Janirel Sent a poast To ye foart to cary noose which They Cilled about Three in ye afternoon.

Mounday ye 8th. This morning They Beat To armes which mustred ye whole camp, Then orders was Given To Detach a Thousand men To go in a Scout with two hundred

mohocks with them after ye french army. They were Drawn up & marched of. Conol Williams had ye command of ye Scout & So They marched off Cheerfulley. They marched Two or Three miles and Sat down to Refresh Them Selves & Som of Their head officers Sent Back for Their Comisions. Then They ware Drawn up five or Six Deep & So marched on But ye mohocks marched in a Single file Before Them. They had not marched But a litel ways Before The Eneymy Ris upon each Side of ye Road and fired on our men and Cilled Som upon ye spot. The Rest Retreated a litel Back and fixed Themselves in order for a Batel and a Smart In-gagement They had. They Lost Som of Their most nobel men Their upon ye spot. Conol Williams was Ciled with meny other officers in ye front of ye Batel. But ye Rest ware abliged to Retreat for ye Enemy ware Two numerous for our Scout. But They made a Slow Retreat and made Great inroads upon ye french, for They Ciled Their maier Jainrel in ye first Beginning of ye fight. But our men ware abliged To Return To ye Camp as fast as They could with Safety when ye Enemy Came in Sight of ye Camp. They made a litel Stop But Rushed on Speadely with undaunted corage and Great Boldness & Their was a constant firing for mour Then four ouers. But we Gained ye victory. Touck Their Chief Janirel & Thirty more Prisoners, about Thirty fell Before us near To ye Camp. Their Loss in This Batel is Counted To Be 700, ours is none To Be not more Than 200 & 11. The Duration of This Batel was seven ouers wanting six minutes. after The Enemy had Ben Gone from us a litel while we heard a considabel of fireing which we heard in ye evening That They was four hundred of hampsheair men, fell upon ye french while They ware Set Down To Refresh Themselves. They ware Two meny for ye french, Drove Them off into a Swamp & it Began To Be Darek So They came up to ye Camp. ye french Seectiry was lost from ye Rest of his army & So came in To ye camp & Delivered him Self up to us."

The above is from a copy in possession of Mrs. Samuel L. Rockwood, of North Weymouth, Mass., who is a descendant of James Gilbert, the author of the Journal.

Weymouth, Mass., During King Philip's War.

By Samuel W. Reed.

KING Philip's war was one of the most important events in the early annals of Massachusetts history. The immediate cause of the war was the execution of three Indians by the English for the murder of one Sausaman, an Indian missionary who was friendly to the English. On June 24, 1675, the Indians made an attack upon Swansea, in Plymouth Colony, killing a number of the inhabitants. Troops from both the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies proceeded at once to the scene of conflict, where they attacked Philip's forces and defeated them. Philip himself fled and sought refuge among the neighboring tribes, whom he stirred up to join him in defence of their race. For the defraying of the expense of the troops from the Massachusetts colony on this expedition a tax was levied by the General Court on July 9, 1675, upon the inhabitants of the colony to be paid all in money. Three single country rates were also ordered to be levied this year upon the inhabitants, payable in grain, such as pay in money to be abated one quarter. These I understand to be the same as the ten rates, viz.: a tax of 10 pence upon a £ upon the property owned by the inhabitants. On July 13, 1675, the Governor and Council of the Massachusetts Colony, for the protection of the frontier, directed the commander of the regiment for Suffolk county to issue his order to the Committee of the Militia for the several towns, to provide 12 men each, with arms and ammunition, who with


five or six Indians under Captain Gookin were to scout the woods between Mendon and Hingham. In the following October a fort was built at Punckepauge, the garrison of which were to use all diligence in scouting and ranging the woods between Weymouth and Natick. In September, 1675, Hadley, Deerfield and Northfield, towns on the Connecticut river, were attacked. Captain Thomas Lothrop while engaged in transporting grain from Deerfield to Hadley, was attacked by about 800 Indians near Muddy river, on Sept. 18, and was killed, together with 70 men. Captain Samuel Moseley came to his assistance and defeated the Indians. In this engagement, Thomas Bayley, a Weymouth man, was killed and Richard Russ, a Weymouth man who was in Captain Moseley's company, was severely wounded in the abdomen, being struck by a bullet which carried in with it the ring of his bandileer. The ring, after remaining in the wound for about three years, was cut out by a Dutch chirurgion, who charged forty shilings for the operation. Russ petitioned the General Court to be allowed this amount, and his petition was granted. Afterwards at a meeting of the selectmen of Weymouth, held March 2, 1681, it was voted, that, "whereas Richard Russ was lame and decrepit and it was our duty to take care for his cure, Sergeant Samuel White be empowered to treat with one Dr. Cutter and arrange for his cure." This was done and a bill for £2 and 11 shillings was afterwards presented which was paid by the town. On October 13, 1675, the General Court ordered that there should be levied seven single country rates, three of these rates to be paid at or before the last of November and the other four at or before the last of March, 1676, to be paid in grain, such as make payment in money to be abated one quarter. The amount Weymouth was required to pay by each of these single rates was £25, 9s., 4d. On November 3, 1675, the General Court directed each town to provide in addition to their own stock of ammunition 600 flints for each 100 enlisted soldiers and so proportionally for a lesser or greater number. On Dec. 1, 1675, a warrant was directed

to Captain William Torry, of the Committee of the Militia, of Weymouth, requiring him to furnish 12 men for the country's service. In response thereto, the following persons were provided for the service, viz.: Hezekiah King, Jonas Humphrey, Joseph Richards, Allen Dugland, John Whitmarsh, Zachariah Gurney, John Read, John Ford, John Lovell, William Mellis, John Burrell and Edward Kingman. In Captain Isaac Johnson's company, in December, 1675, all the above named persons appear as members except John Ford. There are also two other Weymouth men mentioned as members of that company, viz.: James Read and John Hollis. In what was known as the Swamp fight, which occurred December 19, 1675, and in which Captain Johnson's company took part, Allen Dugland was killed and Isaac King wounded. This Isaac King was doubtless the same person as Hezekiah King. On the night of Feb. 25, 1676, the Indians burned seven houses and barns at Weymouth. These belonged to John Rane, Sergeant John Whitmarsh and John Richards and were undoubtedly situated upon Pleasant street or, as it was then called, the road leading into the woods. Captain William Torry probably applied to the Governor and Council for assistance at this time, for on the seventh of the following March he acknowledged having received the assistance of 14 men from Captain Jacob's company for the protection of Weymouth, Hingham and Hull. Captain Jacobs succeeded to the command of Captain Isaac Johnson's company upon the death of Capt. Johnson, in Dec. 1675, and his company included several Weymouth men. On March 7th, Captain Torry reports that he has not under his command above 40 men, besides 2 or 3 boys and some old men without arms, that the works are large but defensible and that he has charge of the defense of many scores of women and children. On March 28, Captain Torry presented a petition to the Governor and Council requesting that the ten able men furnished by the town for the country's service upon the Connecticut river be set at liberty because of the great want of men for the defense of the town. The

names of these men were Joshua Phillips, John Arnold, John Record, Benjamin Poole, John Ludden, Abram Shaw, Robert Cobbett, (with Captain Gilham); Isaac Cakebread, of Springfield, Jeremiah Clothier, John Ashdown. This request was denied. About this time, says Hubbard in his history of Indian Wars, "the enemy began to scatter about in small companies, doing what mischief they could about Massachusetts, killing a man at Weymouth, another at Hingham as they lay skulking up and down in swamps and holes to assault any that occasionally looked never so little into the woods." This refers to the killing of Sergeant Thomas Pratt, at Weymouth, on April 19, 1676, and John Jacob, Jr., at Hingham, the same day. On April 20, Captain William Torrey received a warrant for the impressment of six additional men from Weymouth. On the evening of that day five houses in Hingham were burned. That same evening Captain Torrey wrote to the Governor and Council setting forth the deplorable condition of Weymouth and requesting that the six men ordered to be impressed might be discharged so as to protect their own homes, adding to the letter the following postscript: "Just at this instant saw appearing of fire and smoke about the town whereby we certainly know that the enemy is very near us." On May 3, the General Court passed an order that ten single country rates should be collected this year in specie and that an abatement of one quarter should be made for payment in money. On May 18, Captain William Turner surprised and slew a large number of Indians at the falls in the Connecticut river in Greenfield, since called by his name. In this fight Benjamin Poole and John Ashdown, both of Weymouth, were killed. The death of King Philip on August 12, 1676, practically ended the war so far as this part of the country was concerned, although the war was continued at the eastward until the spring of 1678. It is uncertain how many men served in the war from Weymouth. In addition to those above named doubtless the following persons served as a part of her quota, viz.: William Read, Jacob Nash, James Stuart, Captain

John Holbrook, John Poole, Joseph Shaw, Thomas Drake, Jonathan Torrey, Richard Adams and John Randall. On December 4, 1676, the town's stock of guns and ammunition consisted of 128 flints, 143 pounds of powder, 584 bullets and 14 pounds of shot. On October, 9, 1676, the selectmen of Weymouth put in their petition to the General Court for allowance for losses sustained in the war. In this petition the only persons named whose property was destroyed are John Rane, Sergeant John Whitmarsh, and John Richards. The only persons mentioned as having been killed are Thomas Bayley, Allen Dugland, Benjamin Poole and John Ford. The deputies voted to allow the town £2, 6s., 8d., to be abated out of their last ten rates, provided the magistrates consented thereto. The magistrates refused their consent. On October 17, 1677, William Read and Ebenezer White, constables of Weymouth, petitioned the General Court to be freed from the payment of the taxes levied upon the four men slain in the country's service and it was ordered that the amount due from these men for taxes should be levied upon the whole town.—[*Weymouth Gazette*, April 14, '93.]

First Act of the War of the Revolution.

N the 14th day of December, 1774, a party of patriots, under the command of Capt. Thos. Pickering, of Portsmouth, N. H., attacked Fort William and Mary, at New Castle, N. H., took the same and confined its captain, John Cochran, and its garrison, broke open its magazine, took therefrom 100 barrels of powder and 60 stands of arms, and took from the ramparts 16 pieces of cannon! This may be called the opening ball of the Revolution; it occurred more than four months previous to the so-called battle of Lexington, which was not in any fair sense a battle. The first printed account of the affair, printed in Salem, on April

22, calls it a bloody butchery and runaway flight of the British Regulars.

The exact historical fact is that when Paul Revere gave warning, that the British were leaving Boston by water, crossing Charles river and landing at Phillips Point, it was at once assumed by the sons of liberty that the objective point was to be Concord, where the committee of safety had collected stores for contemplated trouble; about 60 men gathered on Lexington Green soon after the news brought by Paul Revere was scattered, they were formed in line several times before daybreak, feeling that the British were near by. It was broad day light when they did approach and come to a halt in front of that little body of patriots.

They were ordered to lay down their arms and to disperse; not one man obeyed or made a single motion or gesture of any kind to obey, or to commit any overt act. Pitcairn or Percy ordered them for the third time very peremptorily to disperse; not a man of them obeyed! That slender line was confronted by 700 drilled British Regulars. The order was given to fire and one platoon fired one volley and killed eight of the sons of liberty, who were afterward called minute men. They did then disperse in confusion, and there is not any historical proof that a single British soldier was killed or buried in Lexington; the patriots did not return the volley and had no order to do so as an organized body.

The importance of the affair at Fort William and Mary in New Hampshire may be appreciated from the fact, that Major John Demerit, of Durham, N. H., hauled an ox cart load of this powder to Cambridge, which was dealt out to our troops there prior to the battle of Bunker's Hill, by order of Gen. Artemus Ward. Gen. Artemus Ward was the head centre of the battle on Breed's Hill and Bunker's Hill. A man named Bunker owned the hill in 1775, that we whipped the British upon on June 18, 1775, and a man named Breed owned the hill from which we were driven back about one mile on to Bunker Hill; Gen. Ward ordered intrenchments on Bunker's Hill, not Breed's Hill.

It was considered at the time a blunder to go so near three armed frigates and throw up intrenchments. We celebrate the 17th of June, the day we were driven from Breed's Hill, and have erected a monument on said hill and we call it Bunker Hill, which is wrong. Prescott, Putnam, Stark, Warren and other officers did the best that they could on Breed's Hill on the 17th, but the ships were too heavily armed for the patriot army to resist. Red hot shot were fired from the ships to set on fire the buildings in Charlestown, each ship having a furnace and soft bituminous coal to heat their cannon balls; one of said balls was dug up 70 years later and its surface was thoroughly fused and one side flattened a trifle, showing that it was fired hot. This ball was presented to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company by one of their admiring patrons, upon condition that they should present it to the London Ancient and Honorable Company, to be placed in their museum, with fraternal love. We said as little as possible about the condition of its reception from George III. I have an old diary of events commenced by my great-grandfather in 1750 and continued by my grandfather up to 1820; both of them were eye witnesses of Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill battles.

The above is reprinted, by request, from the Norfolk County Gazette, of Hyde Park, Mass., April 22, 1893. The author is Mr. Frederick F. Hassam, of Hyde Park, the well known antiquarian. There are some parts of the article entirely unknown to the general public.—Ed.



Notes and Queries

Notes.

BENJAMIN NEWBERRY'S DIARY.—Some time ago I had the privilege of copying the following from the diary of Benjamin Newberry, a merchant of Newport, R. I., during the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was formerly of London, Eng., born in 1653. Coming to America, he settled in Newport, became largely interested in trade, and for several years (1699-1704) represented Newport in the General Assembly, of Rhode Island. From 1700 to 1704, he held the office of Speaker of the House. He died Nov., 1811. These items may be interesting to Rhode Island people.

Newport, R. I.

HENRY E. TURNER.

DIARY.

“Aug. 6, 1689. Sir Edmond Andross having made his escape from Boston, came to Newport, on Rhoades Island.

1689. This year the use of Baywax came to be publicly knowne.

1690. In the beginning of June the small pox began to be briefe att Newport, of which dyed, of all sorts, about 100 persons, young and old.

The 10th day of July this year, Block Island was taken by the French.

The 2d of said month, Rhoades Island men, in two sloopes, fought the French att Block Island.

1695. This year came the Presbyterian ministers to preach att Newport, and kept their meeting in the Colony house.

1696. The first day of May the meeting house was raysed where the Presbyterians meet.

1697. The 28th of the 5th Mo. July, the French attempted to land att Block Island, but the English fought them and kept them off.

1697. August the 7th my brother, Walter Newberry deceased.

1700. The 20th day, July, dyed my son, Humphrey, the 8th son we have buryed, being nine years old, of feaver & flux, lying ill but 3 or 4 days.

1700. The 19th day of October, my wife was delivered of a son, whom we call Sankey.

1701. March dyed ye Earle of Bellamont, Governor of New York & Boston.

29th May. Wm. Smith the taylor was killed, by accident, by Benj'n. Morey's son, with a pair of sheepshears.

3d March. Broke out a fire on the dock at Boston & burnt about 10 whare-houses, the damage computed to be between 20 & 30 thousand pounds.

July 17, sayled Wm. Wanton, have a commission from the Government of Boston, as a private man of war, with about 80 or 90 men.

1704. 7ber. This month dyed Francis Pope, who marryed my brother Walter's daughter Sarah, after they had been marryed about 3 years, he had received, at times, I believe, the value of 5 hundred pounds with his wife. As I was writing this, offered to my mind a saying of "how often have I seen the candle of the wicked put out," am sorry to think & say that he knew soe much & practised soe little, & kept a conscience soe little void of offence towards God & man, notwithstanding his pretention to religion & especially a peculiar form, & was one of the chief promoters of the church of England way here. By which we may take notice, how little effect & efficacy a form of religion has on the mind, in respect of the substance & reality, hateful & abom-

inable hypoerisy is to God & also to man, he seemed to blast him & his affairs, in all his undertakings because I am afraid his heart was not right, & God's profession without possession, pretence without practise is altogether vaine & unprofitable, God looks at the heart & nothing less then sincerity will be accepted. I pray God give his widdow grace to abandon all vanity & folly, that her poverty in this world may be a meanes to attaine to be rich towards God, it would be more pleasing to me to see the appearance of solidity, & uprightness & wisdom & prudence, (which I pray God endue her with) then if she had bine left worth thousands of gold & silver.

May 28, 1706. This morning about 2 o'clock I was awaked out of sleepe by an allarum made upon the hearinge guns, as reported, towards Block Island. I was at first something surprised, but it pleased God to quiet & quell my thoughts by directing my mind to him as the only sure help & suporte, guide & director in all difficulty, upon which I found myself very easy and quiet, a passage being then last into my mind, that I had read in Isaia or Jeremiah, "his dwelling shall be ye munition of rocks," which intimated to me that God alone was the defence and safety of his people, to him alone, forever be ascribed glory, honor, praise and thanksgiving.

June 3, 1706. One Walker, a coaster, came to town, informing the Governor that about sunsett the night before, a french privateer, chasing him most part of the day, came up with him and tooke his sloop. He got ashore, in the boat, att Watch Hill and came away to give account. Our people sett out, 2 sloopes, John and Ben Cranston, masters, with about 100 men under command of Major Wanton and Capt. Payne. They sayled about 10 o'clock and took ye privateer about 3 in ye afternoon and retook the sloop they had taken, and brought both in here. The privateer did not make any resistance, twas a great service to the country, for they might have done very much damage to coasting vessels. O that men would give and aseribe unto God alone, the glory and

the honor and praise to whom alone it belongs, (and not unto us,) who delivered the enemy into our hands, without bloodshed on either side; the enemy was reduced to want, having nothing but a little cawsada bread and hardly any water, but since they were taken, I think, have not wanted and hope they will find that made good to them by us, viz. "If thine enemy hunger feed him" and think they will not want pertaines to humanity."

WILL OF JONATHAN HOLMES, OF RHODE ISLAND, 1705.—In Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, p. 104, mention is made of the will of Jonathan, son of Rev. Obadiah and Catharine Holmes, of Newport, R. I., made in 1705 and proved Nov. 2, 1713. Among others, a daughter, "Sarah Oulde," is named. A gentleman interested in the Slade family of Massachusetts, had reason to believe that the name "Oulde" was a mistake, and in looking into the matter found a copy of the will of Jonathan Holmes recorded in Perth Amboy, N. J., where Holmes had much property. The following letter will be of interest to all who may have occasion to use matter relating to the Holmes family, of Rhode Island.—[Ed.]

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 14, 1893.

R. H. TILLEY, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR:

I visited Perth Amboy, N. J., today, and inspected record of Jonathan Holmes' will. It is found in the East Jersey Proprietors' Records in the office of "The Surveyor General" (Book A B 7. p. 119, as you said). The record is exceedingly well written throughout and Jonathan's dau. Sarah's married name is as clearly and unquestionably *Slade* [not Oulde] as one could possibly wish. The will is dated 8 Dec., 1705, and was proved 2 Nov., 1713. The date it was offered for record at Perth Amboy does not appear, but "Book A B 7" is marked on the back "1774 to 1778." As you have copy, I do not send abstract, which I took. The names mentioned are the same as shown in our

our friend Austin's Die. The witnesses to the will were Edward Smith, Elizabeth Smith, John Sisson and Elias Williams.

P. 121 has will of Jonathan Holmes, of Middletown, N. J., yeoman, which mentions sons Samuel & John, dau. Deliverance, w. of Peter Bowne, dau. Sarah, w. of John Threemorton, and grand dau. Rebecca Holmes Tice, dated 14 June, 1760, but no date of proof shown. (I think this same will is found of record in the Secretary of State's office, Trenton, N. J., Book I, 78 or Book K, 264).

P. 123 has deed from Samuel Holmes, yeoman, & Mary, his wife, of Middletown, N. J., to John Holmes, of same place, of 210 acres of New Jersey land, which deed is dated 14 June, 1760.

Sec. of State's office Trenton, Liber C. 199, has will of Jonathan Holmes, son of Jonathan, of Middletown, N. J., which mentions sister Deliverance Bowne, Half brothers & sisters (no names), and Baptist Society, of Middletown, Dated 4 June, 1737. Proved 29 June, 1738, signed "Jon'n. Holmes Min't."—Executors, Samuel Holmes, James Mott & James Tapsgott—witnesses, Obadiah Holmes, John Holmes and Mary Roberts.

Sec. of State's office, Trenton, Book 2, p. 36, has will of Jonathan Holmes, of Cohausy, Salem Co., West Jersey, and mentions Father Obadiah's land, sons Jonathan, Obadiah & Samuel, daus. Elizabeth and Susanna, child his wife's supposed to be pregnant with. Executors, Brothers Noah Miller and Samuel, Holmes and friend John Quinney. Dated 14 Sept., 1715. Proved 28 Sept., 1715.

Of East Jersey wills, &c., the indexes in Sec. of State's office, at Trenton, show following Holmes:

Obadiah Holmes,	will,	D,	265.
Thomas	"	ad,	E, 307.
Obadiah	"	"	F, 69.
John	"	"	F, 553.
Samuel	"	will,	O, 133.
James	"	"	H, 185.

Joseph	Holmes	ad,	H,	293.
Jonathan	"	will,	I,	78.
Jonathan	"	"	K,	264.
Susanna	"	"	L,	42.
Obadiah	"	"	M,	11.
William	"	Int.	M,	27.

E. S. J.

AN EXETER, N. H. GHOST.—When President Sparks, of Harvard College was a student at Phillips Academy, in Exeter, one autumn the whole town was alive with accounts of a ghost, seen by many people, both townsmen and students, wandering in a meadow by a lonely stream. Exeter students, proverbially a lawless set, at first disbelieved; but the solitary figure, dressed in white, floating drapery, coming out after dusk and slowly walking up and down one side of the water, then tranquilly marching directly across it and pacing along the opposite side, had presented itself so often that the spot became a terror and no one dared go by it after nightfall.

A young student from Boston, with an hereditary disbelief in strange visitations out of the flesh, gun on shoulder, quietly took his stand near the stream one misty night. Soon, through the silvery fog that rises from the meadows he saw a large white figure like a woman in floating drapery softly moving along the bank nearest him, then she slowly rose in the air and came sweeping towards him. One flash from the gun, and there was a splash in the creek. A beautiful white crane of immense size had fallen. Stuffed and mounted, it was a conspicuous ornament of a Boston drawing room, where it was always known as "Tom's ghost."

E. W. L.

Queries.

19. EATON, CRANDALL, COLEY.—Peter Coley, of Fairfield, Conn., had by his first wife, Sarah Hide, a daughter

Sarah, born about 1668; can any one give full date of her birth, or tell where and whom she married?

Daniel Eaton, born in Watertown, Mass., Jan. 20, 1639-40, married Dec. 21, 1664, Mary ——-. Wanted—full name and parentage of his wife.

I also desire information regarding the descendants of Jonathan Crandall, who married Hannah Downing, in Westerly, R. I., Apr. 12, 1747, also of the descendants of Joshua Crandall, who married Mary Thompson, in Newport, R. I., Oct. 16, 1786.

56 Myrtle St., Boston, Mass.

E. G. DAVIS.

20. WOOD.—In a cemetery not far from New London, Conn., is a gravestone showing the death of John Wood, Dec. 20, 1738, "aged 90 odd." Near it is that of his wife, Mary Wood, who died May 3, 1744, aged 77 yrs. I would like to learn the maiden name of this wife and the names of their children. Miss Caulkins' Hist, New London County, Conn., states that a John Wood settled in New London, 1660. Was this the father of the John above?

From Groton, Conn., town records I learn that John Wood and Mary Leffingwell were married, Feb. 1748. Also that Jonathan Wood and Lucy Leffingwell were married, 1732. Who were the parents of John and Jonathan Wood?

Westfield, N. Y.

FRANK B. LAMB.

21. KINGSLEY.—John Kingsley and Mary Burnap were married Feb. 19, 1755. Children—Enoch, b. Dec. 2, 1755, Asael, b. Jan. 10, 1758, Uriah, b. Sept. 9, 1760, Rufus, b. Apr. 11, 1763, Jason, b. Nov. 14, 1765, Adams, b. June 12, 1768, Chloe, b. Dec. 17, 1770, Mary, b. May 25, 1773, Jacob and Abigail, twins, b. Dec. 19, 1775.—Windham, Conn., Town Records. Who were the parents of John Kingsley and of Mary Burnap, his wife? What became of the children?

Westfield, N. Y.

FRANK B. LAMB.

22. DUNHAM.—I wish to obtain the dates of birth and death of Daniel Dunham, son of John, born prob. in Plym-outh, Mass., about 1650. He had a daughter Mehitable, who

married Joseph Haywood, of Bridgewater, May 3, 1700, and prob. son Daniel who came to Newport, R. I., early, where he died in 1758, at the age of 70. Any information that will help me to obtain full particulars of the family of Daniel Sr. will be appreciated.

Newport, R. I.

DANIEL C. DUNHAM.

23. BLACKINTON.—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Blackinton, of Attleborough, Mass.? She was born Jan. 3, 1751, married Oct. 15, 1774, Enoch Starkey, and died Jan. 18, 1823.

Q.

24. WHITLOCK.—Rose Whitlock married, November 18, 1644, Abraham Parker, who was of Woburn, Mass., in 1645. She died Nov. 3, 1691. Their children were:

- I. Ann, b. Oct. 20, 1645.
- II. John, b. Oct. 30, 1647.
- III. Abraham, b. Nov. 8, 1650, d. 1651.
- IV. Abraham, b. Aug. 1652.
- V. Mary, b. Nov. 20, 1655.
- VI. Moses.
- VII. Isaac, b. Sept. 13, 1660.
- VIII. Eliza, b. April 10, 1663.
- IX. Lydia }
- X. Jacob { b. March 24, 1669.

Who were the parents of Mrs. Rose Parker? and when was she born?

X.

25. MARVIN.—What was the maiden name of the wife of Samuel Marvin, son of Matthew and Mary, of Norwalk, Conn.? Samuel was born about 1680. The date of his death and marriage unknown. His children were:

- I. Matthew, born October, 1702, married Elizabeth Clark.
- II. Samuel, born —, married November 25, 1735 Deborah Clark.
- III. Josiah, born —, died about 1780.

P. I.

26. ODLIN, AUDLIN, AUDLEY.—John Odlin, Armorer, was a somewhat noted person of Boston, Mass., where he died in 1685. He left four children, Elisha, b. 1640, John, b. 1642, Hannah, b. 1643, and Peter, b. 1646. John went to Rhode Island with his wife, Martha, where he died, Newport, Dec. 13, 1711, and his wife Dec. 30, 1711. Another John, probably the son of the last, born 1666, married first, Lydia Tillinghast, by whom he had 8 children, and second, Elizabeth ———, by whom he had four children.

My inquiry is as to Miss Audley who married, prior to 1697, Jonas Maxwell, of Pennsylvania, (prob. of Boston) and who had a child born in 1697. I am of the opinion that she was the child of John and Martha Audley, or possibly of Peter. Any information relative to this family, and in particular to the Audley-Maxwell branch, will be gladly received.

Room 17, 27 School St., Boston, Mass. J. A. MAXWELL.

27. SHELDON.—Can any of the readers of this Magazine give any clue to the descendants of John Sheldon, who died at Mansfield, Conn., in 1845, at the age of 70. His wife was Emily Napp, by whom he had several children.

Dearfield, Mass. GEORGE SHELDON.

28. BARBER.—Mary Barber, born about 1708, married April 22, 1731, James Wells, of South Kingstown, R. I. Who were the parents of this Mary Barber? She could not have been the daughter of Moses and Susannah (Waite) Barber, of Kingstown, for among the sixteen children who composed that family there does not seem to have been room for a Mary of that date, as there was a Mercy who married a Mr. Tefft, whom she must supplant.

E. W. L.

Answers to Queries.

48. BARTON.—I think the following will help your correspondent who desires information relative to Rufus Barton,

whose query may be found on page 258, of the October number, 1892, of this magazine.

Prudence Cole, who was married to Rufus Barton, April 7, 1771, was the 8th child of Ebenezer and Prudence (Miller) Cole, and was born Oct. 21, 1753. Her father was Deacon Ebenezer Cole, who established Cole's Hotel, in 1762. He was born Oct. 27, 1715, and died July 9, 1798. Deacon Cole married Prudence Miller, July 9, 1737. Deacon Cole married for his second wife, Lillis (Turner) Barton, widow of Samuel Barton, July 28, 1763. Evidently the mother of this Rufus Barton.

The father of Deacon Cole was Ebenezer, the 4th child of Hugh and Deborah Cole. He was born in 1671, and died Sept. 4, 1719. Married Mehitable (maiden name not known) who was born in 1684, and died Nov. 18, 1764.

Hugh Cole, the first of the name in this country, was born in Wales, in 1658. He resided in Swansea, Mass., and was a surveyor of land. Died Feb. 17, 1738. His wife was Deborah (maiden name not known). She died Nov. 7, 1724. Their gravestones can be seen in the old Kiekemuit graveyard, in Warren.

Warren, R. I.

CHAS. S. DAVOL.

8. WINSOR.—In reply, to No. 8, Winsor, in your January issue—I would say, I find in Justin Winsor's History, of Duxbury, p. 339, that Robert had a son Samuel, b. Sept. 18, 1664, this may be the father of Samuel, Jr. Perhaps J. W., now librarian at Harvard, can give all the points your correspondent wants.

W. MACY EUSTIS.

15. BERRY—Vide Magazine New England History, page 149 (§ 15). There was no Nathaniel in the Revolutionary service from Connecticut, unless it were a soldier (Berry) without any (recorded) Christian name, who answered to the call for Militia in the "New Haven scare" so called, July 5, 1779.

I speak on the authority of "The Connecticut Men in the Revolution," published by the Adjutant Generals of that State in 1889.

Respectfully,

ELIAS S. HAWLEY.

Literary Notes

HISTORY OF KITTERY, MAINE.—Dr. Lapham, of Augusta, Me., proposes to devote the current year to the collection of materials for a history of the ancient town of Kittery, the first town incorporated in the District of Maine, whose records begin with 1648.

THE UNITED CHURCH, New Haven, Ct., publishes in pamphlet form the historical discourse delivered by Rev. T. T. Munger, D. D., at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of this church, of which Dr. Munger is pastor. In addition to the discourse, there is also a most interesting historical sketch of the United Society.

THE STORY OF OUR POST OFFICE, is the title of a book recently published by A. M. Thayer & Co., Boston, and written by Marshall Cushing, Esq., private secretary to the late Postmaster General Wanamaker. It is a book of 1034 royal octavo pages, containing much that will interest, not only the thousands of people connected with the postal service, but every American citizen. We regret that Mr. Cushing did not use the material at hand and give us a history of the Postoffice from early times, but to do this much of the history of the office during the past four years, the interesting accounts of the lottery business, and Mr. Wanamaker's private enterprise would, of necessity, have been omitted. The work is a valuable one of its kind. It is issued in four styles of binding, from \$3.75 to \$6.00.

EPI TAPHS FROM BURIAL HILL.—Mr. Bradford Kingman, of Plymouth, Mass., issues an artistic and attractive book, containing "a complete list of inscriptions on the stones and monuments" of Burial Hill down to 1858.

VITAL RECORDS OF RHODE ISLAND—Nothing can be of more value to the genealogist than a copy of town records, especially if care has been taken by the compiler and proof reader. What the Record Commission has done for Boston, Mr. James N. Arnold, of Providence, is doing for Rhode Island. He has already, with State aid, copied and published the births, deaths and marriages of Providence, Kent and Newport counties, from 1636 to 1850, in three volumes, (or as he has been pleased to arrange it, in four, Providence county being in two volumes

under one cover) and expects to publish the counties of Bristol and Washington during the winter of 1893-4. When complete we shall have a record of the five counties of Rhode Island which cannot fail to increase in value. The Volume just published contains the records of the towns of Portsmouth, Newport, Tiverton, Little Compton, Middletown, Jamestown and New Shoreham. The work is well arranged and bound in a substantial manner. The preceding volumes, as well as the one recently issued can be had of Mr. Arnold at the following prices: Kent County, Vol. I, \$5.00; Providence County, (Volumes II and III), \$10.00; Newport County, Vol. IV, \$7.50.

HISTORIC STORMS OF NEW ENGLAND.—In this volume Mr. Sidney Perley, of Salem, Mass., has given in chronological order,—and covering the long period from 1635 to 1890,—the gales, hurricanes, tornadoes, showers with thunder and lightning, great snow storms, rains, freshets, floods, droughts, cold winters, hot summers, avalanches, earthquakes, dark days, comets, auroras, phenomena in the heavens, and wrecks along the coast, with accompanying incidents, pathetic and amusing, that have been witnessed by the successive generations of dwellers in this section of the country.

MEN OF VERMONT.—A work of value and interest is being prepared by the Transcript Publishing Company, of Holyoke, Mass., under the editorial supervision of Hon. Hiram A. Huse, State Librarian. It is well described by its title, "Men of Vermont: a series of biographical sketches of representative men resident in the State of Vermont, A. D. 1892-'93, together with sketches of the sons of Vermont prominent in other States." The introduction will be from the pen of the Hon. Redfield Proctor. The work is being carefully prepared, and will be complete and accurate. It will be a worthy series of sketches of the men who, remaining in Vermont or drifting beyond her borders, have made the State and her sons famous. The typographical appearance of the work will be in keeping with its literary and historical character. It is handsomely printed on heavy coated paper, and illustrated with numerous portraits of the men whose careers are sketched. It is very valuable and interesting, and is certain to meet with wide appreciation.



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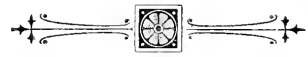
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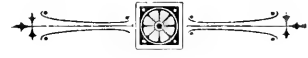
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The Magazine of New England History is made up of ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES relating to New England local, church and family history; NOTES AND QUERIES, in which department all interested may ask for information, historical or genealogical, to be sent to their address, or published in the Magazine; and LITERARY NOTES, devoted to notices of New Books, and to Magazine and Newspaper articles relating to New England History, Genealogy and Biography.

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OCTOBER, 1893.

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MAGAZINE OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORY

VOL. 3.

OCTOBER, 1893.

NO. 4.

Looking Back.

By Lucy Porter Higgins.



PLYMOUTH Rock is indeed a milestone in history. At the bare mention of the name the mind instinctively turns to the past, and sees through the long vista of nearly three hundred years the little group waiting to embark from the Mayflower on that chilly winter morning. One can but at a glance take in the whole picture, even to the unseen Indian peering through the trees in the background, and in one breath the, to them unknown events to follow, pass swiftly before our eyes. Would they have faltered? could they have seen what we see. How well for them and for us, they could not see. How grand for them and for us, they could not know. Their crown grows brighter with the years, their memory dearer. Let us follow some of them for a little while; for there is a fascination in tracing lives that have been actually lived, to which that of fiction bears no comparison.

The second town in the Plymouth colony received its first settlers about ten or twelve years after the landing on Plymouth rock. At first it was but a summer residence for those who had large herds of cattle and sheep some of whom had received grants of "Great Lots," of two hundred and fifty acres and more in what was to become a new town, and

thus early was it a "summer resort." The bounds established eight years later were from Plymouth "at the brook falling into Blackwater and so along the Massachusetts path [sometimes called the Bay path] to the North River," "excepting and reserving" certain grants of land to "particular persons" in the "said limits whose estate may likewise depasture upon the said commons with them." This township included Duxbury, Marshfield, Pembroke, Hanson and the Bridgewater. Marshfield was soon set off by itself and in 1642 its bounds established, but for seventy-one years the rest remained the town of Duxbury. The Indian name was Mattakeeset and the northwestern part Namasakeeset. The name Duxbury, in honor of Capt. Myles Standish, was from Duxbury Hall, the seat of his family in England. Like most words at that period it was variously spelled, being Duxborough, Duxburrow, and Ducksburrow in the records; in Johnson's *Wonder Working Providence*, he has it Dukes Berry; and in a history of the Pequot War it is Dukesberry. Dukesborough may have been the original word.

In the Colony Records we find that June 7, 1637, "it is enacted by the Court that Ducksburrow shall become a township and unite together for a better securitie and to have the priveledges of an owne; onely their bounds and limits shall be sett and appoynted by the next Courte." Six of the signers in the cabin of the *Mayflower* had made their abode here and one other of her passengers, then a little boy, and only one remained in Plymouth. From these seven men numerous families have descended, many still living on the ancient grants to their forefathers and all so intertwined that any one related to either would seem to be related to all.

A little off-shoot had left the shelter and protecting wings of the mother church in 1632 and held its primitive services under the care of Elder Brewster and perhaps in his own house. This beloved elder now in his venerable years was a faithful watcher over his flock for about five years. He was much the senior of the rest, having been a youth in the days of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, and the open doors of

his own manor house in York had welcomed the beloved Robinson and his flock in days of persecution from which they were now happily escaped. "Know ye, brethren, what in this land smelleth sweetest?" he had asked, and his own reply was, "it is the smell of liberty." The Rev. Ralph Partridge, a clergyman in the church of England arrived in Boston, Nov. 17, 1636, and the little church at Duxbury extended to him a call. He was warmly welcomed by the aged elder and was admitted a freeman Mar. 6, 1637, receiving a grant of forty acres and also about the same time buying land of William Basset and Francis Sprague in the southeast part of the town. The same year he became settled over the new church and was a "gracious man of great abilitie." Mr. Winsor tells us "his ministry was peaceful and happy. No jars served to disturb the quiet of his church, and his gentleness of spirit and meekness of heart secured for him the affection of his people and a name which has been handed to posterity as a token of holiness." Mather in his *Magnalia* speaks of him in the most glowing terms. He was the only delegate to the Cambridge Synod of 1647, and was one of the three persons appointed by that body to draw up "A Model of Church Government, according to the Word of God," John Cotton and Increase Mather being the others. He "died in a good old age about the year 1658," after having been a "faithful and Painful Preacher of the Gospel for Forty years." His daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Thomas Thacher the first pastor of the Old South church in Boston. He bought a "superior gambrel-roofed, two-story house" of William Latham in 1739, and a very interesting description of the interior and the furnishing is preserved. His parlor was carpeted, he had some silver plate, a silver beer-mug, and a library of about four hundred volumes. He owned about one hundred and fifty acres of land at his death, and doubtless the first church building was erected under his care and direction, and possibly at his expense.

Sept. 29, 1643. Mention is made of "one-half of a fifty-

acre lot of land lying at Mattacheessite within ye township of Duxbury, it being yt halfe of ye saide lot of land yt lyeth to ye south; the said lot joining to ye land of Georg Russel; and on ye west it bounds on the land of John Rudson. It is bounded on ye one side with a white oak tree and on the other side with ye marsh." This land was given by Daniel Hicks to Thomas Bird of Scituate who "gave it freely unto the church of Duxburro" and was afterwards given as recorded "by order from the church unto Mr. Holmnes of Duxburre [who was then pastor] to be the proper inheritance of the above John Holmnes his heirs, executors, administrators and assignes forever." This perhaps referring to that half to the south next to the marsh, the church standing near the centre, and later making also a gift of land to the next pastor.

Some three years before the death of Mr. Partridge, Mar. 21, 1655, at a meeting of the court "after much conference about the neerer uniting of Plymouth and those on Duxburre side, divers were appointed to view Jones his river and Morton's hole. It were thought the fittest place and to render a reason for their judgment, the parties for Duxburre side were Mr. William Collier, Stephen Tracy, Mr. J'n Howland, Edw. Chandler, Joshua Pratt, ffor the other side Capt. Myles Standish, Mannasseh Kempton, George Henwick, John Jenney and Edward Bangs. All these but Edw. Bangs went and conferred together, and on the 21st of the sd moneth of March brought in their opinions and rendered their reasons for the same which are many and still extant sense of the said nine holding Jones River to be the fittest place for uniting of parties into a neerer society and thare to build a meeting house and towne and hee preferred the other this Morton's hole before Jones River.

Afterwards the Govr. and Councell heard the whole together declaring the —? ten persons deputed as before had done and read their reasons of their judgment, and after long debating of the thing, it was at length referred to the

two churches on each side as Churches to agree upon and end the same."

Nothing was done about the "neerer uniting" of the churches and the old church continued to be used until 1706 or 7 when a new meeting house was built within a few rods of the old. Various old records from 1705 to 1708 state that the "old meeting house being too small and needing repairs," they agreed instead of repairing, to build a new meeting house within three or four rods from the old; that the old meeting house must be sold but not until the new house was ready. Benjamin Prior, whose land was next adjoining, bought the old house, giving ten pounds as part payment which was immediately given to Mrs. Wiswall towards settling what was still due of her husband's salary. The remains of the foundation to this old house can still be seen to the extreme southeast of the old cemetery and those of the other a little farther to the north and west.

The Rev. John Holmes, the successor to Mr. Partridge, was "mild gentle and sincere and endeared to his flock by the meekness and lowliness of his soul," and in 1675 he went to his reward. The time of his ministry was in the strict old puritan days when there was a fine even for smoking within two miles of the meeting house on the Lord's day. Mrs. Holmes became the third wife of Major William Bradford.

The third pastor of the church at Duxbury was the Rev. Ichabod Wiswall who was born in 1638. He sailed for America when but a youth, and became a student at Harvard College, where he remained for three years, though for some reason he did not graduate. In 1674 he took the oath of fidelity, and we are informed in Duxbury town records that "Ichabod Wiswall & prissillah pabodie were married December 2, 1779? Prissillah pabodie the daughter of William pabodie and Elizabeth his wife, (the daughter of John Alden and Priscilla) was borne January 15, 1653. Marey Wiswall the Daughter of Ichabod Wiswall & Priscila His Wife was Borne Octo. 4, 1680. Hannah, February 22, 1682,

Peleg Feaburary 5, 1683, Perez Novem. 22 1686." Deacon John Wadsworth, the first of four generations of that name and office was an active and efficient member of the church during Mr. Wiswall's pastorate and indeed his right hand man, and of about the same age. His son John, later deacon, married Marey Wiswall and their son John also had a son John. There is at the present time a John Wadsworth of the family and his father was also John. Mr. Wiswall's second daughter Hannah married the Rev. John Robinson, his successor. His oldest son Peleg was sent to Harvard College where he was graduated in 1702. He became the head-master of the North free grammar school in Boston and held that position from 1719 until his death, which occurred Sept. 2, 1767, a period of forty-eight years. He married Elizabeth —, and the children were Elizabeth, born Nov. 4, 1720, Daniel, Feb. 13, 1722, Priscilla, Dec. 17, 1725 and John, April 15, 1731. The old schoolmaster was greatly beloved and was eighty-four years of age at the time of his death. He was buried in the Cops Hill cemetery.

The church was very prosperous and happy during Mr. Wiswall's ministry, yet notwithstanding his meagre salary of fifty pounds was largely obtained through the "liberality of a few," some even refusing to pay their share in this small sum. Recovering from a severe attack of illness which occurred when he had been settled some eight or nine years, he wrote a letter to Gov. Hinckley calling his attention to the insufficiency of minister's salaries in general. Referring to his own recent illness and anxieties he says: "It was a mournful reflection, when I thought what would be the condition of my family after my death. It was no small exercise in my sickness to think, yet when my eyes were closed by death their eyes would be forcibly kept open by streames of tears, in part because they must be turned out of doors, and could challenge no habitation." After having pleaded, not for himself alone but for all the ministers in the colony that civil authorities might be a "nurseling father" to the churches, and for that "security and prosperity which I may

know in my dying moments will preserve them [his family] from trouble and danger," he adds "The Father of Lightes cloathe you with a spirit of wisdom and resolution to understand, project and effect what may be acceptable to Him through Christ Jesus, that in this Colony there may be no extinguishing, but a lasting progressive continuance of the brightness of that Lamp ordained for the annointed. So prayes he who is, sr, your humble servant. Ichabod Wiswalle—Duxbury:6::9::85."

Sept. 10, 1687, the town voted to raise his salary and in '1694 there is no mention of a parsonage, a committee being appointed at that time to give Mr. Wiswall a deed of the "towne house" and "the land he now lives on." The town also made grants to him of a pasture and meadow lands all in the near vicinity. At "a Town Meeting held at Duxborough May ye 7th anno 1700—Mr. Samuel Seabury and John Sprague were chosen to give Mr. Ichabod Wiswale a Deed of ye Lands which ye Town did formerly grant unto him in Consideration that ye men which were formerly chosen to doe it did neglect it."

Notwithstanding the church earnestly besought the Court to the contrary, pleading that he could not be spared Mr. Wiswall was chosen to accompany Mr. Mather to England as an agent to the king. He was there for some little time, and may-hap the good Deacon Wadsworth did double duty during the time. The pastor's son at college may have given an occasional discourse to his father's flock. But that things generally were kept in order there can be no doubt. And the church was not altogether unmindful of the honor thus conferred upon their beloved pastor or its reflection upon themselves.

The action of the court is as follows:

"At the Generall Court of his Ma'tie holden att Plymouth the sixt of ffebruary 1682. The oecasion of Calling the said speciall Court being declared, viz: to know the mind of the Court whether they Judged it meet to send an Agent for England to the Kinge and Councell to petition for Confirma-

tion and Imargment of our Letters Pattents; after Competent Consultation and deliberation: It was Concluded in the affirmative; And accordingly Mr. Jehudod Wiswall; was by full Consent Chosen to Goe on the said expedition:

Moreover a Committee was chosen to Agitate and Conclude of such piticulars as shalbe by them thought meet in Reference to the said messenger, whose names follow; viz: our honored Govr. Major William Bradford, Mr. Barnabas Laythrope and Capt. Nathaniel Thomas were Chosen for a Committee whoe according to their best Judgement and discretion shall Give Instructions and advice unto our said agent Chosen to be sent to his Ma'tie for his management of our Pattent; and to furnish him with what they shall Judge nessesary for his management that affaire both as to money and any other nessesaries and Conveniencies accordingly as they shall Judge needful, and this Court will allow and confirme any such acte of the said Committee or any three of them the Govr. being one and defray the Charge thereof.

And in case it shall soe happen that our said (Messenger) shail not or doe not take on him the said Imploy, or bee any otherwise hindered from goeing to his Matie about our said affaire, that then the said Committee shall have power by virtue hereof to doe and act in and Concerning that affaire of our Pattent either by sending to Mr. Blathwaite or otherwise as they shall Judge most expedient for us, and this Court will also defray the Charge thereof."

It was business of much importance to the colonists and that they were greatly interested we may infer from the following:

"This Genll Court having Information from England that the Colony of Plimouth had been joyned to the Government of New York but the same was prevented by the reverend Mr. Mather who gave an accompt to Governr. Selater how little Service it would be to their ma'ties we are also informed that also that we were like to be annexed to Boston but the same hindered by mr wiswall for the present Being also informed there is a possibillity that we may obtain a Charter for our

selves if we speedily Address to their Ma'ties Employ a suitable person and manage to raise Sufficient moneys to cary the same and end. This court thinking it their duty to Inform the severall inhabitants in the severall towns in this Colony thereof that they may not hereafter say they had no notice and that they may make use of the present opportunity as they may see it like to be for their benefit. It is therefore ordered that the magistrates or deputies in each Town forthwith order the Constables to warn the Inhabitants of the Towns to Assemble. And give notice to them of the occasion and that they may Consider thereof and draw up their minds therein and that the same be signified to ye adjournment of this Court, And in particular that it be known whether it be their minds we should sit still and fall into the hands of those that can catch us without using means to procure that which may be for our good or prevent that which may be our Inconvenience—or if they will act then to know what instruments they will Employ and what money they can Rayse. And must also know that if a Pattent can be procured it will not take up less than £500 sterling which will take up nere £700 of our money.

This Genll court adjourned to Tuesday the 3d of March next ¹⁶⁹⁰/₉₁."—Vol. 6, Part II, page 119. Court Orders. Plymouth Col. Records.

That the court was much pleased with the results accomplished is gratifying to learn, although the mission was not entirely successful, Plymouth in the end being united with Massachusetts. The further order of the court is so interesting that it is also offered adlitteratum.

"It is ordered and Agreed that the Honourd Govr in behalf of the Colony return their hearty thanks to the Honrable Henry Ashurst and the reverend Increase Mather and ye reverend Mr Jehabod Wiswall for their care and service for ye Good of his Colony, And tho the Colony labour under many Inconveniences being small in numbers Low in estate and great publique charges By reason whereof are not capable to manifest their Thankfulness suitable to the obligations

that we have and may be laid under Yet doe desire the Honorable Sr Henry Ashurst to accept 50 Guineas and the reverend Mr Mather and Mr Wiswall £25 apiece and to desire and Impower the Honorable Sr Henry Ashurst that he would be pleased to use his care and endeavour to procure a Charter from the King for a distinct Government for this Colony with such regulations to enlargements as his majesty shall be pleased to Grant, and to send such power and Instructions as are necessary and that Sr Henry be pleased to advise with Mr Mather and Mr Wiswall as he hath opportunity and seeth cause in any thing that may relate to us and that the said Mr Mather and Mr Wiswall be wrote unto, to give such information to Sr Henry as they think may be any ways advantageous for us. And in particular in the several Towns and that care be taken for the maintenance of them that dispence the same."

It was also ordered by the court "that whatsoever Town or private psons shall Adventure to disburse any moneys for or towards the procuring us a Patant from their Ma'ties for this colony according to this court address ordered to be made to their said Ma'tie for the enjoyment of our ancient civill and Religious Liberties shall be Reinbussed the same according to a just and equall proportion thereof if God please to flavour us to be in adue capacity for the same."

We can imagine the happy reunion of pastor and people and the renewed vigor with which the former took up his chosen work again. The adventures which were met in his trip across the ocean, the smallest item of news from the mother-country brought by a recent eye-witness must be never failing sources of interest to the colonists in their humble homes in the new world. No doubt the youth whom he taught indulged in visions of future visits to the old world themselves when opportunity should come.

The years passed on, until "May ye 15th Anno Dom, 1700, when very early in ye morning before ye dawning of ye day," the good old deacon started on a longer voyage to a father country. He also had business with the King, but he came

not back again, and the stories he might tell of the better country must needs wait, and are waiting yet. Only a little more than two months later, July 23, 1700, and the faithful and beloved pastor also received another appointment from which he returned no more. He was buried in the cemetery but a few steps from the church. His grave was honored with the first engraved stone in the burying ground. It is still remarkably preserved and the inscription unmarred by the nearly two hundred years that have since come and gone. The deacon's grave is near by. Both men were but a little past the prime of life being each in their sixty third year.

As one looks around the spot many a "history writ in stone," may be read; though many another alas, may not be read, only a moss-grown mound, or broken fragment of head-stone being all that remains to indicate where the pilgrim fathers and mothers and many of their descendants are sleeping the last, long sleep. Scattered around we find the lots of the Brewsters, the Partridges, the Aldens, the Delanos, the Petersons, and many others. Jonathan Alden's stone is near a group of unmarked graves and John and Precilla mayhap peacefully rest beneath the murmuring pine tree close at hand. In the centre of the ground is the much debated group of graves marked by thy pyramidal stones so wonderfully coinciding with tradition both oral and written in regard to the grave of Standish. It would seem to be much harder to dis-believe, than to believe the simple facts. It has been with much satisfaction that the writer has left a few wildflowers on the spot for several successive memorial days. Peace to their memory one and all.

Meanwhile many changes transpired in the world of living men and women. A new church became imperative and was built hard by. In turn that was repaired, altered, enlarged and then deserted for another new one a mile away, and the old one torn down though it served the ends for which it was built nearly eighty years. The old cemetery ceased to be used and then for years was quite forgotten. The peaceful years of the church were followed by disturban-

ees and disagreements and these again by years of peace and prosperity. Then came the palmy days of peace and plenty to the town. Churches sprang up all around. There was peace and prosperity in all the land, for the land had rest from all her enemies. New life came to the old church in the woods. "In the name of God amen: I George Partridge of Duxbury in the County of Plymouth and Commonwealth of Massachusetts do hereby make and ordain the following to be my last Will and Testament—that is to say—First as I wish for the peace and happiness of the Town and Parish in which I have thus far spent my life, and having observed that the peace and harmony of towns and parishes are sometimes interrupted by the expense of supporting their minister in a proper manner, with a view of removing in some degree this cause of disunion and trouble, I hereby give and bequath the Town of Duxbury the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in the six per cent Stock of the United States, the interest thereof to be appropriated and applied to the support of the minister of the first congregational church and parish in said Town" A proviso was made which was annulled and vacated by a codicil to the will, and in 1829 an act was passed to incorporate the "Trustees of the Partridge Ministerial Fund," and so the long struggle of the church for want of means was at an end. The church has always numbered among its members some of the most distinguished citizens of the town. Though not a large society at the present time it is fairly prosperous and children's children continue to adhere to this ancient society and spiritual home of the fathers.



A Short Romance of Arnold's Kennebec Expedition of 1775.

By Charles E. Allen, Cedar Grove (Dresden) Me.



WRITERS of fiction and more especially of historical fiction, are supposed to cull the incidents which they dress in the attractive garb of romance from matters of fact. And it sometimes happens that so-called fiction becomes truer history than does the record of the prejudiced or partisan historian. Fine romances, too, like fragrant flowers, sometimes have their origin in repulsive compost heaps, in which cases we forget their origin while we inhale their perfume. I believe that the story which follows, and which has a partial record, but is largely based upon local tradition, is in its essential points absolutely true. Of this, the reader must judge for himself.

Do students of American history realise how rapidly events of great importance crowded each other in the memorable year 1775? Lexington and Concord fights in April; perpetual union between the colonies, and Washington called to the command of the armies—such as they were—in May; Bunker Hill disaster in June; in July General Gage offering the distressed people in our Maine coast towns provisions in exchange for wood for his troops then holding Boston; the flight of Loyalist refugees; in September Arnold's army making use of the Kennebec river as a highway for an expedition that was destined to end in suffering, privation, defeat and disaster; and Falmouth—now Portland—burned by Mowat in October. Surely these events are quite enough.

The story which I present is connected with Arnold's ex-

pedition to Quebec. Let us first look at some matters of record which have become history, questioned by no one, for the romance itself has no record that I know of—only tradition.

Benedict Arnold was unquestionably a brilliant officer. If ever manhood shall learn to deal wholly justly, his subsequent treachery will not cause historians to deny him his fair share of credit for many brilliant achievements. With him in the Quebec expedition were several men whose names became illustrious in after years, as Henry Dearborn, Rev. Gardiner Spring, the Chaplain, and Aaron Burr. Dearborn's Journal of the expedition says:—"1775, Sept. 20, Arrived at the mouth of the Kennebec river; Sept 21, Reached Swan Island. Went on shore with some of my officers, and stayed all night; Sept. 22, Passed Fort Richmond at eleven and Pownalboro in the afternoon, Court house and goal, good settlements; Arrived at four at the place where our bateaux were built (now Pittston); Sept. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 at Fort Western (now Augusta)." I will not follow this Journal farther, but will turn to James Parton's Life of Aaron Burr. Parton gives a very good account of the Quebec expedition in one of his early chapters, and after following Burr in his career to the time of his abandonment by Madame Jumel, he makes provision for Burr's pathetically helpless old age by taking the reader, in the 36th chapter of his biography, back to the time of the Kennebec expedition, and says that Burr accidentally met a British officer at a spring in the woods near Quebec, and that a friendship sprang up between them that was renewed in after years when Burr was a wanderer in Scotland. Parton hints that this officer was a scion of the ancient Scottish house of Montrose, that his daughter had lost her fortune through the improvidence of her husband, and that she emigrated to New York, where she kept a boarding house in Bowling Green. When Burr became a helpless invalid in his office, this woman had him removed to her house and she tenderly cared for him. Parton indulges in a pardonable bit of gush when he makes "the blood of the Mon-

troses" suffuse her face as she tells her objecting boarders that Burr is her guest and if they don't like it they may leave, for the blood of any average female boarding-house keeper would doubtless have acted in the same way under similar circumstances.

But Parton afterwards relates the following remarkable conversation between the woman and Col. Burr:—She said: "Colonel, what do you think I have heard? They say I am your daughter." "Well," he replied, "We don't care for that, do we?" "Not a bit," was her reply. After some more conversation, of a like character, this "gallant soldier's daughter" said "They must say what they choose."

Who was this generous woman? When hunting for material for a history of Dresden, Maine, (old Pownalboro) I chanced to interview the aged descendant of one of our Kennebec Huguenot settlers, and in response to a query of mine, made with the purpose of connecting the Arnold expedition with Pownalboro, if possible, he told me that his grandfather remembered that expedition well, that James Bugnon and Mr. Stilfirm (Michel) visited the army when up the river, and that the latter, who was a good swordsman, amused them in a fencing bout with some of the officers, and that they had a good dinner of beef and other rarities. This Stilfirm mentions a cutlass in his will, which fact would lend color to the fencing story, and we know that the people here were in 1775 distressed for food, so it is probable that a good beef dinner would be a remarkable event in the lives of the two poor Kennebec settlers at that time. But this aged man said further, that a young man named Burr was with the command, was good looking, and that he "married" a young half-breed girl on Swan Island, took her to Quebec with him, and that she never returned. I thought little of the story, until some months afterward, when I heard a fragment of it in Augusta, and found that nearly thirty years ago a well-known writer had printed it in a local paper, and claimed that its main points were absolutely true, and that he had years before got

them of General Henry Dearborn, who settled in Gardiner after the Revolution.

It is well-known that the French, who penetrated this whole section years before the English came to these parts, did not have so great an aversion to the Indian as did the English. Many, as in the case of Baron Castine, on the Penobscot, took Indian women for wives and reared families of half-breeds. It is also said that Swan Island, in the Kennebec river, anciently part of the town of Pownalboro was the headquarters of the Kennebec tribe of Indians, and that their Sachem, or Chief, was called Kenebis, although Drake supposes it to have been the name of a line of Sachems, I suppose as we speak of the English house of Tudor, for instance. A Franco Indian girl claimed Swan Island as her home at the time of the Arnold expedition, and said that she was descended from the chieftain the last of whose tribe disappeared from this region some years afterwards. She was a Catholic and a hunter, her name Jacatagua, and she figures at a banquet given the command at Fort Western, where Burr is said to have toasted her rather questionably to ears polite as "the Queen of the Kennebecs," &c.

After the expedition commenced its toilsome march through the wilderness of northern Maine and Canada amid snow and ice, and became reduced to a diet of dog broth and leather soup, this Franco-Indian girl proved herself to be an efficient aid in providing game for the men of the command who did not succumb to fatigue and cold. General Dearborn relates how the men ate his dog but spared hers. One day Burr and the girl were searching for game when they stopped to drink at a spring. Here the British officer suddenly appeared and politely offered Burr his cup to drink from. A friendship sprang up between the two soldiers, and Burr, whose sense of honor in some matters would seem to atone in part, at least, for some misdoings, turned Jacatagua over to the care of the British officer, making provision for both mother and the child that was born in Quebec while Burr went to Montreal and then to Long Island. Jacatagua followed

Burr to Long Island and is said to have had other children by him. After his downfall, she drowned herself in Hell Gate. The daughter, named by the nuns Chesnutiana, was taken by the British officer to Scotland when she was seven years of age, was well educated and well-married, met Burr in Scotland, became in straightened circumstances, was induced by Burr to go to New York, after which adverse fortune reduced the ex vice-president and this woman to very poor circumstances, and she opened a sort of genteel boarding house in the old Jay mansion, where she cared for Burr in his last illness.

I answer the question "Who was this generous woman?" by replying that she was Burr's daughter by Jacatagua, the Franco-Indian girl of Swan Island. A Montrose *may* have been her foster-father, but if any noble blood suffused her face on the occasion referred to above it was that of Jonathan Edwards through "the gallant soldier" Aaron Burr, and also that of the chieftain of the long since extinct Kennebec tribe of Indians, the last individual of which, Peerpole by name, about 1792 became disgusted with his white neighbors, and taking the dead body of his last son upon a hand-sled, disappeared forever in the woods of Canada. Thus ends the romance of the second vice president of the United States and Jacatagua, the Franco-Indian girl of the Kennebec. Is the story true, as claimed by Dearborn? Did private Aaron Burr, then twenty years of age, who had risen from a sick bed to accompany Arnold's expedition, go with the party when Dearborn says they remained all night on Swan Island, and was Jacatagua the outcome? It was claimed a few years ago that others of her children were living in New York.

Lastly, many romances of the last century are based upon much frailer foundations than this is, and the hero and heroine are no more respectable. Certain it is that Burr, especially after his duel with Hamilton, was too severely censured. He was a brilliant officer, whose morals were no more than were those of many men whom we are taught to revere,

while his sense of honor was most delicate in cases where most men of his stamp are simply cowardly poltroons.

Who Was John Gardé?

By John Denison Champlin.



HE two oldest tombstones in the general burial ground at Newport, R. I., are those of John Gardé and Harte, his wife. These stones, horizontal slabs of sandstone, each about six feet by three, are still remarkable, after nearly two and a half centuries of exposure, for the excellence of their sculpture and the clearness of their inscriptions. John Gardé's stone is without ornament; that of his wife has a plain channeled border with a fleur-de-lys in each corner. The latter is broken into two pieces by a diagonal line nearly across the middle; the former is intact. The inscriptions, in each case in the upper half of the stone, are as follows:

HERE LIETH INTERRED y^e
 BODY OF JOHN GARDE
 MERCHANT AGED 61
 YEARES WHO DIED
 THE 7 DAY OF AUGUST
 1665.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF HARTE
 GARDE THE WIFE OF IOHN GARDE
 MERCHANT WHO DEPARTED THIS
 THE 16 DAY OF SEPTEMBER AN
 DOM 1660
 AGED 55 YEARES.

These stones are almost the sole memorials of two persons, evidently of some consideration, who were connected for a brief space with Newport's early history and who went to their rest leaving behind them no representative of their name. Who they were and whence they came are questions which may never be answered. That they were persons of substance is evident from their tombstones, which must have been costly in their day. That they were of French origin may be inferred from their name which, though written Gard in the records, is spelled Gardé on the tombstones, the final *e* having the accent well defined. That they had some intimate connection with the Champlin family is probable from various facts, some of which are now seemingly inexplicable.

The Gardé stones lie in the oldest part of the common burial ground, near the Champlins and directly east of and contiguous to the graves of the Hon. George Champlin and Ruth (Wanton) his wife, but they have not always occupied this position. They were probably removed hither from the old Champlin property on the west side of Thames Street, about the beginning of this century, though the precise time is unknown.

The earliest record of them I have found is in a mortgage deed in Vol. I of the Colonial Land Records, of the date of June 15, 1683. In this deed, Philip Jones of New York, merchant, conveys, in consideration of £200 N. E. to Rebecca Tailor, widow of William Tailor, late of Boston, merchant, and John Nelson of Boston, merchant, administratrix and administrator of said William Tailor's estate, "his house and land in Newport (except the burial place of John Gard and his wife), being $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, bounded south by land late of William Brenton, dec'd, north by land of Peleg Sanförd, east on the highway that extends north and south in said town, and so said land extends twelve feet in breadth into the sea," &c.

This property, which passed in 1685 to Rebecca Tailor and John Nelson, the condition of the mortgage being unfulfilled, is apparently the same as one of the parcels ex-

changed by John Champlin and Peleg Sanford, April 9, 1675. John Champlin's deed is essentially as follows:

John Champlin, merchant, late of Fayal, now of Newport, R. I., a piece of land twelve feet in breadth, beginning at the west end of the out-kitchen on a line extending west-southerly unto the street or highway running north and south, which said land bearing twelve feet wide by the street, is bounded by land of John Champlin on the south and on the west by land of Peleg Sanford of Newport, for good causes, &c., transferred to Peleg Sanford of Newport, in exchange for a certain parcel twelve feet wide bounded at the eastern end twelve feet, on the west side of said street, south by land late of William Brenton, north by land of Peleg Sanford, and so twelve feet wide into the sea.

This last-named strip either lay contiguous to or was a part of land formerly belonging to Jeffrey Champlin, as appears by a deed executed by Walter Clarke to William Brenton, of Boston, merchant, of May 17, 1657, of "a parcel of land in Newport between the street and the harbor, bounded west by the harbor, south by said William Brenton lately purchased of Jeffrey Champlin, east by the street, and north by land of John Cranston, which is one pole or perch broad, and the north side thereof is to run upon a due range answering to the line hedge or fence which is upon the end of the orchard of Walter Clarke so that the premised land bounded just one pole breadth witein the aforesaid range, excepting from the west side of the two graves * unto the street on the east side; with another pareel lying at the east end of Brenton's land, being the house lot lately purchased by said Brenton of Jeffrey Champlin, bounded west partly by said lot, partly on land of Robert Carr and partly by land of Benedict Arnold, south upon the highway that leads up to the highest pareel of land bought of said Jeffrey, &c."

In another deed or confirmation to Walter Clarke, of Oct.

*These graves were probably of Jeremiah Clarke, the father of Gov. Walter, who died Feb.—, 1651, and one of his family.—[ED.]

4, 1665, is mentioned, among others, a parcel of land "lying near and fronting against the town, bounded north by the common and a high or driftway going out of the street or common, up easterly betwixt the land of Walter Clarke and land of Thomas Waterman, formerly of Robert Griffin, east or southeast by land sold by aforesaid Clarke to William Brenton, south by land of said Brenton bought of aforesaid Walter Clarke and Jeffrey Champlin, and west by land of Peleg Sanford, John Gard, and William Brenton, which land contains twenty acres."

John Gardé possessed other land at Portsmouth on Rhode Island which also passed into the hands of William Brenton and was bequeathed by him in 1673 to his daughter, as appears by his will of that date, proved Nov. 13, 1674.

"5. Item. To my daughter Mehitable all that my farm formerly in possession of John Gard, dec'd, now called Middleford," &c.

The same property is described in a deed of gift, of Aug. 18, 1674, of William Brenton to his son-in-law Rev. Joseph Brown, of Charlestown, Mass., as follows:

"William Brenton, of Taunton, for love and respect, &c., to Joseph Brown of Charlestown, Mass., and his wife Mehitable, my daughter, and for part of her portion all that my farm on Rhode Island called Middleford, bounded north by land of Matthew Borden, east by the sea, south by land of Thomas Cooke, Sen., and west by the common, land of John Cooke and Anthony Shaw, being about 250 acres."

In 1683, this property was quit-claimed to George Sisson of Portsmouth, by Thomas Deane of London, merchant, "one of the executors of the will of Joseph Browne of Charlestown in Mass., in parts beyond the sea, Clerk, deceased," and described as "a farm in Portsmouth called Middleford, lately belonging to said Joseph Brown, deceased, containing 240 acres more or less."

The only other reference to John Gardé found in the records is a brief declaration that "John Champlin, heir to John Gard, deceased, gives freedom to negro Salmedore."

This document, which is without date, is attested by Walter Clarke, Assistant and recorded by John Sanford, Recorder. The document preceding it, as well as the one succeeding it, is dated 1673 and recorded in 1674.

These meagre extracts from the Colonial records, derived from Dr. Henry E. Turner's abstract in the possession of the Newport Historical Society, furnish all the facts I have been able to glean concerning John Gardé. Of "John Champlin, merchant, late of Fayal," "heir to John Gardé, deceased," still less is known. He disappears from the records as mysteriously as he comes. Identity of name and contiguity of property are the sole evidences of consanguinity with Jeffrey Champlin. Jeffrey Champlin, who removed to Westery in 1661, sold the last of his property in Newport, a house and four acres of land, to Walter Clarke in 1669. He had, so far as we have documentary proof, but three sons, Jeffrey², the eldest, William² (born 1654), and Christopher². A fourth son John is possible, and John seems to have been a family name. Jeffrey² had but one son, named after himself; William² also had but one son, named William; but Christopher², who had five sons, called one of them John, and John appears in all the later generations of the family.

Genealogical Curiosities and Experiences.

By Harry S. Hopper, Philadelphia, Penn.

THE history of families and individuals reveals events as interesting and dramatic as those found in the history of nations; and the genealogist in the course of his investigations, has curious and amusing experiences which illustrate different phases of human nature. He searches for plain facts but discovers also much that is full of romance.

Love, courtship and marriage contribute a large part to

family history. One family's record begins by stating that the ancestor married his wife, a young heiress, on horseback, in a fence corner. This indicates a runaway marriage under romantic circumstances. From this union sprung long lines of numerous descendants. It is possible that had not a clergyman or magistrate been at the fence corner, a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago, to meet the runaway couple, the marriage might have been prevented, and the numerous descendants living today would have had no existence.

Sometimes an old document is brought to light that has lain away among old court or county records, for perhaps a century, forgotten, and surrounded by musty and dusty companions. It may contain the words and signature of an ancestor that speak out when the paper is unfolded, impressive with antiquity and long kept silence. Items of information are thus resurrected that have passed from memory, and the family history is given new attractiveness by the rediscovered occurrences of past generations.

By examining old records we may discover that a marriage was contemplated and the parties made a deed of marriage settlements concerning their property. Then the marriage takes place and one of the most interesting records of a marriage is the quaint form used by the Friends or Quakers. Complicated relationships sometimes follow the marriage of relatives, and, in some instances, widely divergent lines of an ancestor come together again in later generations, so that a descendant can claim the same ancestry through both parents although they were but remotely related. One illustration of this was where a man's great grandfather and his wife's great grandfather had been half-brothers. Among the colonists of America, frequent marriages occurred among a few families; so that, in some places, nearly everybody must have been related in some way to everybody else. Local population being small, the young people of the few families comprising it, intermarried and conferred the same ancestry, to some extent, upon many descendants.

Family names are both perpetuated and blotted out by marriage. If there are no married sons who have children, or if there are only daughters, the name is apt to be lost. An English gentleman wrote, a few years since, "I represent a family of great name, which became extinct a couple of centuries or more ago." At first this expression seems mystifying; but the writer was evidently a descendant of a female whose maiden name was buried in marriage centuries ago.

By death, much of a man's family history becomes a matter of record, when his will is probated. In bygone days a will often contained a long introduction full of religious sentiment, such as is rarely written in these days of more haste and less deliberation. The opening paragraph in many an ancient will contains a complete expression of the principles of Christian belief. The testator sought to set his soul aright before disposing of his worldly possessions. Now-a-days a Christian millionaire disposes of his estate in a few plain, business-like words.

But the genealogist's experience is not confined to musty records. He has many curious experiences with the present generations. As a rule, people respond willingly to inquiries for genealogical information. One exception, however, was a man, who, when asked about his family history, replied by letter, "I know of no one of the name who is likely to have a history worth publishing." This was rather a peculiar confession. Occasionally a suspicious individual will ask, "What is the real object of your inquiry?" "Why do you want to know about my ancestors?" Not often does an impecunious correspondent intimate that he will furnish information about himself, provided that he is compensated. Upon receiving a letter of inquiry, a female representative of a family in the west, took the matter so seriously, that she did not reply to the letter herself, but placed it in the hands of a lawyer, to investigate and ascertain the why and wherefore about it.

Many, approached for the first time for genealogical infor-

nation, become hopeful that the object of the inquiry, is the recovery of a "fortune," generally supposed to be located in a foreign country, and it is surprising in how many families the vague tradition exists, that there is great wealth awaiting them somewhere; money left by an ancestor or relative of whom, perhaps, they have never heard. An innocent inquiry about the ancestors of a family not very long since, resulted in the announcement in a newspaper in a Southern State, that the inquirer was looking up the heirs of a family, with a view of establishing their claim to an immense tract of land worth millions of dollars! There are people who will not answer a letter, no matter how many postage stamps are sent for a reply, but who are most communicative when personally interviewed.

Overwhelming modesty characterizes the replies of some. "I am an obscure journeyman in an obscure country town," was the account one man gave of himself. Others cheerfully relate every position of importance they have ever occupied and refer to every person of prominence with whom they can claim the most distant relationship. In some instances a correspondent is willing to assist in obtaining information but does not wish to assume any responsibility, and says, "Write to such a one, but don't tell him I told you to." The latter is written to and replies, and asks, "How did you hear of me?" This places the genealogical inquirer in quite a diplomatic position.

It sometimes occurs that branches of a family live in places distant from each other, in entire ignorance of each other's existence, until the family historian discovers one to the other. Resemblance of features in persons belonging to different branches, is sometimes so marked as to assist in proving relationship. A visitor from a western to an eastern city, entered a store where he saw a man of familiar features, and said, "You are a ——" (giving his name) "I knew you by your face." The two men proved to be distant relatives.

Difficulty often occurs in locating an individual in a family tree, of which he is supposed to be a part, and people sup-

posed to be in existence are lost sight of. An instance occurred in which a man changed his name because he did not want to be mistaken for a deserter from the army, who had the same name. Sometimes adopted children grow up with the adopting parent's name and become the heads of new families of the name.

Again, foreign names become anglicized and the spelling of names sometimes undergoes changes. There are also people who are careless of their identity. The writer recently met a man who is known by a plain American name in his workshop but in formal business matters uses his native foreign name. Occasionally there is an abrupt termination to a line of ancestry, as where an early settler became charmed by the beauties of an Indian maiden and married her, and nothing is known of her antecedents.

The proud American of English ancestry is sometimes startled to find his name possessed by a black man of African origin. The slave of years ago may have adopted the name of his benefactor, who, perhaps, aided him to escape from a slave state into a free country, where he buried his identity by assuming the new name. There are cases in which the genealogist is compelled to pull down the long cherished tradition of family history and to establish in place thereof, something less romantic, less heroic, but more prosaic and matter of fact; in other words, fiction has to give way to the truth as recorded.

No one, especially in this country where equality reigns, need hesitate to make inquiry as to his ancestry. If he has had distinguished ancestors, he may justly feel proud of his connection with them. If his ancestors have been of humble or obscure origin, he may have reason to rejoice that he has risen beyond their position in the social scale. No one is responsible for his ancestors' actions nor to be reproached with their misfortunes. Whoever investigates and records his family's history, performs a duty and favor, not only to himself and the present generation, but also to all future generations. If we of today take an interest in the records of a

family covering a few hundred years, how much greater will be the interest of those who follow us in the coming centuries.

It is reasonable to assert, that a thousand years hence, our descendants will generally be able to trace their lineage back to the present time and such records as we possess. The future generations will have more continuous records than we have, because ours are limited. The races we represent have passed through the barbarous periods of history and our ancestry of a thousand years is lost in the conquests and brutalities of ancient Europe.

More and more is there a tendency for every subject of study to have its separate literature and it is gratifying that the same can be said of the history of families; and he who contributes to its pages, also contributes to the history of the nation of which the family or individual members are part.



The New England Yearly Meeting of Friends.

IT appears, upon examination of the records of the New England Yearly Meeting, that no statement of the precise time at which it was established has been preserved, neither has any authentic document come under observation, from which that time might be accurately ascertained.

The earliest intimation of its existence that has been noticed, is in the journal of John Burnyeat, a Minister of the Gospel, who travelled extensively in this country about the time at which this meeting was instituted. In that work, there is an account of his attendance at a "Yearly Meeting held on Rhode Island in the fourth month, 1671," in which he mentions it as "A general Meeting, once a year, for all friends in New England."

In 1672, George Fox, that devoted promulgator of the doc-

trines of the Society of Friends, attended the annual assembly of this meeting, and inserted the following interesting description in his "Journal:"

We "arrived in Rhode Island the thirtieth of the third" (corresponding to the modern fifth) "month, where we were gladly received by Friends. We went to Nicholas Easton's, who was governor of the island, where we lay, being weary with travelling. On first day following, we had a large meeting, to which the deputy-governor and several of the justices came and were mightily affected with the truth. The week following, the Yearly Meeting of Friends for New England and other colonies adjacent, was held on this island; to which, besides many Friends who lived in those parts, came John Stubbs, from Barbadoes, and James Lancaster and John Cartwright, from another way. This meeting lasted six days. The first four were spent in general meetings for worship, to which abundance of other people came. For, having no priests on the island, and no restrictions to any particular way of worship, and the governor and deputy-governor with several justices of the peace daily frequenting meetings, it so encouraged people that they flocked in from all parts of the island. Very good service we had amongst them, and truth had good reception. I have rarely observed people in the state wherein they stood, to hear with more attention, diligence and affection, than generally they did, during the four days, which was also taken notice of by other Friends.

"These public meetings over, the men's meeting began, which was large, precious and weighty. The day following was the women's meeting, which was also large and very solemn. These two meetings being for ordering the affairs of the church, many weighty things were opened and communicated to them by way of advice, information and instruction, in the services relating thereunto, that all might be kept clean, sweet and savory amongst them.

"In these, several men's and women's meetings for other parts were agreed and settled, to take care of the poor, and

other affairs of the church, and to see that all who profess the truth, walk according to the glorious gospel of God. When this great general meeting was ended, it was somewhat hard for Friends to part, for the glorious power of the Lord, which was over all, and his blessed truth and life flowing amongst them, had so knit and united them together, that they spent two days in taking leave one of another and of the friends of the island, and then, being mightily filled with the presence and power of the Lord, they went away, with joyful hearts, to their several habitations in the several colonies where they lived."

Besides this meeting, it appears that several other "Yearly Meetings" were established about the same time, and very probably were the meetings "for other parts," which are referred to in the preceding extract. They are referred to in the following minutes, which are interesting, not only as being the oldest existing records of the Yearly Meeting, but also, as being all the minutes that were made during the session of the meeting, for 1683.

"It is Agreed on and settled at A generall yearley meeting at ye house of William Coddington in Rhoad Island, ye 11 4-m (6th) 1683.—The Yearley Generall meeting of Friends worshipping of God,—Theare assembly at Rhoad Island Begins ye second sixth daye of the 4th (6th) month in Every yeare, till friends see cause in ye wisdom & counsell of god to alter it.

"At Duxbury, ye generall yearley meeting Begins on ye last sixth daye in Every 7th M: & since, it is altered to ye first 6th daye in Every 8th month.

"At Piscatua ye generall meeting Begins ye second first-daye after duxbury meeting.

"At Salim ye generall meeting Begins ye next first-daye After duxbury meeting.

"At dartmo' ye generall yearley meeting is to Begin ye 4th first-daye After Duxbury meeting."

Such are the minutes of 1683. It appears that the follow-

ing minute, although placed with those of the year above-mentioned, was recorded in 1691.

“At Warwick A yearley meeting is appointed ye second first-daye in every mo.”

The regular records of the meeting for that year, commence as follows:

“At A Generall yearley Meeting at the house of Walter Newberrys at Newporte in Rhoad Island ye 15 day of ye 4 mo 1691.

The severall meetings were called over, vidxt,

Rhoad Island,

Salin,

Sandwich,

Piscattua,

Sittuate,

Oyster Bay,

no Buisness from ym presented.”

Following this is a minute relating to an epistle received from the Yearly Meeting of London, “and Also An ace of ye Removeall of our Antient and Deare friend And Elder Brother George fox oute of the Bodley.” With one additional minute, the records of this meeting conclude.

The meeting at “Oyster Bay.” referred to in the foregoing extract, was held upon Long Island, now within the limits of New York Yearly Meeting.

The Yearly Meeting of Friends for New England, appears to have been a united body, gradually increasing in the number of its members and subordinate meetings, and spreading over a larger extent of territory, from the time of its original establishment, to the year 1845; when it was composed of eight Quarterly meetings, and comprised within its limits thirty-one monthly meetings, seventy Preparative meetings, and ninety-nine meetings for worship.—But causes which had for some years been operating, resulted in a division of this body into two separate organizations during its session in 1845.

A prominent minister belonging to the Society in England, who was also a voluminous writer, having extensively promulgated a new system of doctrine, opposed to the doctrines of the Primitive Friends, and the long established faith and

principles of the Society, as set forth in their standard works and authorized publications; his modified views of Quakerism appear to have been received and adopted—upon his travelling through New England as a minister in 1838—by a large majority of the members of this Yearly Meeting; which also, as a body, became committed to his new doctrines, so far as his partisan could do it, by their officially acknowledging full unity with his ministry, &c.

A minority of the members steadily opposed the introduction and promulgation of these new doctrines, maintaining that they were unsound, endeavoring to put their fellow members upon their guard against receiving and adopting them, and also to prevent the yearly meeting from identifying itself with them and their author, by refusing to grant him a Certificate of Unity, &c. They also endeavored in other respects and on a variety of occasions to withstand the the innovations and violations of the Discipline and order of the Society, which followed the introduction of new principles.

But being overpowered by numbers, the minority finally withdrew from the fellowship and communion of the majority, “in order”, as they assert, in an official document published at the time of the separation, in 1845, that they might maintain their allegiance to the ancient Faith and Principles of the Society, and also sustain the Yearly Meeting, upon the ground of its original establishment, with the Doctrines, the Testimonies and the Discipline of the Society unchanged and unimpaired.



Rhode Island and Religious Liberty.

Extract from the Oration of Hon. William Hunter, delivered
at Providence, R. I. July 4, 1826.

Men of Rhode-Island:—Ye are the descendants of those who were twice pilgrims; the descendants of the victims of a double persecution. This fact of your origin has shaped your whole political character, influenced all your political movements, from the time of your feeble association, “poor stricken deer,” in the depths of the forests of this then houseless land, to the present moment; and may God grant it always may so influence and direct you. Ye are the descendants, equally with the best of those who take pride from this descent, of those Puritans and Independents, who fled from religious persecution in England, in the hope of enjoying religious freedom here. Why your forefathers did not, could not, enjoy it, is a dark passage in the history of a sister State, which we would gladly expunge, if it were not a record necessary to prove your genealogy and birth-right. It is a subject, on which we ought to speak rather in sorrow than anger. I will not speak in my own words at all, but I condense the history of this strange anomaly of human thought and conduct, in a single sentence of a great authority—Edmund Burke.—“They who in England,” says he, “could not bear being chastised with rods, had no sooner got free from their fetters, than they scourged their fellow refugees with scorpions.” The contrast of this is your history. Roger Williams, the founder of Providence Plantations, the learned and popular divine of Salem, insisted for freedom of conscience in worship even “to Papists and Arminians;” with security of civil peace. He was banished in 1634-5, as a disturber of the peace of the church and commonwealth. You

know the rest—I dare not dilate upon it. The water of that spring near which he took refuge, overlooked from the neighbouring hills by armed, but to him harmless savages, ought to be on this day the exhilarating beverage of his descendants—more exhilarating and heart-cheering, “than costliest wines of Chios or Crete.” Mrs. Hutchinson, who, as Cotton says, “was once beloved, and all the faithful embraced her conference, and blessed God for her fruitful discourses,” with Coddington, and all her train of Antinomians, were disfranchised and banished, and in their place of refuge, the great island of Aquidneck, Rhode-Island, passed in solemn resolve, the earliest and the most strenuous declaration of the principles of perfect freedom in religious concerns, the world had ever known. The third and last, but not less interesting foundation by these primary associations that formed this State, all proceeding from the same persecution, and the same manful opposition, was the settlement of the Grotonists, on lands purchased of Shawomet, the Sachem of the Narragansetts. These are the men of Kent, the settlers of the town of Warwick.

Do you not perceive, Freemen of Rhode-Island, that the basis of your political institution, was not merely toleration, but a perfect freedom in matters of religious concernment? No nice exceptions, no insulting indulgencies, which, while they allow the exercise of voluntary worship, deny the right, and pretend to confer a favor—deface the consistent beauty of our plan. Every aspirant to Almighty favor, in the sincerity of his devotion, has a perfect, unobstructed, inobstructible right to seek it in the way he thinks fit. He may choose the simplest or the richest form. He may drink the waters of life, in rude simplicity, from the palm of his hand, from the crystal cup of reformed episcopacy, or from the embossed and enchased golden chalice of papal gorgeousness. Your ancestors announced this opinion, and enjoyed its legal exercise, long before the able and amiable Roman Catholic Lord Baltimore, or the sagacious and benevolent Quaker, Wm. Penn, adopted and enforced it. In this great discovery, you

have the incontestable merit of priority. This is a glory of which you cannot be robbed, a glory which no historian dare pass by unnoticed; though he may be born in a land which reluctantly eulogizes, what it secretly envies, the proud pre-eminence in effectuating that, which has contributed to the repose and felicity of mankind, more than any other discovery or declaration; saving that of the Gospel, whence it was borrowed, and from which it necessarily results. For we have its clear authority for the assertion, that "where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty," and that his service is perfect freedom. This freedom is not only unconquerable, but it must conquer. Opposition to it makes martyrs, but never slaves. Its advocates, like St. Paul, are firm, self-possessed, and self-devoted; while its oppressors, like "Felix, tremble." It inspires old age and tottering infirmity, with juvenile and undaunted courage, and bids it say, as did the venerable Polycarp at the age of 90, to the brutal Herod; "I will not desert the Lord, who never deserted me." It braces up the martyr, while the fires are kindling around him and impels him, like Cranmer, to hold out his hand to meet and defy its rage. It inspired humility, itself, in the person of Wenlock Christerson, before the Massachusetts Court, to appeal to the judicatories of their common country, and to demand, "what statute of England it was, that condemned a Quaker to death?" Where this principle is, there is a largeness of thought, a loftiness of conception, that naturally breaks the way, and opens the avenues to political rights and enjoyments. Wherever this freedom exists, political freedom co-exists. This is not too broad a position, but at any rate, fearless of contradiction, we may assert, that civil and political liberty cannot be long securely maintained, without religious freedom. What man can deem himself free, when in the primary concern and consolation of his present, and the hopes and fears of his future existence, he is shackled by authority, debarred from light, and taught to shrink from a vagrant uprising thought of non-conformity to the prescribed Creed, as blasphemy and enmity towards God? Political

Freedom, with cautious, not with timid step, though with her person half concealed, and the brightness of her glory veiled, attended in the train of the Protestant Reformation in Europe. In the North American Colonies, she marched with a fearless and defying tread and bearing, and, with a voice sometimes loud and dread, sometimes soft and composed, scattered dismay over her foes, or breathed hope and condolence to her votaries; because her way was opened by her pioneer—because she was strengthened, sustained, and invincibly secured, by her heaven-born sister, religious freedom.

I am apprehensive that these thoughts may be deemed too vague and general, and in some degree, inapplicable to the present occasion. But this is the Jubilee of our Liberty and Independence, and the orator of this day ought to be what Shakespeare has defined man, “a creature holding large discourse, looking before and after.” I assure you, if they do at first seem episodic, they are connected with the main story. These thoughts burst, as from their natural and purest fountain, your history; the origin, rise and progress of your institutions. You never would have been, you never could have been, what you have been, and what you politically are, unless for the principles of religious always followed and accompanied by those of political, freedom. They were both equally and simultaneously adopted and consecrated by your institutions. Your ancestors always had a spirit, and a daring, an original, unaccommodating character, an insurgency and elasticity of mind, which cannot otherwise be accounted for. We deny it not. We always have been in Rhode Island reproached for heresy, both religious and political; which word heresy, being rightly interpreted, unless I have forgotten my Greek, from which language the word is derived, means the atrocious offence, of the assertion of a man’s own opinion. The spirit of these remarks emanates from our legislative history.

Native Church at Gay Head.

The following account of the early history of the Church at Gay Head is taken from a communication by John Tripp and published in the *Zion's Advocate*, September 1831.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD is an island belonging to Massachusetts, 30 miles west of Nantucket, and separated from Falmouth and the Elizabeth Islands by the Vineyard sound from 7 to 12 miles in width. The length of the Vineyard is about 20 miles, and its breadth on an average not more than five. The island is divided into three townships, Edgartown, Tisbury and Chilmark. The last includes Elizabeth Islands, and the first includes Chappaquidick on the east. The western part of Chilmark is a peninsula of several miles extent, and terminates on the west in a high cliff, composed of red, white, black, and yellow ochre and sands, exhibiting an appearance and beauty when viewed from the sea, not easily described. From this circumstance the peninsula is denominated Gay Head. Here is the principal settlement of the natives, though they have other settlements on the island.

Thomas Mayhew, Esq. having previously obtained a grant of this and the adjacent islands, began a settlement at Edgartown, on the east part of the Vineyard, in 1642. His only son Thomas was a minister to the English settlers; and in 1646 began publicly to preach to the Indians, as he had done more privately for several years before. Such was his success, that in six years nearly 300 of those idolaters had embraced Christianity. This laborious servant of the Lord sailed for England in November, 1657, in order to procure means of more extensive usefulness, but the vessel was lost at sea, and he perished, in the 37th year of his age. The fa-

ther being acquainted with the language of the Indians, after the death of his son, began to preach to them as well as to the English, at the age of seventy; and a church was regularly organized among the natives, Aug. 22, 1670.

When the younger Mayhew sailed for England in 1657, they had several Indian preachers on the island, and 'an able, godly Englishman, named Peter Folger, employed in teaching the native youth in reading, writing, and the principles of religion by catechising; being well learned likewise in the scripture, and capable of helping them in religious matters.' This man afterwards became a Baptist, and joined the First Baptist Church in Newport, under the care of Mr. John Clark, about the year 1675. He then promoted his newly embraced sentiments among those he had before instructed; and although he found some of them obstinate, others were more teachable, and a Baptist church was constituted among the natives about 1693. This church has continued till about this time, and is the one at Gay Head.

Mr. Folger afterwards went to Nantucket, and was much esteemed by the first planters there; and most likely the Folgers of that Island are of his posterity. The mother of the late Benjamin Franklin was his daughter.

The first minister of the church under consideration, as far as now can be known, was Stephen Tackamason. He first joined to a church of the other denomination in or about 1690; but was baptized some years after, and became a member and teacher of this church. Mr. Experience Mayhew, great grandson to the preceding Thomas Mayhew, Esq., then Missionary to the Indians, and author of the valuable little work called "Mayhew's Indian Converts," speaking of Tackamason, says, 'he appeared to be so serious a man, that I cannot but judge that he acted according to the dictates of his conscience in what he did, and not out of base and sordid ends—I had frequent conversations with him,' continues Mr. Mayhew, 'while he was in health and sometimes in the time of his long sickness whereof he died, and never from first to last saw anything in him, that made me any way suspect the

integrity of his heart: but did ever think him to be a godly and discreet man. The last time I went to see him, he discoursed like a good Christian—he seemed not to be at all terrified at the approach of death toward him, of which he was very sensible; but appeared to enjoy that peace in his soul, which passeth understanding.’ This pious native minister of Christ finished his course at Chilmark in 1708.

Mr. Tackamason was succeeded in the ministry by Isaac Decamy, who was said to be ‘a man of sober life and conversation.’ The next minister of this church, as far as I can find, was Jonas Horswet. He seems to have been capable of reading, and had some mind for it: for I find that in 1727 he sent to Elder Callender, of Boston, for some books which were sent by Thomas Hollis, Esq., of London, probably for distribution, of which Mr. Horswet requested a share. Ephraim Abraham succeeded Horswet, and the latter was succeeded by Samuel Kakenehew. This man indeed lived at Chippaquidick, where there was a church: but in all probability he also ministered to the church at Gay Head. ‘He was esteemed by such as knew him to be a man of sense, and of a regular and Christian life and conversation.’ He was personally known to Zachariah Mayhew, the last Missionary to the Indians of that Island, with whom I was well acquainted; therefore probably Mr. Kakenehew died within 70 or 80 years.—*Backus’s Church History. Allen’s Biographical Dictionary.*

Silas Paul was their minister when I resided on the Vineyard, between 40 and 50 years ago.—He was born near 1740, was baptized in 1758, and ordained in 1763. As I lived at a distance from Gay Head, I never saw Mr. Paul, although I was once at his house; but I understood by the worthy Mr. Mayhew last mentioned, that he was esteemed an honest man, that his abilities were but ordinary, his sentiments Arminian, and that he was rather intemperate. And indeed it was apparent, that the church at that time was very low, respecting vital piety and practical religion; but the set

time to favor her drew nigh. Mr. Paul died in 1787, a little before I left the Vineyard.

Brother Thomas Jeffery, (so we called his name,) their next, and probably last minister, I think was born in Plympton, in the county of Plymouth; but after his first marriage lived many years in Middleborough. When he first professed religion I never knew; but he began to preach about 50 years ago. I heard him once or more. His abilities were considerable, his deportment Christian-like, and he was of undoubted piety.—He was well received as a preacher. For some time within 33 years he preached to the native church at Marshpee, in the county of Barnstable; and then went to Martha's Vineyard. His labors were there blest, and a revival of religion took place at Gay Head.

I knew Mr. Jeffery from my earliest days, and was well acquainted with the family into which he first married. I also knew his second wife.—She belonged to Middleborough, and I believe she was a member of the 3d Baptist church in that town. She was remarkable for her piety and personal neatness. She now lives, it seems, and “over 80 years of age, is the Superintendent of a Sabbath School!” All I can learn about the number of members in this church is, that in 1774 they were 13, and in 1795 the number was 16.

The continuance of this church is the more remarkable, in that there was no Baptist church, and but few individuals of that denomination among the English on the Island till 1780, when the church at Holmes Hole was constituted; so that these feeble, tawny brethren could have but little assistance short of Rhode Island, 30 miles across the water. Any great degree of learning they could not have, nor much access to books. Some books no doubt they had, as we have seen that Horswet sent to Boston for some; and at the house of one Robin Setum, who had sometimes preached, I saw an Indian Bible, and a few other books.

Notes and Queries

Notes.

A REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.—The Seventh-day Baptist Magazine for Sept., 1825, published at Schenectady, contains a Memoir of Rev. William Bliss, who was born in Rhode Island, in 1728. June 24, 1764, he made a public profession of religion. A few years after, he was convinced that it was his duty to enter into the sacred ministry. He was ordained an evangelist in 1779, and was installed as the pastor of a church in Newport, R. I., Dec. 25, 1780, which office he sustained during the remainder of his life, about 28 years. The following are related as evidence of the firmness and intrepidity of his mind:

Mr. Bliss was a warm and steady friend to his country, and during the revolutionary war, suffered much from the English soldiery. While the English were in possession of the town of Newport, he was completely in their power. They took possession of a part of his farm, on which they erected forts, and a part of his dwelling in which were quartered many of their officers. They also cut down his orchard to barricade the roads which crossed his farm. His occupation exempted him from taking part in the war, still he omitted no opportunity for expressing to them his decided disapprobation of their conduct. The following circumstances will be interesting to the reader, as they are connected with the Revolution, and occurred in the midst of the enemies of our fathers.

At a certain time, when the British were expecting Gen. Sullivan with the American troops to land upon the Island, the officers who were quartered in his house, frequently expressed, in his presence, their desire to have a contest with the *rebels*. Not many days afterwards, several of the officers accompanied him to the sea side to see him shoot sea fowl, an exercise in which he was frequently engaged, and in which he was very skilful. After observing him for a while, they expressed their astonishment at his skill in killing birds flying. He replied, "You seem to be very anxious for the Americans to land upon the Island, now when they come, they will take you down as easy I do these birds." They seemed to be much agitated with this reply, and expressed no more desire to meet the *rebels*.

Another circumstance will show how little he regarded their resentment. While they were expecting an attack from the Americans, and while they were fortifying themselves on a height of land, which was a part of Mr. Bliss's farm and not far from his house, he was disturbed in the dead of a rainy night, by a tremendous rattling at the door. He demanded who was there, and what was the cause of the disturbance. He was answered with, "Open your door!" He replied, "My door shall not be opened." "Open your door or we will break it open!" "Break it open upon your peril! Boys, get up and arm yourselves!" This last sentence he spoke with emphasis. His sons heard, and instantly obeyed the summons; they immediately armed themselves with the furniture of the kitchen, one with the spit, another with the fire shovel, &c., the best and only weapons they had, excepting the long fowling piece, which Mr. Bliss took in his own hands. Thus they guarded the door, on the inside of the house, while without there stood an army threatening its destruction. Their tone was softened to entreaty, that he would permit only the Colonel and a few of his officers to shelter themselves from the rain under his roof. With this request he complied; but not until the Colonel had, in person, made the request and given him assurance that a sufficient guard

should be placed at the door to ensure tranquility to his house and family. On entering the house, they demanded of him how he dared to refuse them admittance, and what he would have done had they forced the door. To this he replied, "My house is my *castle*, and none have a right to enter it without my permission: and if my door had been forced, I should have killed the first man that entered. One of my sons would have killed the next who entered, and another the next, &c." They acknowledged his right, commended his courage and secured his house from abuse. Mr. Bliss died May 4, 1808, aged 80.

A SPINNING SCHOOL FOR BOSTON, 1721.—At a meeting of the "Freeholders and other Inhabitants" of the town of Boston, held at the Town House, September 28, 1720, it was voted "That the town will proceed to the choyce of a committee to consider about promoting a Spinning School, or schools, for the instruction of the children of this town, in spinning, as is request in the warrant for the calling of this meeting." The committee was expected to report at a meeting to be held on the 27th of December, 1720, which they accordingly did in the following words:

"The Committee for Setting up a Spinning School in the Town of Boston do propose to the Inhabitants:

1. That if they See cause to encourage so good a worke, It may be convenient to build a house proper for it, on the waste Land before Capt. Southacks, because part of it is already built, a Cellar almost made, and a Well in Belknaps yard belonging to the Town, all wch will Save a great part of the charge.

2. That if the Town do not See cause to build, they may Hire a house for that use, and employ Some Sutable person that is a Weaver, haveing a wife that can Instruct Children in Spinning flax, to take care of the School. The Town Supplying them with money for a time on good Security; that they may be provided with flax for the use of Such Children as Shall be Sent to them by the Overseers of the Poor.

3. That Such Children as the Town Sends to Learn the Art of Spinning the Town pay for their Subsistance the first three moneths, and the Master have the benefit of their worke, but from that time they be allowed by the Master of the house what they Shall Earn for their Support.

4. That if any Poor Peöple will of themselves Send their children to,

Learn, the master be obliged to teach them on the Same terms as if they were Sent by the Overseers of the Poor.

5. That the Town provide twenty Spinning Wheels for Such children as Shall be Sent on the Townes Accot, wch may be alwayes Kept for that number, and if after they have been fully Instructed, their Parents take them home, they Shall there Spin for the Master of the School at a Sett price.

6. That a Premium be allowed by the Town of five pounds for the first peice of Linnen Spun and Wove here (provided it be worth four Shilling p'yd) as adjudged by the Overseers.

7. That if the Town do not See cause either to build or Hire a house, they may yet give encouragement to Such as Will Sett up Such a School by allowing them two or three hundred pounds on good Security without Intrest, that they may be enabled to promote So good an Undertakeing, which wee conceive will be a very great advantage to us.

Subscribed by Daniel Oliver, Benja Fitch, Abram Blish, Francis Thresher, John Colman, Wm Payn."

The report was received and continued, for consideration until the annual meeting in March, 1721, when the following resolve was passed:

"Voted. That the Select men with the Committee formerly appointed by the Town have power to Let out, without Interest a sum not exceeding Three hundred pounds not exceeding Seven years (out of the fifteen hundred pounds of the Towns money appropriated for the buying of Grain) to Such Person or Persons as Shal give good Real Security for it, and to Employ it for Carrying on Spinning in this Town. And then to Return to the Town for the use aforesaid."

It would be interesting to learn something further in relation to this Spinning School. Cannot some of the readers of this magazine trace its history?

THE FIRST ARMED RESISTANCE TO BRITISH RULE.—The following from Spark's American Biography is not generally known. "Most readers of American history give Massachusetts the honor of making the first armed resistance to British rule in the Revolution, at the battle of Lexington, fought April 19th, 1775. But true history gives that credit to Maine. In 1774, John Sullivan, a lawyer and a native of Berwick, Me., afterwards a distinguished general in the Revolutionary war, raised a force and attacked Fort William and Mary in Portsmouth harbor, which he captured and took possession of one hundred barrels of powder, fifteen cannon,

and all the small arms and other stores. The ammunition was carried into the country, and part of it concealed under the pulpit of a church at Durham, N. H. The ammunition was used the next year at the battle of Bunker Hill. This was the first act of armed hostility committed in the colonies."

Queries.

29. FRINK.—Can any of your readers tell me any thing about Serg't. John Frink, of Stonington, Conn., mentioned by Savage as being made freeman in 1660, also mentioned in history of New London as being an arbitrator in a church dispute with the contractors in or about 1663 in New London. He was granted 200 acres of land by the general court at Hartford, Oct. 8, 1696 or 1676—also is there any genealogy of the Frink's published, also can any one tell where Matthias Farnsworth, of Groton, Mass., 1669 and Jonathan Farnsworth, of Dorchester, Mass., 1639, related, and from what part of England did they come, and when?

47 Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill.

HENRY FARNSWORTH FRINK, Atty.

30. WINSCOTT RIVER —In Parsons' Indian names of places collected for the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1861, occurs the following:

"Wainscot river, or Wanshuck, or Manchuck, where the Wainscott factory is, in North Providence."

Can any of your readers give me any authentic information in regard to this name? I regard Wainscot and Wainscott as being identical, in while the other two are simply misspellings of the same or else an error of some copyist. Are any of the names retained today?

Yours very truly,

W. WALLACE TOOKER.

31. MANCHESTER, ELDREDGE.—Who were the parents of Edward Manchester, of Tiverton, R. I., 1698, married,

1720, Anna Williston, of Little Compton, R. I.? Who were the parents of Daniel Eldredge (Eldrdige) born about 1760, probably in one of the Kingstons, married Rebecca Steadman, daughter of Thomas and Mary Perry?

Cleveland, Ohio.

D. W. MANCHESTER.

32. ADAMS OF RICHMOND, R. I., &C.—The records of Richmond, R. I., contain the following items of Adams information, viz.:

1. Children of Thomas Adams and wife Mary:

- I. Ezekiel, b. Aug. 24, 1734.
- II. Martha, b. May 29, 1737.
- III. Mary, b. Sept. 13, 1739.
- IV. Thomas, b. Sept. 24, 1742.
- V. Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1745.
- VI. Stephen, b. July 16, 1747.
- VII. Hannah, b. Apr. 15, 1754.

2.

MARRIAGES.

- I. Mary Adams, of Richmond, to Nathan Lewis, Dec. 16, 1756, by Thomas Kenyon, J. P. (1-III-?)
- II. Anna Adams to Andrew Nichols, both of Richmond, June 14, 1764, by Edward Perry, J. P.
- III. Patience Adams to Thomas Webster, both of Richmond, Nov. 17, 1765, by Edward Perry, J. P.
- IV. Thomas Adams to Abigail Larkin, both of Richmond, July 10, 1764, by Edward Perry, J. P. (1-IV-?)
- V. Sarah Adams to Jedediah Collins, both of Richmond, Nov. 29, 1767, by James Kenyon, J. P. (1-V-?)

3.

FROM EXETER, R. I. TOWN RECORDS.

- I. Esther Adams, of Killingby, Conn., to Sheffield Rathburn, of Exeter, Jan. 1, 1833, by

Elder Stafford Greene, of West Greenwich,
R. I.

I am unable to identify *any* of the persons above named, but having made a careful study of the matter, to connect Thomas, (I), I would state, as *possibly* affording a clue, that Edward³ Adams (Edward², Henry¹) of Bristol, R. I., had son Thomas⁴, bap. May 12, 1700, whom I have been unable to further trace, but who *may* have been the Thomas (I) of Richmond. It seems probable that the Mary, Thomas and Sarah, under "Marriages," were the children of Thomas (I) but who were the Anna, and Patience, of Richmond, and Esther, of Killingly, Conn.? Perhaps some one of your noted R. I. genealogists can untie these, to me, hard knots?

Washington, D. C.

NELSON W. ADAMS.

33. ALBEE.—Benjamin Albee, who was of Braintree in 1640, of Medfield, 1651, of Mendon, as early as 1664-5 and, apparently, continuously until 1669-70, disappears at this last date from history. It has been *conjectured* that he was driven out of Mendon in the Indian raid and died in Medfield. Diligent search has failed to find will or administration papers in any Probate Court. His son James continued in residence at Mendon on the family place. A daughter Prudence married Thomas Barnes and in 1669 was living in Mendon.

Among the founders of the Baptist church at Swansea, were one Benjamin Albee, and the same Thomas Barnes that married Prudence Albee. Was the Swansea Albee the Mendon man, or a son of that man? And what became of either Benjamin?

280 Broadway, N. Y.

EDWARD D. HARRIS.

34. PERRY, FOUNTAIN.—Mrs. Hannah, widow of Abel Sherwood and daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Fountain, married about 1762, Elisha Perry, near New Fairfield, Conn. Can any one give me the exact date of their marriage? I also wish to know the names of parents of both Elisha Perry

and of Aaron Fountain, also maiden name of the latter's wife.

Grambier, Knox Co., Ohio.

WILLIAM A. E. THOMAS.

35. CHASE.—Can anyone state whom Isaac⁵ Chase (Isaac⁴, John³, William², William¹) and Mary (Berry) Chase, married, and when? They lived either in Rhode Island or Connecticut. To whom was Isaac⁶ (Isaac⁵, Isaac⁴, John³, William², William¹) of Connecticut married. Can any one give me information relative to a Francis Baker whose wife was Isabel Twining.

Grambier, Knox Co., Ohio.

WM. A. E. THOMAS.

36. GARDNER.—Who was the Peregrine Gardner, who in 1736 was of New London, Conn., and petitioned the Assembly for a ferry across "New London river," between New London and Norwich?

P. C. H.

37. THE FIRST CHURCH IN MAINE.—Where can be found an account of the first church service said to have been held at Calais, Maine, in the year 1605; and of the second service, at Fort Popham in 1607?

H. X.

38. DYRE.—Thomas Dyre settled in Weymouth, Mass., before 1640. He was made freeman in 1644, chosen Representative in 1646, and Deacon of the Church in 1650. He died in 1676. His wife died in 1667 leaving eight children, five sons and three daughters. From him descend very many of the name in this country, prominent among them was Col. Eliphalet Dyre of Wyndham, Conn., who was a great-grandson. Col. Dyre was born in September 14, 1731, and married Huldah Bowen, daughter of Col. Jabez Bowen of Rhode Island. I wish to learn something of the ancestors of the Thomas Dyre mentioned above.

T.

39. COLE.—Nathaniel Cole, born——, was of the town of Duxbury Mass., in 1679. His was Sarah——. His children were:

- I. Rebecca, b. Sept. 21, 1680,
- II. Mary, b. Nov. 13, 1682.
- III. Nathaniel, b. Oct. 1, 1685.
- IV. Ephraim, b. June 14, 1688.

I wish to learn something more in relation to Nathaniel Cole and his family. The time of his birth, marriage and death, and the maiden name of his wife, with her record, desired.

C.

40. EASTMAN.—I have a record of the marriage of Mehitable Root, daughter of Hezakiah, Nov. 29, 178, to Peter Eastman, of Hadley, Mass. Where can I learn of this Eastman family.

P. T. C.

41. SLOCUM.—Can anyone give me the date of death of David Slocum, who was born July 4, 1804, in Adams, Mass., and married Charlotte Spencer? He resided in Pownal Vt., and in Shaffsbury, Vt.

SLOCUM.

42. MORRISON.—What become of William Morrison, born probably in North Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 8, 1784, son of Alexander Morrison, by his second wife? William was one of the advance party in 1803, of the company who settled Worthington, Ohio. In 1814 he joined the Shakers at Union Village, O.

M.

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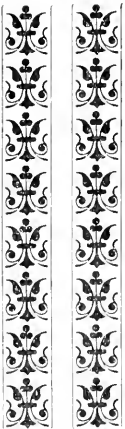
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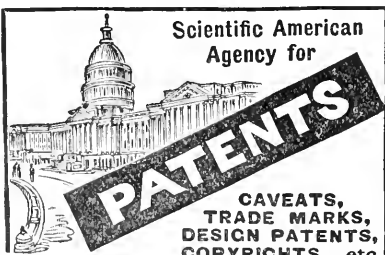
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