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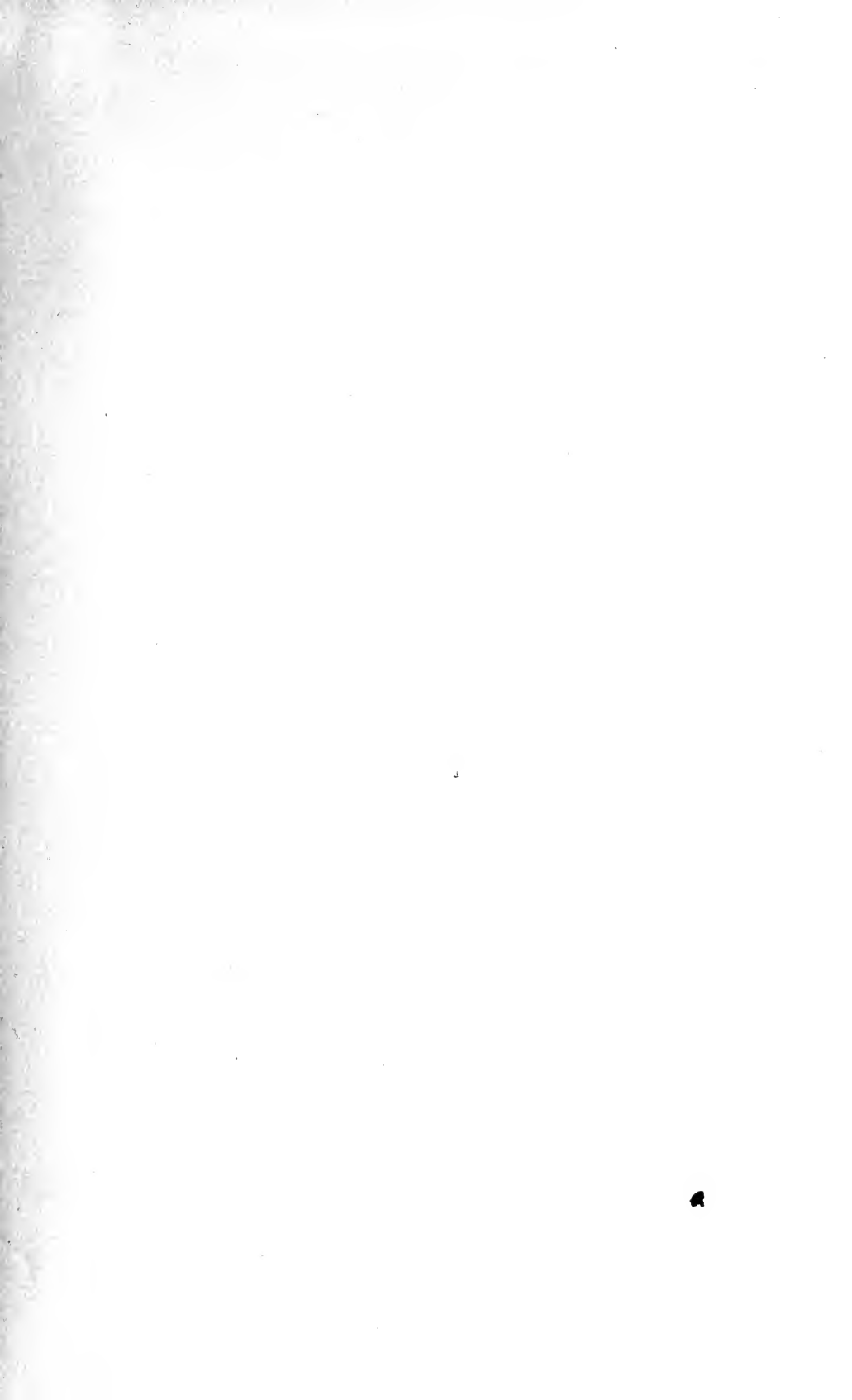
DAVIS—EVERETT

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Eleanor Davis Crosby.

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of compiler.

TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF
COMPUTER SCIENCE
AND ENGINEERING

To my Husband

WILLIAM SUMNER CROSBY

and my Son

SUMNER CROSBY

The writer has been for many years interested in genealogy. Therefore, she has taken every opportunity to learn something of her own family. And she has been fortunate in having had an acquaintance with those who have been intimately associated with ancestors of her own, born in the last half of the eighteenth century.

She presents these records to her descendants, feeling assured that they are of such value to them as to be worthy of their careful consideration.

It is so clearly pointed out where these heads of the different families have resided that with comparatively little effort the records may be verified.

ELEANOR [DAVIS] CROSBY.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1911.

*He is a coward who would borrow
A charm against the present sorrow
From the vague future's promise of delight:
As life's alarums nearer roll,
The ancestral buckler calls,
Self-clanging, from the walls
In the high temple of the soul.*

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

*Endurance is the crowning quality,
And patience all the passion of great hearts;
These are their stay, and when the leaden world
Sets its hard face against their fateful thought,
And brute strength, like a scornful conqueror,
Clangs his huge mace down in the other scale,
The inspired soul but flings his patience in,
And slowly that outweighs the ponderous globe,—
One faith against a whole earth's unbelief,
One soul against the flesh of all mankind.*

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, *in Columbus.*

DOLOR DAVIS.

The writer has taken the liberty to present largely the main facts contained in the narrative of Dolor¹ Davis, his son Samuel² Davis, and grandson Lieut. Simon³ Davis, as given in the pamphlet of Hon. Horace Davis of San Francisco, Cal., in 1881.

The career of Dolor Davis, in New England, is that of a pioneer who by his energy and industry in subduing the wilderness was a type of those enduring qualities which distinguished his descendants in later generations. By trade he was a house-builder, added to which was farming.

Dolor Davis was born late in the sixteenth century, for he died in June, 1673, "at the ripe age of 80," says one chronicler. His birthplace was probably in Kent County, England. His wife was from Kent, his associates in New England were largely with Kentish men, and the name of DAVIS is very common in Kent County.

Dolor Davis was twice married, first to "Margerye Wilerd" on March 29, 1624. She was the daughter of Richard Willard, "by second wife Margery," who was buried at Horsmonden, Dec., 1608, when Margery, the daughter, was six years old; for she was christened Nov. 7, 1602. Richard Willard was of Horsmonden, County of Kent. He died 1617, leaving a large estate, mostly in lands, part of which came to his daughter Margery Willard and another part to the son, Simon Willard, who was later the founder of Concord, in New England.

The first record we have of Dolor Davis, in New England, is on the Proprietors' Records in Cambridge [New Towne], of a grant of twenty-five acres on Aug. 4, 1634; also a house-lot, June 4, 1635. The wife Margery is supposed to be the "Margerett Davies, age 32, who with three children, John Davies (9 years old), Marie Davies (4), Elizabeth Davies (1), sailed on the *Elizabeth*, from the port of London, April 17, 1635, Wm. Stagg, master."

There is much uncertainty about Dolor Davis and family ever having had a residence in Cambridge. He sold the above-named house-lot in August, 1635. He moved, with considerable persistence, from place to place during nearly all of his life, possibly because this frequent change in residence gave him a better opportunity to pursue his trade as a carpenter.

In 1638 he was in Duxbury. In 1640 he took part in founding Barnstable. In 1643 he was an inhabitant of Barnstable, "able to bear arms"; freeman 1645. In 1655 he removed to Concord. In the same year he petitioned with others to the General Court of Massachusetts Colony for a grant of land in what is now Groton, Mass., and on the 29th of May was made one of the new selectmen. In 1656 his name appears on a petition for remission of taxes in Groton; but he seems never to have made Groton his home, for on Aug. 20, 1655, "he bought of Roger Draper his house and farm in Concord." In the conveyance he is called "Husbandman." Meanwhile he sold his property in Barnstable for "corn and cattle," the documents recording the various payments and the transfer itself being in the Plymouth Records. In them he is styled "house-carpenter." Margery Davis joined in the acknowledgment, which is the last record we have of her. She probably died in Concord before 1666, in which year Davis left Concord.

Dolor Davis had lands granted to him in Concord in 1659, and in 1664 he signed a petition to the General Court as "an inhabitant of Concord."

Of the three children brought over from England, John and Mary were married and settled on the Cape, Elizabeth probably died young. Three more children were born in America, and they, too, were married and settled, but in or near Concord.

In 1666 Davis left Concord and returned to Barnstable, and was again admitted as an inhabitant, where his name appears on various documents. He married, after his return to Barnstable, Mrs. Joanna Bursley, born in England, 1620, daughter of Rev. Joseph Hull and widow of Capt.

John Bursley. She was living in 1683. Dolor Davis accumulated a large property for those times, which he distributed mostly among his children during his lifetime. On the 13th of September, 1672, he made his will, which has his autograph signature, showing that he had some education. He always wrote his Christian name DOLAR. The will was proved July 2, 1673. He probably died late in June.

The will recites that he has already provided for his sons Simon and Samuel; and then he bequeaths his house and land in Concord to his son John, adding, "I also bequeath to him my carpenters tools and serge suit and cloke." The inventory of estate in Concord was "£125 5s. 7d." That he made a favorable impression on others is shown by the following:—

"Perhaps of all the families which came to New England, not one can be selected more worthy of our esteem, and unqualified approbation than that of Dolor Davis. As a man he was honest, industrious and prudent; as a christian tolerant and exact in the performance of his religious duties; as a neighbor kind, obliging, and ever ready to help those who needed his assistance; and as a father and the head of his family he was constantly solicitous for the welfare of all its members, cultivating those kindly feelings and amenities of life which render home delightful." (Amos Otis, in *Barnstable Families*.)

Samuel² Davis, *b.* 1639; *m.* at Lynn, Mass., Jan. 11, 1665, Mary Meaddows; settled in that part of Concord which afterwards was set off as Bedford. Mary [Meaddows] Davis *d.* at Concord, Oct. 3, 1710. He *m.* second, Oct. 18, 1711, Ruth Taylor. She *d.* Aug. 6, 1720. He was the father of seven children.

Samuel Davis was made freeman March 21, 1689–90. He was with Major Simon Willard at the Brookfield fight on Sept. 28, 1675. (*King Philip's War*, p. 121.)

His farm was on the back road from Concord to Bedford, about three miles from Concord town, on the edge of the

river meadow. A well is there which he is said to have dug. The property is still owned by one of his descendants. He does not appear to have served in civil life.

June 20, 1690, petitioned Concord authorities for "a bridal path from his house to Billerica road." In 1706 conveys houses and lands to his "two well beloved sons." On May 8, 1713, he sells house, barn, and 9 acres to Eleazer Davis for £50. His signature is autograph, signing himself as "farmer." The date of his death and place of burial are unknown. It appears that he gave his property to his family while living.

Simon³ Davis, *b.* at Concord, Aug. 9, 1683; *m.* at Stow, Mass., 1719, Dorothy Heald,

dau. of Israel Heald by wife Martha. He lived in Stow, and was a blacksmith; *d.* Sept. 7, 1738, aged 78. His will is on record at East Cambridge, and mentions daughter Dorothy Davis and grandson Joseph Davis. Wid. Martha *d.* June 14, 1746.

"Lieut." Simon Davis lived at Concord until about 1721, when he moved to Worcester County, and settled in Rutland; selectman 1721; innkeeper 1723; waylaid and nearly killed by the Indians in the same year. Petitions with others to the General Court on May 13, 1740, to be set off in a separate township to be named Holden. This request was granted, and Mr. Davis was made moderator of the first town meeting in Holden, May 4, 1745; chairman of board of selectmen for several years; also juryman. He was closely identified with the church. He *d.* Feb. 21, 1763; wid. Dorothy *d.* July 21, 1776. Eight children. He was the ancestor of three Massachusetts governors: "Honest" John Davis, John Davis Long, and George D. Robinson.

The ancestry of Hon. Horace Davis separates here from my own.

Joseph⁴ Davis, *b.* at Concord, July 16, 1720; *m.* at Weston, May 24, 1743, Catherine Jones. Joseph Davis was grad. Harv. Coll. 1740. He was the first ordained minister at Holden, preaching from 1743 to 1773. He was

a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts 1781; a member of the convention held in Boston, 1788, for the ratification of the Federal Constitution by Massachusetts. He *d.* at Holden, March 4, 1799; wid. Catherine *d.* May 15, 1815. From his monument:—

“He was a man of science,
A zealous, pungent preacher.”

Simon ⁵ Davis, *b.* at Holden, March 10, 1745; *m.* at Andover, Mass., June 2, 1771, Elizabeth Clarke.

Simon Davis first of Holden, then of Andover, had the pioneer spirit of his ancestors. Soon after his marriage he moved with his friends into the wilderness, and became one of the first settlers in what is now Woodstock, Vt. Here he built a log house, in which his children were born. He was the first deacon in the newly organized church, and, being a man of education, he also organized a school board, and was himself the head of it. He had several grants in land; was selectman and juror; prudent and industrious, adding to farming the trade of Dolor ¹ Davis, that of house-building. He built and owned the first mill for grinding corn and the first saw-mill in Woodstock.

My father, his grandson, had the facts relating to Simon ³ Davis recorded in a note-book, with his descendants.

They had seven children: John, Simon, and Abner settled in Illinois, and were men of influence; William and Gilman Davis removed to Boston, where the youngest son, Gilman, married Sarah Tuttle of Dorchester, and had his home in Cambridge.

They had three daughters.

Simon Davis *d.* at Woodstock, Jan. 17, 1793; his wid. Elizabeth *d.* at Boston, March 11, 1816.

William ⁶ Davis, *b.* at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 2, 1789; *m.* at Waitsfield, Vt., March 9, 1815, Sarah Gilbert Wait.

Mr. Davis moved to Boston, where his life was uneventful. He was one of the leading building contractors in the

city. Both he and his wife were deeply interested in the Baptist church and in their pastor, Rev. Dr. Rowland Neal. Dr. Neal preached the funeral sermon for William Davis in the church on Jan. 10, 1830. The son remembered the text, "In my Father's house are many mansions." The body was interred in the basement of the church. Mr. Davis was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He accumulated a good property. Of his children six died young. Three children survived, the son, Almon Hemenway Davis, and two daughters, Martha Jane and Phidelia Davis, who married Eben Jones Mathes of Rochester, N.H.

Almon Hemenway⁷ Davis, *b.* at Boston, April 12, 1816; *m.* at Dedham, Mass., June 2, 1844, Elizabeth Everett.

Mr. Davis was liberally educated. He had a rare combination of gifts. Not only was he a fine classical student, but he was also a mathematician of unusual excellence. It was at the Baptist Theological School, at Newton Centre, that he was suddenly called upon to teach Greek and Hebrew; in such an acceptable manner that he was urged to become a professor instead of entering the ministry, so admirable was his teaching. He had three parishes. Of the last two, one in Providence, R.I., and one in Boston. He left the ministry in 1851 to become an editor. In 1866 he received a call to become associated, on the editorial sheet of the *Chicago Tribune*, with his personal friend, Joseph Medill, Esq.

Mr. Davis *d.* in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20, 1891; wid. Elizabeth *d.* in California, Dec. 6, 1904.

CHILDREN:—

1. Eleanor Francis.

2. Edward Everett Davis, *b.* Jan. 9, 1849; *m.* at Boston, Sept. 1, 1881, Margerett Adamson. Children: *Elizabeth Everett Davis*, *b.* Oct., 1882, *d.* in few days; *Margerett Everett Davis*, *b.* Sept. 20, 1885; *Alice Everett Davis*, *b.* April 16, 1892.

Eleanor Francis⁸ Davis, *b.* at Dedham, Mass., March 14, 1845; received her middle name of *Francis* from her mother's brother, Francis Everett; *m.* at Boston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1877, William Sumner Crosby, *b.* at Boston, April 22, 1844. The officiating clergyman was Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D.D. Eleanor Francis Davis was given in marriage by Wendell Phillips. It was a home wedding. Mr. Crosby has been for many years a prominent Boston merchant.

Sumner⁹ Crosby, *b.* at Boston, Nov. 12, 1878; *m.* at Alameda, Cal., Aug. 6, 1901, Idolene Snow Hooper, dau. of Charles Appleton and Ida Geneva [Snow] Hooper. Mr. Hooper is one of the notable merchants of California. Mr. Crosby is grad. Harv. Coll., A.B. 1900, M.A. 1901; Law School, 1901-02; councilman, city of Alameda, 1909-10; assemblyman, California State Legislature, 1910-12.

Children: *Charles Hooper Crosby*, *b.* Nov. 28, 1902; *Barbara Appleton*, *b.* May 8, 1904; *Beatrice Blanchard*, *b.* March 17, 1907; *Sumner Crosby*, *b.* June 10, 1911.

JONES.

Lewis¹ Jones, *b.* at Watertown, 1651; *d.* at Watertown, April 11, 1684. Will, dated Jan. 7, 1678-9, mentions wife Anna and son Josiah.

Josiah² Jones, *b.* at Roxbury, Mass., 1642; admitted freeman, at Watertown, April 18, 1690; *m.* at Watertown, Oct. 2, 1667, Lydia Treadway; selectman at Watertown six years; removed to Sudbury, Mass.; selectman; *d.* at Sudbury, Oct. 9, 1714; wid. Lydia *d.* Sept. 18, 1743.

Lydia Treadway, dau. of Nathaniel Treadway, 9 yrs. selectman at Watertown. Treadway *m.* Sufferance Haynes, dau. of Walter¹ Haynes, settled in Sudbury, Dec. 22, 1639; freeman 1640; selectman 10 yrs.; representative 4 yrs.; *d.* at Sudbury, Feb. 14, 1665, age 82.

James³ Jones, *b.* Sept. 4, 1679; *m.*, at East Sudbury, Sarah Moore. Capt. Jones *d.* Sept. 14, 1770, at Weston, Mass.; wid. Sarah *d.* at Weston, Sept. 28, 1774, aged 90.

Catherine⁴ Jones, *b.* at Weston, April 23, 1721; *m.* May 24, 1743, Rev. Joseph⁴ Davis of Holden, Mass.

PHILLIPS.

Rev. George¹ Phillips, the first settled minister at Watertown, came to New England in ship *Arbella*, with his friends Gov. Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall. He was grad. of Gaius Coll., Cambridge, A.B. 1613, A.M. 1617; landed at Salem, Mass., June 12, 1630; wife Elizabeth [Sergent] Phillips *d.* soon after arrival, and was buried in Salem by the side of Lady Arbella Johnson. Mr. Phillips was minister at Watertown fourteen years; *d.* at Watertown, July 1, 1644. "A godly man, specially gifted and very peaceful in his place." (Winthrop.)

Samuel² Phillips, *b.* at Boxstead, England, 1625; grad. Harv. Coll. 1650; *m.* at Ipswich, Mass., Oct. 15, 1651, Sarah Appleton,

dau. of Samuel Appleton, who was in Ipswich 1634; one of the first town officers; deputy 1637; *m.* in England Sarah Everard.

Mr. Phillips was minister at Rowley, Mass.; preached the Artillery Election Sermon 1675, Election Sermon 1678; *d.* April 22, 1696; wid. Sarah *d.* July 15, 1713. He was considered one of the first men in the New England colonies. (See Gage's *History of Rowley*.)

Samuel³ Phillips, *b.* at Rowley, March 23, 1657-8; *m.* at Gloucester, Mass., May 22, 1687-8, Mary Emerson,

dau. of Rev. John and Ruth [Symonds] Emerson of Gloucester. Ruth Symonds was dau. of Samuel Symonds of Ipswich, Mass., deputy and assistant 1638, later deputy governor.

Mr. Phillips was a goldsmith [banker] at Salem; wife Mary *d.* Oct. 4, 1703; *m.* second, 1704, wid. Sarah Mayfield. He *d.* at Salem, Oct. 13, 1722.

Samuel⁴ Phillips, *b.* at Salem, Feb. 17, 1690; grad. Harv. Coll. 1708; *m.* at Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 17, 1711-12, Hannah White, *b.* at Haverhill, 1691,

dau. of John White, Esq., by wife Lydia Gilman, dau. of Hon. John Gilman of Exeter, N.H. John White was dea. in the Haverhill church, capt. of town company. He was the grandson of William¹ White, who was one of the first settlers at Haverhill, and was one of the grantees of the Indian deed, dated Nov. 15, 1642, which instrument was, it is said, both written and signed by him. "The Haverhill town records show that he held a very respectable social position." He *d.* Sept. 28, 1690. The grandson, John, was brought up in his family.

Rev. Samuel Phillips was minister of the "Old South Church" at Andover, Mass., for sixty years;

He was an excellent man, so economical, it is said, as to blow out the candle when he began his evening prayer, and yet punctilious in distributing among the poor one-tenth of his income, of which he kept account.

d. at Andover, June 5, 1771; wid. Sarah *d.* at Andover, Jan. 7, 1773.

Lydia⁵ Phillips, *b.* at Andover, June 10, 1717; *m.* at Andover, May 18, 1742, Dr. Parker Clarke of Andover and Newbury. Lydia [Phillips] Clarke *d.* at Andover, Nov. 4, 1749, age 32.

Elizabeth⁶ Clarke, *b.* at Andover, Aug. 18, 1746; *m.* June 2, 1771, Simon⁵ Davis; *d.* at Boston, Mass., March 11, 1816, in the home of her son, William Davis.

I am indebted to Wendell Phillips for the line of my Phillips ancestors, and to Bond's *Watertown* for facts relating to their lives.

WAIT.

Richard¹ Wait, *b.* at Watertown, Mass., 1637; farmer in Watertown; *m.* Mary —; *d.* at Watertown, Jan. 16, 1668–9; wid. Mary *d.* at Watertown, Jan. 21, 1678.

Thomas² Wait, *b.* at Watertown, March 3, 1641–2; *m.* Sarah, dau. of James Cutler of Lexington, Mass. Thomas Wait was a farmer; *d.* at Weston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1722–3; wid. Sarah *d.* at Weston, Jan. 17, 1743–4, aged 91.

Joseph³ Wait, *b.* at Watertown, Feb. 4, 1682–3; *m.* Sarah, wid. of Joseph Stone; in Sudbury, Mass., 1715; constable 1735; removed to Worcester, Mass., 1743; *d.* at Worcester, Oct. 5, 1753; wid. Sarah *d.* at Worcester, April 24, 1754.

John⁴ Wait, *b.* at Watertown; *bap.* at Watertown, Sept. 26, 1708; *m.* first at Watertown, 1727–8, Hannah Wellington, *d.* before March 17, 1764, the date on which John Wait *m.* second, Eunice Morse of Sherborn, Mass.,

dau. of John and Hannah [Morse] Wellington, descended from Roger¹ Wellington, "Planter," selectman at Watertown seven years. He *m.* Mary, dau. of Dr. Richard Palgrave of Charlestown, Mass.

John Wait removed to Brookfield, Mass., 1746, having bought a farm of 300 acres on Foster's Hill. He was a veteran in the Indian Wars. Five of his sons were officers in the Revolutionary War. He *d.* at Brookfield, Jan. 27, 1761.

See Temple's *North Brookfield* for explicit information of the service of the five sons as officers.

Benjamin⁵ Wait, *b.* at Sudbury, Mass., Feb. 13, 1736; *m.* first, Jan. 11, 1767, Lois Gilbert, dau. of Capt. Thomas and Martha [Barnes] Gilbert of Brookfield. She *d.* at Waitsfield, Vt., April 3, 1804; *m.* second Mehitable, wid. of John Burdick.

Benjamin Wait was a soldier in the last French War, 1755-61; ensign in Rogers' Rangers; settled in Windsor, Vt., 1767, and became a leader in the State among the Green Mountain Boys; capt. in Hoisington's Rangers 1776; major in Herrick's Rangers 1777; col. 1778; brig.-gen. of Vt. militia 1786; maj.-gen. 1788; sheriff Cumberland Co., Vt., 1779-86; Cumberland Committee of Correspondence 1774-5; Vt. Const. Convention, 1777; rep. from Windsor, Vt., 1779, 1782, 1783, 1785; first settler of Waitsfield, Vt., 1789, and chief man of the town until his death; rep. 1795-99, 1801-2; first justice of the peace 1791; treasurer 1795; selectman 1794-96 and 1799.

The following is from the *History of Waitsfield, Vt.*, by Matt Bushnell Jones, copyright 1909. Some of the facts herein stated had already appeared in the *Brookline Chronicle* over the writer's signature, and were in part the result of frequent conversations with her grandmother, who was the grand-daughter of Gen. Benjamin Wait, in whose home she lived from 1799 until the year of her marriage to William⁶ Davis in 1815. Before printing her sketches, she had verified the different statements in various records, histories, etc.:—

“The eastern range of the Green Mountains cleft the town from north-east to south-west, and for miles on every side the wilderness of forest lay unbroken. To the east of this mountain range the land presented few attractions, but to the west a big basin lay between the hills, fertile, well watered, and easily accessible through passes cut by the little river that followed its winding course to the northward.

“Benjamin Wait, whose name was given to the town, had early marked this valley for his own, but other duties claimed him for the time, and not until the spring of 1789 did he come hither, with his children and his sons' children, to establish a home in the meadows north of the present village. He was a veteran of two wars, almost, it might be said, a soldier by profession, for the French War, the conflict of the Green Mountain Boys against New York, the Revo-

lution, and, after its close, the active command of forces engaged in the internal conflict that culminated in Shays's Rebellion had taken more than twenty of the best years of his life. He was a well-to-do and highly respected citizen of the then populous and important town of Windsor. He had for seven years been high sheriff of Cumberland and Windsor Counties, and had but just resigned the highest military office in the gift of the State, that he might free himself for his fresh struggle with the wilderness. He had sat in the convention that adopted the constitution of the new State, and had taken high rank among the founders of the little republic that was still knocking ineffectually at the doors of the Union.

“He was of the type of pioneer who builded well, and, the impress of his strong character may still be traced in the town of which he became in every sense its first citizen. It is therefore appropriate that at the threshold of this little work we pause a moment to trace the story of his earlier years.

“Benjamin Wait, third son of John and Annah Wait, was born in Sudbury, Mass., Feb. 13, 1736. His mother died when he was but a child, and his father, marrying again, removed to Brookfield, Mass., about 1745. Here he kept a tavern on Foster's Hill. His home stood on the old Boston-Albany highway, and, as its proprietor was himself a veteran, this hostelry was for years famous among the soldiers of the French Wars, who were wont to linger there upon their journeys. We can picture Benjamin and his brothers lying of a winter evening before the great fireplace in the living-room, while in the dim light of the open fire the father and his guests related over the steaming punch-bowl tales of warfare, suffering, and Indian barbarity that sent the youngsters shivering to their attic beds.

“Environment seldom shows its influence more strongly than upon this family of six boys. John, the eldest son, saw service in the campaign of 1757 and with the Massachusetts troops during the Revolution. Joseph, enlisting in 1754, became the captain of a company of Rogers' Ran-

gers, and was continuously in service until 1761. Removing to Claremont, N.H., he became, upon the outbreak of the Revolution, lieutenant-colonel in Bedel's Regiment of New Hampshire troops, and received a mortal wound during the fighting around the fort of Lake Champlain, just previous to the naval battle at Valcour. Richard, next younger than Benjamin, enlisted at the age of seventeen in the French War, and was a captain in Herrick's Rangers at Bennington; while two half-brothers, enlisting in the Massachusetts troops on April 19, 1775, saw practically continuous service in the army under Washington until the close of the war.

"The military experiences of Benjamin Wait began with the campaign of 1755, for which he had enlisted at the age of 18. The plan of that campaign involved attacks upon the French at four points simultaneously. Braddock was to advance upon Fort Duquesne; provincial troops from New England, New York, and New Jersey were to seize Crown Point, and another body, drawn wholly from New England, was to subjugate Acadia; while Shirley was to reduce Niagara with two regiments raised wholly in the provinces, but taken into the king's pay and designated as Shirley's and Pepperell's respectively. These forces, with one New Jersey regiment, pushed forward through the wilderness to Oswego, but, checkmated by want of provisions and the presence of a strong French force at Frontenac, the little army waited until the approach of winter made further action impossible.

"Here, shivering in the chill winds of winter and suffering the pangs of hunger, young Wait saw more than half his regiment die of the attacks of these twin enemies. Reinforcements were started in the spring, but, ere they reached the Great Carrying between the head-waters of the Hudson and Ontario, the French, under Montcalm, had descended on Oswego, and had taken it with its garrison of some fourteen hundred men.

"A scene of drunkenness and plunder followed, and several prisoners were butchered by the Indian allies.

More would have fallen but for the efforts of Montcalm. Here or on some preliminary skirmish [on this point only there seems to be some doubt] young Wait was taken prisoner, and by his Indian captors compelled to run the gauntlet. Other prisoners had received hard usage, so when his turn came, believing, as stated by a grandson who heard him tell the story, that 'spunk' would be a good antidote for savage barbarity, he [still in the words of his grandson] 'ran through with clenched fists as vicious as a wild bull, knocking them from one side to the other, and when they see him approaching they had little time enough to take care of themselves.' Rescued from the Indians by a French woman, who hid him under a cask in her cellar, he was turned over to the French, and held for some months as prisoner of war. Later he was sent with other prisoners to France, only to be rescued by a British man-of-war and brought back to his native shores.

"Immediately he enlisted under his brother Joseph, then captain of a company of Rogers' Rangers, of whom Parkman has said in one of his matchless descriptive passages: 'The best of them were commonly employed on Lake George; and nothing can surpass the adventurous hardihood of their lives. Summer and winter, day and night, were alike to them. Embarked in whale-boats or birch canoes, they glided under the silent moon, or in the languid glare of a breathless August, when islands floated in dreamy haze, or the hot air was thick with odors of pine, or in the bright October, when the jay screamed from the woods, squirrels gathered their hoard, and congregated blackbirds chattered farewell to their summer haunts; when gay mountains basked in light, maples dropped their leaves of rustling gold, sumacs glowed like rubies under the dark green of the unchanging spruce, and mossed rocks with all their painted plumage lay double in the watery mirror; that festal evening of the year when jocund nature disrobes herself, to wake again refreshed in the joy of her undying spring; or in the tomb-like silence of the winter-forest, with breath frozen on his beard, the ranger

strode on snowshoes over the spotless drifts, and, like Dürer's Knight, a ghastly death stalked ever at his side.'

"In the spring of 1758 a powerful force was gathered for the reduction of the French fortress at Louisburg, and placed under the command of the newly created general, Jeffrey Amherst. To this army were assigned several companies of rangers, the only provincial troops in the command.

"On June 2 the fleet of Admiral Boscawen sailed into Gabarus Bay, and at daybreak on the 8th the troops attempted a landing. In the division under General Wolfe, the future hero of Quebec, which was to make the real attack, were the New England rangers. We cannot enter into details of that conflict. Suffice it to say that under heavy fire the boats were driven to the shore, a landing made, and the French batteries captured. Young Wait was, if his own relation of the story is to be credited, in command of one of these boats, and, when his men faltered and lay down to screen themselves from the French fire, he told them to stand up to their work or take to the water. After the fall of Louisburg he returned with those troops, which Amherst led immediately to the re-enforcement of Abercrombie at Lake George, where he arrived early in October, 1758. Here until the close of the war he was engaged directly under Rogers in the capacity of ensign in his brother's company.

"July, 1759, saw a slow advance, with Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Montreal as its objectives. The French successively abandoned Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and fell back to the foot of the lake, while Amherst dawdled away the summer. In August he attempted to communicate with Wolfe at Quebec, but the St. Francis Indians, who throughout the war had been the scourge of the New England frontiers, seized the messengers and carried them to Montreal. Rogers was straightway ordered to destroy their village, which lay on the St. Francis River near its junction with the St. Lawrence,—a journey of more than two hundred miles through an unbroken wilderness. Tak-

ing about 200 of his best men [among them Joseph and Benjamin Wait], he set out in boats on September 13, and on the tenth day reached Missisquoi Bay, his force reduced by accident to 142. Hiding the boats, these men struck boldly into the forest, but on the second day two friendly Indians brought the news that a party of French, superior in numbers, were on their track. Rogers, nothing daunted, kept on, outmarched his pursuers for nine days through swamp and forest, fell upon the village, killed 200 Indians, took 20 prisoners, and released 5 English captives, with loss of 1 killed and 7 wounded. Then, as his return was blocked, and waiting but an hour for rest, he plunged southward up the St. Francis, intending to return by way of Lake Memphremagog and the Connecticut River. The scanty provisions failed as they reached the lake, and, closely pursued, the men separated into small parties, the better to obtain game. Several were killed or captured, and others perished from starvation. So reduced were they that powder-horns and leathern accoutrements were boiled to furnish sustenance. The loss was more than one-third of the total number. It was anticipated that succor would reach them at the mouth of the Ammonoosuc River, to which place Rogers had requested provisions to be sent, but, when that point was reached, the famished soldiers found only the still warm ashes of the camp-fires deserted by their rescuers, who, waiting but two days, had retreated in a panic, taking the provisions with them. Leaving the others to follow as best they could, Rogers with three companions pressed on, and after five days of almost incredible suffering reached No. 4 [Charlestown, N.H.], and despatched provisions to the sufferers, many of whom soon returned to service on Lake Champlain.

“Meanwhile Quebec had fallen, and in the summer of 1760 the British advanced upon Montreal from east, west, and south. The rangers were with Haviland, who advanced down Champlain from Crown Point.

“The French fell back upon the St. Lawrence, abandoning St. John’s, and Haviland followed, with the rangers

leading the way. The various English forces formed their junction at Montreal, and on September 8 Vaudreuil signed the capitulation by which Canada passed to the British crown. Here Wait saw once more in British hands the colors of his regiment captured by the French at Oswego, four years before.

“Four days later Amherst ordered Rogers to proceed westward with Capt. Wait’s and Capt. Hazen’s company of rangers to take possession of Detroit, Michilimackinac, and other forts in that district. The next day [September 13] they left Montreal in whale-boats, and Rogers’s journal follows in detail the movements of the party. Reaching Detroit, Lieut. Butler and Ensign Wait with twenty men were sent westward to bring in the French troops at Forts Miami and Gatenois. This service, performed in dead of winter, made a lasting impression, and in later years Wait related how the men, becoming disheartened and benumbed with cold, would beg of him to shoot them, instead of which he switched their legs with sticks until, aroused by anger, they resumed their march.

“Not until the spring of 1761 did these troops reach New York, and not until October were they disbanded, so that at the age of twenty-five Wait found himself a veteran of six years of constant and exacting warfare, having participated in more than forty skirmishes and battles.

“Returning to Brookfield, he seems to have interested himself with his brother Joseph in urging forward settlers to towns on the Connecticut River, but it was not until 1767 that he married, and with his girl-wife pushed out to the frontier to make himself a home. He chose a farm in Windsor West Parish, and here he remained for more than twenty years, marked from the beginning as one of the leading men of Eastern Vermont.

“Windsor was a hot-bed of sympathy with the New Hampshire Grants, and her citizens, prominent among whom were Benjamin Wait and his brother Joseph, met the New York authorities with open defiance and not infrequently with actual violence. In May, 1770, Benjamin and

his brother Joseph were arrested on a New York warrant, but rescued by their friends. Before the end of the month the New York sheriff, Daniel Whipple, had gathered a posse of some fifteen men and attempted a recapture, but the brothers, having collected a party of friends, gave battle and took the sheriff and his entire party prisoners, and held them so for several hours, until better judgment prevailed and they turned the captives loose.

“It occasions no surprise that a man of these characteristics was prompt to volunteer upon the outbreak of the Revolution. It has been said that Wait was with Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga, but this at best is doubtful.

If the grand-daughter’s statement is correct, that General Wait said he was there, and if military records in my possession prove anything, then *he was there*.—E. D. C.

Certain it is, however, that in June, 1775, in spite of his opposition to that colony, he joined with William Williams and Joab Hoisington in a letter to the New York authorities urging that a regiment of ‘good, active, enterprising soldiers’ be raised for the defence of the section, and tendering his services as lieutenant-colonel. Two months later he was chosen major of the upper regiment in Cumberland County, but confirmation was refused, presumably because of his former opposition to New York.

He said to his grand-daughter that such was the case; that his promotions were deferred because he had defied the New York authorities, but that he won his spurs in spite of them.—E. D. C.

Not until October, 1776, was he commissioned, and then received appointment as captain of the first company of Joab Hoisington’s Rangers, raised for service on the northern frontiers with headquarters at Newbury. These troops performed a varied and somewhat uncertain service, sometimes acting under and sometimes in open defiance of the New York authorities. In fact, the spirit of hostility to New York had become so great that not only were the rangers slow to act under her orders, but when in February,

1777, an attempt was made to enlist a regiment for service at Ticonderoga, the recruiting officer was obliged to report 'the men are averse to go out under the State of New York; neither do I think it possible for me to raise any more.' It may be truly said that after the campaign of 1775 Vermont's position was defensive: she did not fight except to defend her own borders from invasion, and with good reason, for she was an outcast, strained to the utmost, and maintaining her existence as best she might by force or by diplomacy against the foreign enemy upon the north and still more bitter opponent upon her western border.

"Hoisington died early in 1777, and Wait, with rank of captain, took command of the battalion. In May the New York Council of Safety ordered the rangers to Kingston, but, as there were no funds to support the men on the march, they refused to go. A month later (June 27), aroused by the advance of Burgoyne, the council resolved that the rangers be peremptorily ordered to repair to Kingston, N.Y., and funds were sent to Wait to defray the expense. In obedience to orders he proceeded to Newbury, only to find that his men had marched to Ticonderoga. A few days later the evacuation of that fort dispersed them, and on July 14 he ordered them to proceed to Kingston. The men refused to go, however, on the ground that their own frontiers and families must be protected. This situation Wait reported to the council, who declared their satisfaction with his conduct, but declined action on the conduct of the rangers.

"Amidst all these activities Wait found time for civil service. Elected on the Standing Committee of Correspondence for the County at the Cumberland Convention at Westminster in February, 1775, he was now called to represent his town in the convention which met at Windsor to adopt a constitution for the new State. In the midst of its deliberations came the news of St. Clair's retreat, and at once confusion reigned, but, after a short delay, work was resumed and the draft under consideration adopted. Forthwith the newly organized Council of the

State voted to raise a regiment of rangers under Lieutenant-Colonel Herrick. In this regiment many from the older companies of rangers seem to have enlisted, and among them were Benjamin Wait and his younger brother Richard, with the rank of major and captain, respectively, Benjamin receiving his commission under date of Sept. 3, 1777.

“Three weeks later Col. Brown and Major Wait, with some 500 men, were ordered to the vicinity of Ticonderoga to cut Burgoyne’s lines of communication,—a service so efficiently performed that Wait was commended for ‘spirited conduct’ by the Council.

“In February, 1778, an expedition into Canada was proposed, and Vermont was requested to furnish a regiment of rangers. Herrick and Wait were at once commissioned as colonel and lieutenant-colonel, respectively, but the project was abandoned, and we know no more of Wait’s activities until October 23, 1779, when the Council appointed him as sheriff of Cumberland County,—an office that was then little less than military, and which he continued to hold for seven years, except during his absence on the frontiers. In the same month he became a member of the State’s Board of War, of which body he seems to have continued an active member until the close of the Revolution. In 1780, with rank of major, he was in the field at the time of the attacks on Royalton and Newbury, and in January, 1781, he was commissioned major of the First Regiment of Vermont Militia, and immediately detailed for service on the frontiers.

“Throughout the war, disturbances continued between the partisans of New York, who were particularly numerous in Windham County, and those who sought to uphold the authority of Vermont. In 1783 these dissensions reached their height. Guilford was entirely in control of the New Yorkers, and their resistance to Vermont authority became so determined that Governor Chittendon was driven to adopt stringent measures. In October the Assembly provided for raising ‘one hundred able and effective men to assist the civil authority in carrying into effect the law

in the southern part of the County of Windham,' and to Wait was intrusted the command with the rank of colonel.

"Negotiations having failed, Wait's regiment and other militia gathered at Brattleboro on Jan. 20, 1784, but, after a slight show of resistance, the Yorkers fled and the authority of the State was upheld.

"Early in November, 1786, a mob, led by citizens of Barnard and Hartland, gathered to prevent the sitting of the court at Windsor,—an outbreak that was but a part of Shays's Rebellion. Wait, as sheriff, read the riot act and dispersed them, but, one of the number being tried for riot on November 14, a second mob collected. Wait, acting not only as sheriff, but as colonel of the Third Regiment, ordered a company of his men from Weathersfield to come to Windsor. With 40 of these men he set out before light on the 17th, and, deceiving the guards by taking a circuitous route, attacked the house in Hartland at which the rioters were assembled. Twenty-seven of the leaders were captured, but not until Wait had received a wound that incapacitated him for nearly a month. This experience lingered in his memory, and in old age he used to lament the fact that, after passing through many years of military service without a scratch, he was finally nearly killed by some of his old companions-in-arms while engaged in the enforcement of the laws.

"March 1, 1767, he was elected brigadier-general in command of the Third Brigade of militia, and on the records of the Governor and Council for Aug. 24, 1788, appears this minute:—

"A letter received from General Wait resigning his office as Brigadier-General being read, the Secretary is directed to inform the General that they are unwilling to discharge him until further consideration, and request his continuance in service.'

"Here ends a soldiery that covered a period of more than thirty years. It was an honorable service, and marked Wait as an efficient military leader. He was equally a leader in other things, as he was yet to demonstrate.

“In 1788 his town of Waitsfield was first surveyed and lotted, and in the following spring he made preparation to begin its settlement. Let us consider for a moment his situation. He was fifty-three years old. He was leaving the first home his hands had made, and in which his children had all been born. Poverty did not drive him forth, for he ranked high among the well-to-do citizens of the thriving town of Windsor, which then ranked tenth in population in the State. He was not seeking cheap land. His fortune in the drawings had been poor, and he had purchased six hundred acres within the limits of the town. He was at the head of the military affairs of Vermont, had represented his town for four years in the General Assembly, and was well and favorably known throughout the State. He could look forward with reasonable certainty to an honorable old age, spent in such comfort as the times afforded.

“Just what reasons urged him to take the step we cannot now know, but it is probable that the welfare of his children was the primary cause. The care with which he settled them around him and endowed them with his lands would seem to show it. He may have been a pioneer by nature, as his children were pioneers after him, but, whatever the reason, we may congratulate ourselves that he saw fit to stamp upon our town the impress of his character.

“No sooner was he fairly settled here than he began to draw about him old neighbors and companions-in-arms, and one likes to think that his strong character drew hither the men of sterling qualities so numerous among our early settlers.”

It is very true that General Wait was a pioneer in spirit, his life had forced him to be such, but Mr. Jones has not touched upon the main fact which is connected with General Benjamin Wait's leaving Windsor, Vt. He had been one of the first settlers in this town, the first town meeting was held in his home, and he was elected at this meeting the chairman of the Board of Selectmen. He was a forceful, independent citizen, fearless and outspoken, and ready for action at any moment. He never recovered from the fact that he was nearly killed by his old friends and neighbors, and *this is the reason why he went again*

into the wilderness for an environment that would make him, in a degree, forget old injuries and animosities.

“In his former home he was a leader. Here he was *the* leader. At his call the town was organized. He was the first selectman. He first represented it in the General Assembly of Vermont. In his barn the first church services were held, and in his home the voters of his district provided for the schools. He died in Waitsfield, Vt., June 28, and was buried with Masonic honors June 30, 1822, age 86 years and 4 mos.”

The writer has related the principal facts connected with his life, not to distinguish him as a remarkable man,—that the reader can judge for himself,—but in reading of him one learns of the conditions which were to be met with in the beginning of the settlement of the State of Vermont. General Wait never cared for fame.—E. D. C.

Lois Gilbert, *b.* at Brookfield, Mass., March 8, 1748; *m.* at Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 11, 1767, Benjamin Wait; *d.* at Waitsfield, Vt., April 3, 1804. She was the daughter of Capt. Thomas and Martha [Barnes] Gilbert, whose farm of four hundred acres was in Brookfield, where he was prominent in the church and town (he held public office); grand-dau. of Thomas Gilbert, who *m.* Dec. 2, 1718, Judith Goss, dau. of Philip and Judith [Hayward] Goss of Lancaster; great-grand-dau. of John Hayward of Concord, Mass., who *m.* June 2, 1671, Anna White, dau. of Resolved White, who *m.* April 8, 1640, Judith, dau. of Capt. William Vassall, one of the assistants in the Massachusetts Bay Colony at Salem, Mass. Resolved White came in the *Mayflower*. He was 6 yrs. old, and was son of Mr. William¹ White, who came in the *Mayflower*, signed the compact, and died in Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 21, 1621; his. wid Susanna *m.* second Gov. Edward Winslow. She was the mother of Peregrine White, the first white child born in this country, and of Gov. Josiah Winslow, the first governor born in Plymouth Colony. (See Temple's *North Brookfield* and Potter's *Old Concord Families*.)

John⁶ Wait, *b.* at Windsor, Vt., Dec. 29, 1767–8; *m.* at the eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Wait;

Winchester, N.H., Jan. 7, 1791, Eunice Lawrence. John Wait lived in Windsor, Vt. He was a farmer; witnesses a

deed for his father on Jan. 29, 1799. He *d.* at Windsor, Dec. 25, 1799, age 31; his wid. *m.* in 1800 Solomon Ware of Niagara Falls, N.Y. John Wait was the father of Eunice Wait, who *m.* Rev. John Taylor, and Sarah Gilbert Wait; also sons John and Joseph, who settled in Ohio. A public record speaks of him as "the son of Gen. Benj. Wait, a man of honorable character; public-spirited, he gave much attention to schools," etc.

Sarah Gilbert⁷ Wait, *b.* at Windsor, Vt., Jan. 4, 1793; *m.* at Waitsfield, Vt., March 9, 1815, William⁵ Davis of Woodstock, Vt.

She was the grandmother of the compiler of these records, and it is to her that the writer is indebted for information relating to her parents and grandparents.

Sarah Gilbert Wait, after her father's death in 1799, became an inmate in the home of the grandfather, Gen. Benjamin Wait, and she kept in constant touch with him until his death in 1822. She had a great admiration for his character, and frequently spoke of him as "a wonderful man." He evidently told her a great deal relating to his military service, for her memory was filled with incidents connected with this remarkable career.

Sarah [Wait] Davis was an unusually interesting woman. She was petite in figure, erect, with charming manners. She spoke intelligently, and with ease, on a variety of subjects; was interested in the world of affairs. She was dainty and fastidious to a great degree. She had received unusual advantages from the years she lived with her grandfather, Gen. Wait. She met the foremost men in the State. She had seen Gen. Washington and Lafayette. She was vitally interesting. To the writer she was a grandmother who was most helpful in many ways, and will always be held in her memory with admiration for her character and with tender reverence. Sarah [Wait] Davis *d.* Oct. 22, 1880. She was the mother of Almon Hemenway Davis, who *m.* Elizabeth Everett.

LAWRENCE.

The Lawrence family, in New England, claim to be related to the George Washington family in England. This is probably correct, as the *Christian Register*, cautious in its statements, indorses it as a fact.

John¹ Lawrence was first at Watertown, Mass., where he was freeman 1637, afterwards at Groton, Mass., where he was a leading citizen; *m.* in England Elizabeth —, by whom he had eleven children; she *d.* at Groton, Aug. 29, 1663; *m.* second Susanna Batchelder. By her he had two daughters. John Lawrence *d.* at Groton, July 11, 1667; wid. Susanna *d.* July 8, 1668. From his will: "to the town of Groton I give £100; to ye Church of Christ in Groton I give £40 to be laid out for ye procuring of some silver vessel or vessels for ye churches use as ye shall order; also £20 ye income to be annually paid or accounted for ye settled or ordained minister." Another clause relating to his children: "I will that after my lawful debts and engagements are paid ye residue to be disposed to every of my children *born to me by my former wife* to each and every one of you in equal portions."

Will has his autograph signature.

Sons Joseph and Nathaniel executors.

Nathaniel² Lawrence, *b.* Aug. 15, 1639, at Watertown; *m.* March 13, 1660-1, Sarah Moss, *b.* at Sudbury, Mass., Sept. 16, 1643,

grand-dau. of Samuel¹ Morse, propr. at Dedham, Mass., 1638; town officer; *d.* in Medfield, Mass., 1654; mentions in will wife Elizabeth, dau. of Hannah, wid. of son John.

John² Morse *m.* Hannah Phillips, dau. of Ensign Henry Phillips of Dedham, who *d.* in Boston, "leaving a good estate and a fine character."

Dea. Nathaniel Lawrence buried his first wife in Groton, 1684; *m.* second Hannah —, who witnessed a deed 1701,

d. afterwards. He was made freeman May 15, 1672; a deacon; much employed in town business; a representative of Groton. In advanced life he lived at Charlestown Farms, where he *d.* April 14, 1724. Will prob. May 8, 1724, mentions son John.

John³ Lawrence, *b.* at Groton, July 29, 1667; *m.* at Groton, Nov. 9, 1687, Anna Tarbell, *b.* at Groton, June 10, 1670.

She was grand-dau. of Thomas¹ Tarbell of Watertown, to whom was granted with four persons, in 1665, 20 acres of land for erecting a mill, to be exempt from taxation for 20 years [Butler, p. 36], and dau. of John² and [Anna Longley] Tarbell.

John Lawrence was a farmer and blacksmith.

He was the ancestor of Amos and Abbott Lawrence, the distinguished merchants and philanthropists, for whom the city of Lawrence was named.

He removed from Groton to Cambridge Farms [Lexington] 1698-9. His wife Anna *d.* Dec. 19, 1732; he *d.* March 12, 1746-7. From his estate his sons John, William, Benjamin, and Amos received £120 each. His son Amos *m.* Abigail Abbott; son Jonathan Lawrence was made sole executor of the will, receiving, besides money, "the land in the township of Townsend."

Jonathan⁴ Lawrence, *b.* Feb. 24, 1705-6, at Cambridge Farms; *m.* Feb. 22, 1726-7, Elizabeth Swain, *b.* 1707.

She was descended from William Swain, representative of Watertown 1635-36; appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts Colony, March 3, 1635-6, with Andrew Ward, both of Watertown, as the two commissioners to govern the people of Connecticut.

Jonathan Lawrence settled first in Sudbury, afterwards in Framingham, where he was residing in 1736. In this year his father John Lawrence executed a deed in favor of him. Soon after this he returned to Lexington. "Dec. 28, 1761, an order was passed [in town meeting] to pay Jonathan

Lawrence £2. 13s., 4d. for his wives keeping one of the womens schools." He *d.* March 19, 1773; his wid. *d.* July 4, 1790.

The following is a clause in his will: "I give my negroes among all my children, to be settled among them as they shall agree, as soon as may be after my disease."

Micah⁵ Lawrence, *b.* March 15, 1738–9; *m.* at Winchester, N.H., 1765, Eunice Willard, dau. of Col. Josiah Willard. She *d.* at Keene, N.H., Oct. 20, 1788, age 44 years.

Micah Lawrence was grad. Harv. Coll. 1759; taught school in Worcester; ordained at Winchester, N.H., Nov. 4, 1764, as successor of Rev. Thomas Ashley [the first minister]. He had trouble with his people, who thought him "unfriendly to the war"; after a third council he was dismissed. After 1777 he preached in different places. He *d.* in Keene, N.H., Oct. 20, 1798, age 60 years.

Eunice⁶ Lawrence, *b.* at Winchester, N.H., July 22, 1767; *m.* at Winchester, Jan. 7, 1791, John⁶ Wait; *m.* second, 1800, Solomon Ware of Niagara Falls, N.Y. She was the mother of Sarah [Wait] Davis, wife of William⁶ Davis.

My grandmother, Mrs. William Davis, remembered having seen her grandfather, Rev. Micah Lawrence. She always spoke with much feeling when referring to the treatment her grandfather received from this church in Winchester. And she was probably correct in saying, "*He was loyal,*" for no public record or church record has been found that would discredit her statement. She received this impression from her grandfather, Gen. Wait, who certainly was capable of forming a correct estimate of loyalty, or disloyalty, in another in the days of the American Revolution.

WILLARD.

The Willard Memoir [Joseph Willard], *Soldiers in King Philip's War* [George M. Bodge], History of Cambridge [Paige], History of Concord [Shattuck], History of Groton [Butler], *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, all give interesting accounts of Major Simon Willard, one of the finest types of a Puritan, living in New England in the middle of the seventeenth century [1634-76].

Simon¹ Willard was *b.* at Horsmonden, County Kent, England; *bap.* April 17, 1605. He was the son of Richard Willard by wife Margery, and brother of Margery [Willard] Davis, who married, in England, DOLAR DAVIS. The family name in England is very old. It may be found in the *Domesday Book*.

Simon Willard *m.*, in England, Mary, *dau.* of Henry and Jane [Ffiede] Sharpe, who was the mother of nine children. She was *b.* at Horsmonden; *bap.* Oct. 16, 1614; she *d.* at Newtowne [Cambridge]. He *m.* second Elizabeth Dunster, who *d.* in six months; *m.* third Mary Dunster, sister of Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College. He mentions in his will "my sister Willard, and all her children." Mary [Dunster] Willard was living when her brother Henry's will was probated. She was the mother of eight children, by Willard, born between 1649-66. She *m.* second, July 14, 1680, Dea. John Noyes of Sudbury, Mass., and *d.* in that town, Dec., 1715.

Simon Willard was living in Cambridge [New Town] 1634. His house was on the south-east corner of what is now Winthrop and Dunster Streets. He moved to Concord in 1635.

In the summer of 1635 Rev. Peter Bulkeley, "a man of great learning, of large heart, of noble family, possessed of wealth, and distinguished as a divine, arrived in Cambridge, and to him Willard attached himself with affectionate regard." This alliance with Bulkeley shows that Willard had

no disposition to follow the Hooker congregation to Hartford, and that his mind was so constructed as not to become a recipient of those somewhat mystical dogmas which became rife the following year in the Antinomian controversy.

In describing this emigration from Cambridge to Concord in 1635, Johnson in his *Wonder Working Providence* [second edition, p. 5] says, "The band of Concord is led by Capt. Simon Willard, being a Kentish souldier."

Again quoting from Johnson:—

"Of the laborious worke Christs people have in planting this wilderness set forth in the building of the Towne of Concord being the first inland Towne.

. . . "Upon some enquiry of the Indians who lived to the North-west of the Bay, one Captaine Simon Willard being acquainted with them by way of Trade became a chiefe instrument in erecting this Town, the land they purchase of the Indians, and with much difficulties travelling through unknowne woods and watery scampes [swampes] they discover the fitnessse of the place, sometimes passing through Thickets, where their hands are forced to make way for their bodies passage, and their feet clambering over crossed Trees, which when they missed they sunke into an uncertaine bottome in water, they wade up to the knees, tumbling sometimes higher, sometimes lower, wearied with this toile they at the end meete with a scorching plaine; . . . lying in the open air, while the watery clouds poure down all the night season, and sometimes the driving snow dissolving on their backs, they keep their wet cloathes warme with a continued fire, till the renewed morning give fresh opportunity of further travell; after they have thus found out a place of abode, they burrow themselves into the earth for their first shelter." (*Ibid.*, pp. 112–113.)

And thus was established by Rev. Peter Bulkeley and Major Simon Willard "the first inland Towne."

Johnson, an Englishman, was contemporary with these times. He was in this country, and his descriptions are from personal observations.

“A beautifully rounded little eminence, following the triangle made by the junction of Sudbury and Assabet Rivers with the woodlands, meadows, and arable land attached to it, made a tract of about four hundred acres, bounded chiefly by the two branches of the Concord River; in the second division of the lands, two hundred and twenty-eight years ago, it fell to the lot of Major Simon Willard.” (Rev. Grindall Reynolds, D.D.)

The infant town of Concord probably owed more to Major Willard than to any other single person. He was its chief selectman; for eighteen years he was its clerk; for fifteen years its deputy to the General Court. From the beginning he was the military commander, and with two others made the legal tribunal before which all cases, between man and man, of small importance were tried. He was possibly the most influential man in the county. All through his later life he held the office of assistant. In Massachusetts, in the seventeenth century, an assistant was a person with high and varied duties. In the General Court he was a senator. To the Governor he was a councillor. In the administration of law he was a member of the only Supreme Judicial Court of the period. To all these honors and labors Simon Willard was called for twenty-two successive years, and just as he died received the largest vote given for any one for his twenty-third term. In 1641 to him and two others was given the whole charge of trade with the Indians. In 1655 he was promoted to the command of all the military force of Middlesex County. He settled innumerable cases of boundaries of land, and in one case that of the bounds between Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

In July, 1658, the selectmen of Lancaster, feeling the need of a ruling mind, thought “meet to order a letter of invitation to be sent to Major Simon Willard to come and inhabit among us.” A similar invitation in a previous year had been declined. But eight months before this last call Mr. Bulkeley had died: this may have weakened his affection for Concord. He accepted the invitation, and sold

his farm. For twelve years he was the controlling mind in Lancaster. Then he moved to Groton, where his son was minister. There King Philip's War found him. At seventy, with all the fire and vigor of youth, he took command of the Middlesex soldiers. He it was who, with his troopers and friendly Indians, rescued Capt. Thomas Wheeler and Lieut. Simon Davis, in their last extremity, at Brookfield. March 14, 1676, while absent from home, his house at Groton, with sixty-five others, was burned. One month later he died in his new home at Charlestown. "He was a noble specimen of a noble race. Weighty in judgment, versatile, trusty, of kindly temper, of indomitable industry, he filled well almost every conceivable post."

Major Simon Willard *d.* April 24, 1676. His funeral was one of great pomp: it was on Thursday, the 27th of April. There was a military escort "of several hundred soldiers, consisting of three companies of foot, under the command of Captains Still, Cutler, and Holbrook; and three companies of horse, under command of Captains Brattle, Prentice, and Henchman, the last being commander of the whole." (Willard Memoir.)

Henry ² Willard,

by wife Mary Dunster,

b. at Concord, June 4, 1655; *m.* first, July 18, 1675, Mary Lakin,

dau. of William Lakin of Groton.

She *d.* 1688. He *m.* second, 1689, Dorcas Cutler, who survived her husband and became the wife of Benjamin Bel-lows of Lancaster.

Henry Willard had a large estate. At one time he occupied one of the garrison houses in Lancaster. He *d.* Aug. 27, 1701.

His children, some of whom were men of note, speak well for the character of Henry Willard.

Josiah³ Willard, *b.* at Lancaster, 1693; *m.*, 1715, Hannah Wilder.

She was *b.* 1690, the grand-dau. of Thomas¹ Wilder, *b.* in England, who *m.* at Charlestown, 1640, Anna Eames; removed to Lancaster, July 1, 1659; "a leading citizen and public officer until his death, Oct. 23, 1667." John² Wilder *m.* Hannah —, was a farmer in Lancaster, and father of Hannah [Wilder] Willard.

Col. Josiah Willard was the commander of Fort Dummer [Brattleboro, Vt.]. He was one of the settlers and principal officers in Lunenburg, Mass. He died on a journey from home, Dec. 8, 1750. "He was the grandson of the renowned Major Simon Willard; and was a gentleman of superior natural powers. . . . His death is a great loss to the public, considering his usefulness in many respects, particularly on the western frontiers." The Secretary of State wrote to the son Josiah⁴ Willard, "I heartily join with you and your family, in the mourning for the death of your father, esteeming it a great public loss." . . . (Willard Memoirs.) His wid. Hannah [Wilder] Willard was living in 1751.

Josiah⁴ Willard, *b.* at Lunenburg, Mass., Jan. 21, 1715; *bap.* at Lancaster, Aug. 6, 1721; *m.* at Groton, Nov. 23, 1732, Hannah Hubbard.

Mr. Willard passed many years of his life on the frontiers. He succeeded his father in command at Fort Dummer, and was made lieutenant-colonel. Afterwards he was made colonel. He was in active service in the lines in the campaign of 1755, and was stationed with his regiment at Fort Edward in the same year. His father was one of the grantees of Winchester from Massachusetts in 1733. A church was organized in 1736, and Rev. Joseph Ashley,

a grad. Yale Coll.,

was ordained as minister; but the church was broken up and the town deserted of inhabitants on account of the Indian Wars.

But it was reorganized under a charter obtained by the son Col. Josiah Willard and his brothers in 1753. A new boundary line had been established, placing the town in the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. Col. Willard became the most important man in the town, holding all the offices of any trust or importance. In 1771 he was chosen the first representative of the town in the New Hampshire Legislature. He *d.* Nov. 19, 1786; his wid. Hannah [Hubbard] Willard *d.* Aug. 15, 1791.

Eunice⁵ Willard, *b.* at Winchester, March, 1745; *m.*, 1765, Rev. Micah Lawrence, who was the next minister of Winchester after Rev. Joseph Ashley. Their dau. Eunice Lawrence *m.* John⁶ Wait; and they were the parents of Sarah Gilbert [Wait] Davis, the wife of William⁶ Davis.

HUBBARD.

George¹ Hubbard was first in Watertown, Mass., about 1633; *m.* Mary Bishop, who *d.* at Guilford, Conn., Sept. 14, 1675.

She was dau. of John and Ann Bishop, who moved to Guilford in 1639, where he, Bishop, was one of the seven prop. of the town, and *d.* there, February, 1661.

On May 6, 1635, permission from the General Court of Massachusetts was granted to the inhabitants of Watertown "to remove themselves to any place they shall think meete to make choice of, provided they still continue under the government." Among these immigrants was George Hubbard and family and his father-in-law, John Bishop and family. George Hubbard was the representative of Wethersfield, Conn., at the first Colonial General Court, under the Constitution of 1639. He went from Wethersfield and settled at Milford on Long Island, "being assigned Milford Island as his grant. He was one of those persons whose names are hereunto written—who are allowed to be free planters, having for the present, liberty to act in the choice of public officers for the carrying on of public

affayres in this plantation. Mr. George Hubbard came from Wethersfield.”

Before 1650 he sold Milford Island to Richard Bryan, and moved with his son-in-law John Fowler to Guilford, where his wife's parents, John and Ann Bishop, had become residents.

GEORGE HUBBARD was admitted to church membership in Guilford, Oct. 6, 1650. During years 1652-55-57-58-60-62-65-66-67 he was deputy magistrate. In 1666-67 he was a member of the Assembly at the union of the Hartford and New Haven Colonies. In May, 1670, the Court invested him with authority to “joyne persons in marriage.” “He was a person of high standing and prominent in the politics of his times.” He *d.* in Guilford, Conn., 1683.

The above facts are taken from a manuscript in the town clerk's office in Guilford, Conn.

George² Hubbard, *b.* in England, 1630; *m.*, before 1650, Mary Merriam.

Supposed to be the sister of Robert Merriam of Concord, Mass.

After his father's removal to Guilford, he removed and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., where four children were born. On the 18th of April, 1658, he was one of the signers of the engagement “to remove themselves and their families out of the jurisdiction of Connecticut, into the jurisdiction of Massachusetts,” and who went and planted Hadley. He removed afterward to Hatfield, and died there in 1705.

Jonathan³ Hubbard, *b.* at Wethersfield, Conn., Jan. 3, 1658-9; *m.* at Marlborough, Mass., Jan. 15, 1681, Hannah Rice, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth [King] Rice of Marlborough and grand-dau. of Edmund and Tamezin Rice.

Edmund¹ Rice was proprietor and selectman in Sudbury, 1639; freeman May 13, 1642; deputy 1643; 1656 removed to Marlborough; son Samuel was one of the petitioners for church privileges there; wife Tamezin *d.* June 13, 1654; he *m.* second, March 1, 1655, Mercy Brigham; he *d.* May, 1663.

Jonathan Hubbard went to Concord, Mass., as early as 1680 to live with "his uncle Robert Merriam, one of the prominent men of Concord, whose estate the nephew Jonathan Hubbard inherited." He died in Concord, July 17, 1720, aged 70; his wid. Hannah *d.* April 9, 1741, aged 89 [gravestones].

Jonathan⁴ Hubbard, *b.* at Concord, June 18, 1683; *m.* by "James Bond Esq., of Watertown," Sept. 26, 1704, Rebecca Brown, *b.* at Concord, March 5, 1683-4, dau. of Ensign Thomas and Ruth [Jones] Brown.

Ensign Thomas Brown was son of Boaz² and Mary [Winship] Brown; Mary Winship was dau. of Edward Winship of Cambridge, Mass., selectman fourteen years, and representative eight years.

The mother of Rebecca [Brown] Hubbard was Ruth [Jones] Brown, wid. of Ephraim Jones of Concord and dau. of Capt. Thomas Wheeler, who was wounded in the "swamp fight" at Brookfield in King Philip's War, rescued by Major Simon Willard and his troopers.

Jonathan Hubbard, Jr., lived first in Groton, where four of his children were born; removed to Townsend, Mass., where he was selectman 1748-52. He was major, deacon, town treasurer, and one of the original proprietors of Rindge, N.H. Lived also in Lunenburg. His wife Rebecca *d.* at Townsend, April 2, 1754. Major Hubbard *d.* April 7, 1761, aged 76 [gravestones].

Hannah⁵ Hubbard, *b.* 1712; *m.* Nov. 23, 1732, Col. Josiah⁴ Willard, whose dau. Eunice⁵ Willard *m.*, 1765, Rev. Micah⁵ Lawrence of Winchester, N.H.

EVERETT.

"FRIDAY.

"*My dear Cousin,*—I am quite sure that I saw on your lawn that magnificent *Clematis paniculata* which I have just now ordered of Farquhar.

"*But* did I not also see two or three good autumn shrubs of the kind that make no vain glory? And, if I did, what are they?

"Love from all to all,

"Yours ever,

"EDWARD E. HALE.

"The Everett *Genealogy* has come!

"Wunderbar!"

This letter is introduced because of its connection with the Everett *Genealogy*, which was presumably compiled by the late Edward F. Everett, although it was printed some months after his decease, and was completed by persons incapable of arranging, with accuracy, the records he left.

In this book my gr.-gr.-grandfather is made to appear under the name of Samuel⁵ Everett. There was never a *Samuel* in our line of ancestors. The record should have read: Ebenezer⁵ Everett, *b.* 1734, *d.* 1808; Isaac⁶ Everett, *b.* 1757, *d.* 1801 [his wid. Elizabeth [Tower] Everett *d.* 1842, age 86]; Joel⁷ Everett, *b.* 1789, *d.* 1855; Elizabeth⁸ Everett, *b.* 1816, *d.* 1904; she *m.*, 1844, Almon Hemenway Davis, who made a record, now in my possession, in 1844, of our line of Everett ancestors. From a close examination of the dates of births and deaths given above, it will appear how easily this was done; *for he conversed with parties to the Everett Genealogy whose memories covered all these dates.* Mr. Davis was my father.

The late Dr. C. C. Everett, Dean of the Divinity School at Harvard University, Dr. Hale, and myself frequently talked of our ancestor Richard¹ Everett, and questioned as to his birthplace in England. Dr. Everett believed that

he was born at Dedham, England, which opinion has been adopted in the Everett Genealogy.

The first positive record we have of Richard Everett is at *Agawam*, now Springfield, on July 15, 1636, when he witnessed a deed from the Indians transferring land to William Pynchon and others. He is described in the *History of Springfield* as "Mr. Pynchons trader" (*Mason A. Green*, p. 24).

On Aug. 18, 1636, he is at Watertown, and attended the first recorded meeting of the proprietors of the new town, called Contentment, name afterwards changed to Dedham. His name was then spelled, and for several years after, Richard "Euered."

Richard Everett *m.* first Mary —, no record of birth, parentage, or death. He *m.* second, June 29, 1643, Mary Winch, who came in the ship *Francis* to Ipswich, April, 1638, age 15, a member of the family of Rowland Stebbins.

The Town Records of Dedham give a complete description of the town offices held by him, together with his church membership, the christening of his children, the amount of his yearly taxes, together with the date of his death, which occurred on July 3, 1682; inventory of estate, £277 15s. 11d. Wife Mary lived for several years after.

John² Everett, *bap.* "15 d. 1 mo. 1642," at Dedham; *m.* at Roxbury, May 13, 1662, Elizabeth Pepper, *b.* at Roxbury May 25, 1645.

Elizabeth Pepper was *dau.* of Robert Pepper, freeman May 10, 1643, *d.* at Framingham, Jan. 5, 1684; mentions in his will daughters Elizabeth and Mary Everett of Dedham. The mother of Elizabeth [Pepper] Everett was Elizabeth Johnson, *dau.* of John Johnson, chosen by the General Court, Oct. 19, 1630, constable at Roxbury, and "surveyor of all the arms in the Colony." "A very industrious and faithful man in his place" (Winthrop). "His house was burned 2 [6] 1645, with 17 bbls. of the country's powder and many arms" (Winthrop). He was town officer and deputy; *d.* at Roxbury, July 30, 1659. His daughter, Elizabeth [Johnson] Pepper, *d.* Jan. 5, 1683.

Capt. John Everett was in active service in King William's War; stationed at Portsmouth and elsewhere in Maine and New Hampshire.

See New Hampshire Provincial Papers and Massachusetts Military Archives.

He was fence-viewer in Dedham eleven years; constable four years; surveyor of highways and tithingman 1700.

His wife Elizabeth *d.* at Dedham, April 1, 1714; Capt. John Everett *d.* at Dedham, June 17, 1715.

Will proved July 7, 1715: "To my granddaughter, Hannah Crosbee Ten Pounds." His second child, Hannah Everett, *b.* 1670, *m.* Simon Crosby of Billerica, son of Simon and Rachel [Brackett] Crosby.

John³ Everett, *b.* at Dedham, June 9, 1676; *m.* first, June 3, 1699-1700, Mercy Browne, who *d.* at Dedham, Nov. 27, 1748, aged 70; *m.* second, Aug. 31, 1749, Mrs. Mary Bennett of Wrentham.

Mercy Brown was grand-dau. of Thomas and Bridget Brown of Concord. He had 200 acres of land in Sudbury, 300 acres at Worcester, house and land in Cambridge. He *d.* probably in 1690: will probated in January, 1690, mentions son Boaz. Boaz Brown, *b.* at Concord, Dec. 14, 1641; *m.* Nov. 8, 1664, Mary Winship, dau. of Edward Winship, of Cambridge, by wife Jane. They were the parents of Mercy Browne. Edward¹ Winship was proprietor in Cambridge 1635; sergeant 1643; deputy and town officer. He *d.* Dec. 2, 1688. Will prob. Oct. 1, 1689, mentions dau. Mary Brown.

John Everett was selectman at Dedham, 1724-32, nine years. His name appears on a petition to the General Court, 1729, for a new parish in the south part of the town. This parish, the second in the town, was established in 1630. John Everett was its first moderator. He was also the first deacon in the new church, and was appointed assessor. His will prob. April 2, 1751, mentions son Ebenezer Everett.

Ebenezer ⁴ Everett, *b.* at Dedham, Aug. 5, 1707; *m.* March 9, 1734, at North Andover, Mass., Joanna Stevens, dau. of Ebenezer and Sarah [Sprague] Stevens, *b.* Sept. 11, 1711, *d.* June 21, 1791.

Ebenezer Everett lived for several years at Methuen, Mass. He was dismissed from the First Church in Methuen to the Second Church in Dedham, March 22, 1742. He was chosen deacon of this Second Church, Nov. 30, 1760; selectman 1760–64. He *d.* June 19, 1778. His will prob. July 17, 1778, mentions son Ebenezer.

Ebenezer ⁵ Everett, *b.* at Dedham, Oct. 7, 1734; *m.* at Dedham, first, Dec. 16, 1756, Abigail Bacon, *b.* at Dedham, 1738; *d.* at Dedham, June 12, 1789.

Abigail Bacon was descended from Michael ¹ Bacon, one of the original proprietors of Dedham: "Tradition says he held the office of captain of a company of yeomanry in Suffolk County, England." Her father was Capt. William Bacon, who raised a company for the Crown Point expedition in the French and Indian War. He *m.* Nov. 17, 1736, Abigail Dean, of Dedham.

Capt. Everett *m.* second, March 22, 1791, at Dedham, Mrs. Abigail [Fisher] Kingsbury, *b.* March 8, 1736–7, *d.* June 14, 1809.

Ebenezer Everett lived in Dedham, where he was received into the Second Church, March 2, 1760. He was elected deacon July 13, 1778, and was town treasurer in 1780. He served in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. He was ensign, and marched on the alarm of the 19th of April, 1775, and served ten days. He was also at Dorchester Heights.

"Ebenezer Everett—Petition dated Dedham, March 21, 1780, signed by said Everett that he had been appointed Captain of 7th co., Col. William McIntosh's [McIntosh's] 1st Suffolk Co. regt., in May, 1776; that he had been frequently called upon to raise and fit men for the army, &c., but that owing to ill health he was no longer able to fulfill the duties of the office and asking that his resignation be

accepted; ordered in Council July 8, 1780, that the resignation be accepted." (*Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution*, p. 424.)

Capt. Ebenezer Everett *d.* at Dedham, Oct. 1, 1808.

Isaac ⁶ Everett, *b.* at Dedham, Dec. 21, 1757; *m.* May 8, 1786, Elizabeth Tower of "Tower Hill," Braintree.

*John*¹ *Tower* was *b.* at Hingham, England, *bap.* 1607: he was the son of Robert and Dorithie [Damon] Tower. The mother, Dorothy, was buried at Hingham, England, Nov. 10, 1629; the father, Robert, was buried in the same place, May 1, 1634. John Cushing of Hingham, in *New England*, made this record: "1637.—John Tower and Samuel Lincoln came from Old Hingham and settled in New Hingham" [Samuel Lincoln was the ancestor of Abraham Lincoln].

We do not know the reasons why John Tower left a comfortable home in England for the hardships of a life in the wilderness, probably for the same reasons which induced so many others to emigrate during the period between 1630 and 1640.

Among the parishes in England in sympathy with the Puritan movement was that of Hingham, where Robert Peck had been installed as rector a few years before John Tower was born, and under whose ministry John Tower had passed the whole period of his life up to the time of his emigration. Robert Peck had become so decided in expressing his opinions as to receive admonition from his superior, Bishop Wren. He was asked to reform his opinions. Later he came under the censure of Bishop Laud. He was then obliged to retract or leave the country, which he did in 1638, with his wife, two children, and two servants, settling in Hingham, New England, where he was ordained teacher of the church, Nov. 28, 1638. He returned to England with his family, October, 1641. Rev. Peter Hobart (*grad.* Magdalen Coll., England) came from Hingham, England, with his father Edmund, Sr., who settled in Hingham, New England, where the father was deputy. There was a brother, Josiah, who became a very prominent and useful citizen at Hingham. Rev. Peter² Hobart was minister at Hingham for forty-four years. [Rev. Peter Hobart was one of the writer's ancestors, as will appear later.] There were several families that came from their English home at Hingham and settled in New Hingham. It is said that many of these sold out their possessions at a great sacrifice. It does not appear that John Tower made any sacrifice. In those times it was not uncommon for young men without means to secure their passage as "servants" to some one who was able to pay the passage money. The ancestors of some of our now opulent people came into this country as servants.

John Tower seems to have had means sufficient to pay his passage and to establish himself after his arrival. He received several grants in land, and also land by purchase.

He was made freeman March 13, 1638-9. His house-lot was a grant of three acres, soon after his arrival, on Batchelor, now Main, Street. In 1645 he was one of seven men "to order the prudential affairs of the town." In conveyances he was called "Planter."

John Tower, when he settled at Hingham, was not among strangers. He had known many of them before leaving England, the Hobarts and Lincolns being among these. On Feb. 13, 1638-9, he m. at Charlestown, Mass., Margerett [born in England], dau. of Richard Ibrook: she had two sisters, one of whom became the wife of Capt. Josiah Hobart, and the other was the second wife of the brother, Rev. Peter Hobart. Margerett died at Hingham, May 15, 1700. John Tower d. at Hingham, Feb. 13, 1701-2, age 93.

John² Tower, bap. at Hingham, Dec. 13, 1639; m. at Hingham, May 14, 1669, Sarah Hardin, dau. of John of Weymouth, 1643. He removed after 1682 to Braintree. He was a farmer. He d. at Braintree, Aug. 30, 1693; his wid. d. Oct. 16, 1729.

Joseph³ Tower, b. Feb. 27, 1685-6; m., 1709, Ruth Thayer, b. at Braintree, July 17, 1689,

dau. of Nathaniel³ Thayer by w. Hannah Hayden; grand-dau. of Richard² Thayer by w. Dorothy Pray; great-grand-dau. of Richard¹ Thayer, settled in Braintree, freeman 1640. Nathaniel³ Thayer was a man of property and respectability. He names his uncle, Penn Townsend, judge of the Superior Court of Suffolk, executor of his will, dated May 15, 1703. He was the ancestor of Col. Sylvanus Thayer, "the father of West Point," who occupied the homestead of his grandfather until his death.

Ruth Thayer Tower d. at Braintree, March 28, 1752. Joseph Tower d. at Braintree, 1761. No will.

Joseph⁴ Tower, b. at Braintree, Jan. 10, 1725; m. three times: first, at Braintree, 1751, Sarah Adams, b. at Braintree, March 4, 1726,

dau. of Samuel⁴ Adams by w. Sarah Paine; grand-dau. Joseph³ Adams by w. Hannah Bass, dau. of John and Ruth [Alden] Bass. Ruth² Alden was dau. of John and Priscilla [Mullens] Alden, of the "Mayflower" [Mullens was one of the "merchant adventurers"]; gr.-grand-dau. Joseph² Adams by w. Abigail Baxter, son of Henry¹ Adams.

Capt. Joseph Tower lived in that part of Braintree afterwards incorporated as "Tower Hill," Randolph. He was a farmer. He was a soldier in the French and Indian Wars, and was over fifty years old when he marched as sergeant in Capt. Seth Turner's Company

on April 19, 1775. He was afterwards promoted to captain. (See *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution*, p. 894.) He d. at Randolph, Sept. 7, 1801; wife, Sarah Adams, d. 1756.

Elizabeth Tower, b. at Braintree, Jan. 15, 1756; m. May 8, 1786, Isaac^s Everett; she d. in Dedham, Oct. 16, 1842.

The life of Isaac Everett was one of hardship. At the age of eighteen he was in the fight on Lexington Green, and was wounded: "Isaac Everett, Dedham. Private, Capt. William Ellis's co., Col. Heath's regt., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775." (*Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution*, p. 421.) "Wounded at the Battle of Lexington, Isaac Everett of Dedham." (Hudson's *History of Lexington*, p. 212.) The following is a letter from Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D.:

"OCT. 23, 1893.

"Dear Cousin,—The Lexington grandfather was wounded. I have somewhere a copy of the charge of the Doctor who attended him. If I can find it, you shall see it.

"Yours always,

"E. E. HALE."

Isaac Everett continued with the army until the end of the war. He was at Dorchester Heights [service 4 days] when the British evacuated Boston. (*Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution*, p. 429.)

Afterwards he was a teamster with supplies for Washington's army, "journeying long distances, and enduring much suffering with fortitude."

The writer does not recall the name of any one of her ancestors whose life to her seems quite so pathetic. His life was caught in the grip of the Revolution. At eighteen he was a soldier, wounded at Lexington; and again one of those soldiers who made that tedious march and fortified Dorchester Heights; and then those long years in which he followed Washington's army with supplies, witnessing the suffering from sickness, the cold and lack of food, all of which he had an intimate acquaintance with, and was

a sharer in, and which consumed all the years of his young manhood; waiting for ten years to make the young girl to whom he had been betrothed, now grown beyond her first youth, his bride. Broken in health, but with courage facing the future, he had hardly begun to get hold of the realities of a home life with its joy and its comfort, when he died, "worn out," said his widow, at the age of 46, "from the suffering and exposure of the dreadful war." A beautiful grove in Dedham has for more than a hundred years been known as "Everett's Woods." It was his property when living.

Isaac Everett *d.* Nov. 12, 1801. Wid. Elizabeth, executrix.

In connection with the military service of Capt. Ebenezer Everett and his son Isaac Everett, the writer prints the following relating to Dedham:—

"A little after nine o'clock in the morning, there came a horseman down the Needham road to bring the Lexington alarm. The minute men were ready and knew just what to do. There are traditions still kept of the plough being left in the furrow, and the cart upon the highway, and the drivers mounting their horses and galloping for their muskets and accoutrements." (From *250th Anniversary of the Town of Dedham.*)

"In all, including the minute men and the militia, three hundred men under arms must have marched from Dedham on that historic day. Nor were these all. The gray-haired veterans of the French War, whose blood was stirred anew by the sights and sounds of war, resolved to follow their sons to the battle. Assembled on the Common before this meeting-house, they met Rev. Mr. Gorden, who had just come to Dedham; and he from the eastern porch offered prayer, and then they marched." (*Ibid.*, p. 78.)

"Well may we believe, as we have been told, that the town was left 'almost literally without a male inhabitant below the age of seventy and above the age of sixteen.'" (Haven's *Centennial Address*, p. 46.)

Joel ⁷ Everett, *b.* at Walpole, Mass., Feb. 22, 1789;

the only child born to Isaac and Elizabeth Everett;

m. in the Episcopal church at Dedham, Nov. 30, 1811, Miss Catherine Smith. No couple ever entered married life with seemingly fairer prospects. Isaac Everett moved back into Dedham soon after the birth of his son Joel. At twelve years old this father, Isaac Everett, had died. His mother, Elizabeth, was approaching middle life. It was considered the best thing among the family relatives to place Joel Everett in the home of Rev. Peter Thacher, a bachelor minister of the Clapboard Trees Church, Dedham. He was a scholar of repute, who in addition to his preaching had boarders, mostly young men from the Southern families, whom he prepared for college. It was not the school for young Everett.

Mr. Thacher had much contrition of spirit in later years that he had not been more faithful to this young boy whose people had been his parishioners.

After a few years he was for some time in the family of his Everett uncles, Rev. and Judge Oliver and Rev. and Judge Moses Everett, at Dorchester. The intimacy thus formed continued in both families until his death. He met with a terrible accident in the winter of 1820, which crippled him for life: he became a recluse, and never visited, excepting with a few of his Everett relatives. He was very distinguished in personal appearance, even after the accident, a gentleman of charming address, and a brilliant conversationalist.

The writer has always remembered her grandfather Everett with great distinctness. She was with him often during the first ten years of her life. She was a favorite grandchild, who received much instruction from him. His personality was strikingly like that of his cousin, the Hon. Edward Everett.

His wife Catherine [Smith] Everett *d.* in Dedham, Dec. 21, 1821, leaving three sons and two daughters. Joel Everett had a small property, which to the end of his life

was sufficient for all his physical needs. He built a house in Natick, Mass., where his daughter, Mrs. Rice, lived, which was burned without insurance. He built again on the same site on North Main Street, bounded on one side by Everett Street. In this house he died on the morning of Feb. 22, 1855, his 66th birthday. The funeral was in the church, the minister preaching from the text, "If a man die, shall he live again?" The burial was in Dell Park Cemetery.

Elizabeth ⁸ Everett, *b.* at Dedham, Mass., July 31, 1816; *m.* at Dedham, May 12, 1844, Almon ⁶ Hemenway Davis of Boston. Rev. Nathan Rice, who married Catherine Everett, a sister of Elizabeth, was the officiating clergyman. It was in the boarding-school of Marshall Rice, at Newton Centre, a brother of Nathan Rice, that Mr. Davis made the acquaintance of Elizabeth Everett.

It is difficult to write of one's mother. You are so closely associated with your mother that you have no perspective. She enters your first thoughts; in youth you cling to her as personal comforter; in age you know that no love ever endures that is quite so loving, unselfish, and patient. This is the good mother.

Elizabeth [Everett] Davis was of medium height; she had the complexion of her mother [this her father told her]; she had a very fair skin, with light brown hair and blue eyes [her father's eyes were called "hazel"]; the contour of her face was like her father; the same aquiline nose, the deep-set eye, the high rounded forehead, the firm-set lips; a speech that gave the impression of a beautiful, honorable character. Yes, she was like her father: she had all of his reticence with his geniality. Her father never spoke to her more than once or twice of her mother. She had but one memory of this mother, and that of the morning before she died, when, putting her hand on the little daughter's head, and gently stroking it, the mother said to her, "I am going far away, and after I am gone you must remember to be very good." Then there was the funeral,

with the long walk to the grave, and herself dressed all in black. She never forgot this one interview with her mother, which she interpreted to mean an injunction laid upon her to be faithful and devoted to the family; and such she proved herself to be. She adored her father.

My mother had large generosity. She was extremely kindly to the poor and suffering. In her last days she said, "I am glad I have never allowed any one to go away hungry from my door." And so she passed through life, performing kindly acts, a real lover of mankind. She was like her father, liberal in religious thought. One peculiarity she had above other women: she always held a youthful expression; no one ever thought of her as being old. She was clear in her thought until the end, holding no fear of death. She died in the home of her son, Edward Everett Davis, at Dehesa, San Diego County, Cal., on the 6th of December, 1904, wishing to go to her mother and father. At her funeral her grandson, Sumner Crosby, read by her request verses from which the following is one:—

"And so for me there is no sting to death,
And so the grave has lost its victory;
It is but crossing with abated breath,
And with set face, a strip of sea,
To find the loved ones waiting on the shore,
More beautiful, more precious than before."

"WASHINGTON, D.C.,

"SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 8, 1906.

"*My dear Cousin*,—I have just read in the *Transcript* the death of your dear mother, which has come as a great shock and surprise, for we did not know that she was ill. Do please write at once the particulars. I hope you will be able to say that she passed on without suffering. There is nothing to compare with the death of your mother. I was never anything but the boy, Edward, to my mother so long as she lived, and the same was true of your mother. You never grew up in her mind, you were always her child.

"Yours with affection and sympathy, in which Emily joins,
"E. E. HALE."

"THE LAST WORD.

"Fate takes the pen and with resistless hand
 Sets down man's sum of life,—so many days,
 So many journeys along destined ways,
 So many hopes wrecked on a foredoomed strand,
 So many griefs that none shall understand,
 And strivings none shall pity or shall praise.
 So many joys from brief and passionate blaze
 Trampled to blackness,—all foreknown, foreplanned.
 Yet man, not fate, decides life's final word;
 Still must he add what doubles all the rest
 Or make it nothing—still despairing write,
 'Woe is me unhappy!'—or, with courage stirred
 To an unfaltering flame, sum up each test,
 And set down calmly, 'I have fought the fight.'"

SMITH.

Rev. John¹ Smith, born at Brinspittie, Dorsetshire, England, about 1614; minister at Barnstable, Mass., 1643; juryman; deputy. Appointed to attend meetings of the Quakers and hear their defence; reported in their favor, and so displeased his brother-in-law, Governor Thomas Hinckley. Withdrew from communion with the church for conscientious reasons. In September, 1661, he led in organizing a church which the council would not approve. (MS. in Mass. Hist. Coll. quoted by Felt.)

In 1673 he was called to Sandwich, and was the minister in this settlement until 1689. He *d.* in 17—, [last two figures not deciphered]; *m.*, about 1643, Susanna, dau. of Samuel and Sarah Hinckley, who came in the *Hercules*, March, 1634.

Samuel Hinckley was in Barnstable in 1638; town officer; his son Thomas became governor of Plymouth Colony; will prob. March 4, 1663, names dau. Susanna Smith and son Thomas Hinckley.

Joseph ² Smith, *b.* Dec. 6, 1667, at Barnstable; *m.* April 29, 1689, Anne Fuller. "He was an important man in the county; selectman, town treasurer, and representative"; *d.* March 4, 1746.

Edward ¹ Fuller came with his wife in the *Mayflower*, and signed the compact. Res. Plymouth. Both he and the wife died in the winter of 1621, and their bodies were interred on Burial Hill.

Edward Fuller was of the Leyden Company who set sail on the *Speedwell*, and was afterward on the *Mayflower*, the *Speedwell* proving unseaworthy.

Mathew ² Fuller, *b.* in England, place and date of birth unknown. "He did not come to New England until after his father's death. Little is known of his early history, which is to be regretted, because we like to trace successive steps by which an orphan boy became eminent. Captain Mathew Fuller was one of the earliest physicians of Barnstable County." . . . (*Barnstable Families*, p. 376.)

In 1642 he is in Plymouth, and has a grant of land. In 1653 he was deputy from Barnstable to the Colony Court. June 20, 1654, he was appointed lieutenant under Captain Miles Standish of a company of fifty men, the quota of Plymouth Colony in the proposed expedition against the Dutch Colony of Manhattoes, now New York. Oct. 2, 1658, he was elected one of the council of war, and in 1671 its chairman and one of the magistrates of the colony. Dec. 17, 1673, he was appointed surgeon-general of the colony troops, and also of Massachusetts, if the colony approved. (Plymouth Colony Records.)

"Capt. Mathew Fuller was appointed to be surgeon-general of all the forces of the Colony." (Bodge's *King Philip's War*, p. 462.)

"In 1675 he was allowed 4 shillings a day for his services as Surgeon-General." (Colony Records.) He was the physician who attended Miles Standish in his last sickness.

Mathew Fuller *m.* Frances ——. The will of Dr. Fuller was probated Oct. 30, 1678; mentions second wife *Frances* and Anne, wid. of son Samuel.

Samuel ³ Fuller, no record of birth; *m.* Mary ——. He was a member of the Colony Committee in 1670, appointed to view the injury done to the Indians by the attack of the English and assign damages. He was a town officer, also a lieutenant in the Plymouth Colony forces, in King Philip's War, and was killed in the first battle of that dreadful war, at Rehoboth, March 25, 1675. His dau. Anne, *b.* 1669, *m.* April 29, 1689, Joseph ² Smith. (*Barnstable Families*, vol. i.)

Anne [Fuller] Smith *d.* July 2, 1722.

Rev. Thomas³ Smith, *b.* at Barnstable, Feb. 6, 1706; grad. Harv. Coll. 1725; ordained minister at Yarmouth, Mass., April 16, 1721; *m.* Aug. 29, 1734, Judith Miller.

“Rev. Thomas Smith was a man of note in his day, and sprang from an honored ancestry, while the family into which he married was of even more distinguished extraction.” (*New Eng. His. and Gen. Reg.*, vol. 31, p. 68.)

“After preaching in Yarmouth for twenty-five years, Mr. Smith’s religious views had so advanced and liberalized as to be no longer in accord with the church. Consequently he asked for his dismissal from the church, which was granted. The same year, 1754, he settled in Pembroke, Mass., where he remained until his death July 7, 1788.” He was spoken of as a fine scholar and “the most distinguished man who had ever been settled in the town.” (Rev. Morrill Allen, one of his late successors.)

Rev. John¹ Miller came to New England, 1634, with wife Lydia and son John; grad. Gaius Coll., Cambridge, A.B. 1627; included in Mather’s *Magnalia* in his “first classis”; was an elder in the Roxbury church, with Rev. John Eliot, who labored in converting the Indians and translated the Bible into the Indian language. Mr. Miller was an assistant from 1639 to 1641 to the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers at Rowley, Mass., and was also town clerk in this place. In 1641 he received and declined a call to become the minister at Woburn. In 1646 he was called to Yarmouth to succeed the “famous Marmaduke Mathews.” His wife Lydia *d.* in Boston, “at the home of Thomas Bumstead, Aug. 7, 1658.” (Boston Records.)

After the death of his wife he was settled in Groton, whither he seems to have gone with the first settlers. “A vote passed in Groton March 18, 1662–3, requested Rev. John Miller to continue with them, if he was moved to do so.” Land was granted to him in this same year. He *d.* in Groton, June 12, 1663, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Willard [son of Major Simon¹] who was ordained July 13, 1664. “Mr. Miller is said to have been a man of high literary attainments.”

John² Miller, *b.* in England, 1631–2; *m.* Dec. 24, 1659, Margerett Winslow, *b.* 1640, dau. of Josiah and Margerett [Bourne] Winslow and niece of Gov. Edward Winslow. (Josiah Winslow was *b.* in England, *bap.* Feb. 16, 1605[6], son of Edward Winslow, Esq., and Magdalen, his wife, of Droitwich, Worcestershire, Eng-

land. Josiah Winslow lived in Scituate, and afterwards in Marshfield, where he was town clerk in 1643 and many years after, also representative. "He was 'Assistant' to his brother, Gov. Edward Winslow." He *d.* in Marshfield, Dec. 1, 1674; his wid. Margerett *d.* in Marshfield, Oct., 1683; of their children whose marriages are recorded, Martha *m.* John, son of Gov. William Bradford, and Margerett *m.* John Miller.)

John Miller settled in Yarmouth, where he filled various offices of trust, and was frequently its representative to the General Court; *d.* at Yarmouth, June 10, 1711.

Josiah³ Miller, *b.* at Yarmouth, Oct. 27, 1679; *m.* Aug. 13, 1708, Mary Barker, *b.* April 14, 1674, dau. of Isaac and Judith [Prince] Barker. Her grandfather was Gov. Thomas Prince, who came in the *Fortune* to Plymouth, Nov., 1621. His first wife was Patience Brewster, dau. of Elder William Brewster, who *d.* 1634; *m.* second, April 1, 1635, Mary Collier, *she was the grandmother of Mary [Barker] Miller.* [Thomas Prince was chosen governor of Plymouth Colony 1633, and re-elected repeatedly.] Josiah Miller was a prominent man in the county. He *d.* in Yarmouth, April 15, 1729; his wid. Mary [Barker] Miller died in the home of her son-in-law, Rev. Thomas Smith, in Pembroke, Feb. 15, 1772, nearly 94 years old.

William Collier of Duxbury, immigrant. A merchant of London, one of the "Merchant Adventurers," came over before 1632 with four daughters.

*In 1632 petitioned General Court for incorporation of Duxbury as a town. In Jan., 1633-4, on board of assessors for the colony. "He became a leading man in the Pilgrim government." (The Mayflower and her Log, p. 372.) "In 1660 William Collier was the richest man in the Colony." (The Pilgrim Republic, p. 436.) Not only was he a man of substance, but also of great influence and position. In 1634 he was made assistant, serving in that capacity for twenty-eight years, in the period from 1634 to 1665. In 1643 he was one of the two commissioners sent from Plymouth to the United Colonies. In 1657 he presided over the General Court for two periods. "Collier was rigid, narrow and illiberal in his views; with three others he tried and convicted Howland for harboring a Quaker preacher and resisting an officer who tried to arrest the preacher; at another time he declared he would not remain in the General Court, if Cudworth, the Quaker's friend, was admitted." He *d.* in 1670. Children, all *b.* in England:*

1. Sarah, *m.*, 1634, Love Brewster.
2. Rebecca, *m.*, 1634, Job Cole.
3. MARY, *m.* [second wife], 1635, THOMAS PRINCE.
4. Elizabeth, *m.* Nov. 2, 1637, Constance Southworth.

Joseph⁴ Smith, b. at Yarmouth, Nov. 22, 1740; m. first Lucia Wadsworth, date of marriage and death unknown to writer. He m. second, Jan. 2, 1782, Bathsheba Torrey, dau. of William and Mary [Turner] Torrey.

Bathsheba Torrey was descended from Elder William Brewster and from Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham, in New England.

Ancestry of William and Mary [Turner] Torrey: Parents: Haviland Torrey m. Elizabeth Croade; Ezekiel Turner m. Bathsheba Stockbridge. Grandparents: William Torrey m. Deborah Green; John Croade m. Deborah Thomas; Major Amos Turner m. Mary Highland; Joseph Stockbridge m. Margerett Turner. Great-grand: William Torrey m. Jane Haviland; John Green m. Ann Almy; John Croade m. Elizabeth Price; Nathaniel Thomas m. Deborah Jacobs; John Turner m. *Mary Brewster*, dau. of Jonathan Brewster by W. Lucretia Oldham; gr.-dau. of Elder William Brewster (see *Elder William Brewster's Descendants*); Thomas Hiland m. Elizabeth —; Charles Stockbridge m. Abigail —; Joseph Turner m. *Bathsheba Hobart*, dau. of Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham, Mass. Great-great-grand: Philip Torrey m. Alice Richards; John Green m. Joan Tattersall; William Almy m. Audrey —; Nicholas Jacobs m. Mary —; Humphrey Turner m. Lydia [Gainor or Gower]; Jonathan Brewster m. Lucretia Oldham; John Stockbridge m. Ann —; Humphrey Turner m. Lydia [Gainor or Gower].

Rev. Peter Hobart by 2d wife.

William Brewster was educated at Cambridge, in Latin and Greek; private secretary to Davison [Secretary of State]; appointed charge of the port at Scrooby, England. The Pilgrims met at his house. He was a leader in the removal to Holland. He was Ruling Elder of the church at Delfshaven, Holland. "Elder Brewster was the chief figure of the departing Pilgrims gathered on the *Speedwell's* deck as she took her departure from Delfshaven." (*The Mayflower and her Log*, Azel Ames.)

Elder Brewster was a printer and publisher. "Had the Pilgrims gone to London to embark for America, many, if not most of them, would have been put in prison, especially William Brewster." (*The Story of the Pilgrim Fathers*, p. 196.)

Brewster with his family was transferred to the *Mayflower*

at Southampton. The ecclesiastical authority remained with him on the voyage to Plymouth. He signed the compact. He *d.* April 10, 1634; wife Mary *d.* 1627. Jonathan and Love Brewster were executors of their father's will.

Elder Brewster left a library of four hundred volumes, including sixty-two in Latin. Public records and journals give a full account of his life at Plymouth. Among them, that of Governor Bradford's is of the greatest interest.

Of the articles of furniture said to have been in the *Mayflower*, "it is altogether probable that what is known as Elder Brewster's chair came with him on that ship. There is even greater probability as to one of his books having his autograph." (*The Mayflower and her Log*, p. 214.)

There were four children born to Joseph Smith by his first marriage and nine children by the wife Bathsheba Torrey. Capt. Joseph Smith *d.* in Pembroke, Aug. 11, 1811; his wid. *d.* Jan. 25, 1844. She was much younger than her husband.

"Capt. Joseph Smith began in his youth to follow the sea, and steadily progressed until the troublous times of the Revolution. There is a full account of his bravery on the sloop *Republic*, when on Oct. 24, 1776, as second officer, he was instrumental in capturing for Washington's army the valuable cargo of the ship *Julius Cæsar*." (See *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution*, p. 478.)

At the close of the war he bought a farm in the west parish of Pembroke. This family has been prominent as sea captains, and several of them have lived to great age.

Catherine⁵ Smith, *b.* at Pembroke, May 24, 1787, dau. of Capt. Joseph Smith by wife Bathsheba Torrey; *m.* in Dedham, Mass., Nov. 30, 1811, Joel Everett.

"Mr. Joel Everett and Miss Catherine Smith." (Town Records.)

At the time of her marriage Miss Smith was living in the family of her uncle, John Dean, in Dedham. The marriage service was in the Episcopal church in that town. She has been described as "the most beautiful bride who ever entered the church." This is probably an over-statement.

Catherine [Smith] Everett was the mother of two daughters: (1) Elizabeth Everett; (2) Catherine Smith Everett, who married Rev. Nathan Rice; also four sons.

She was the grandmother of Mrs. William Sumner Crosby.

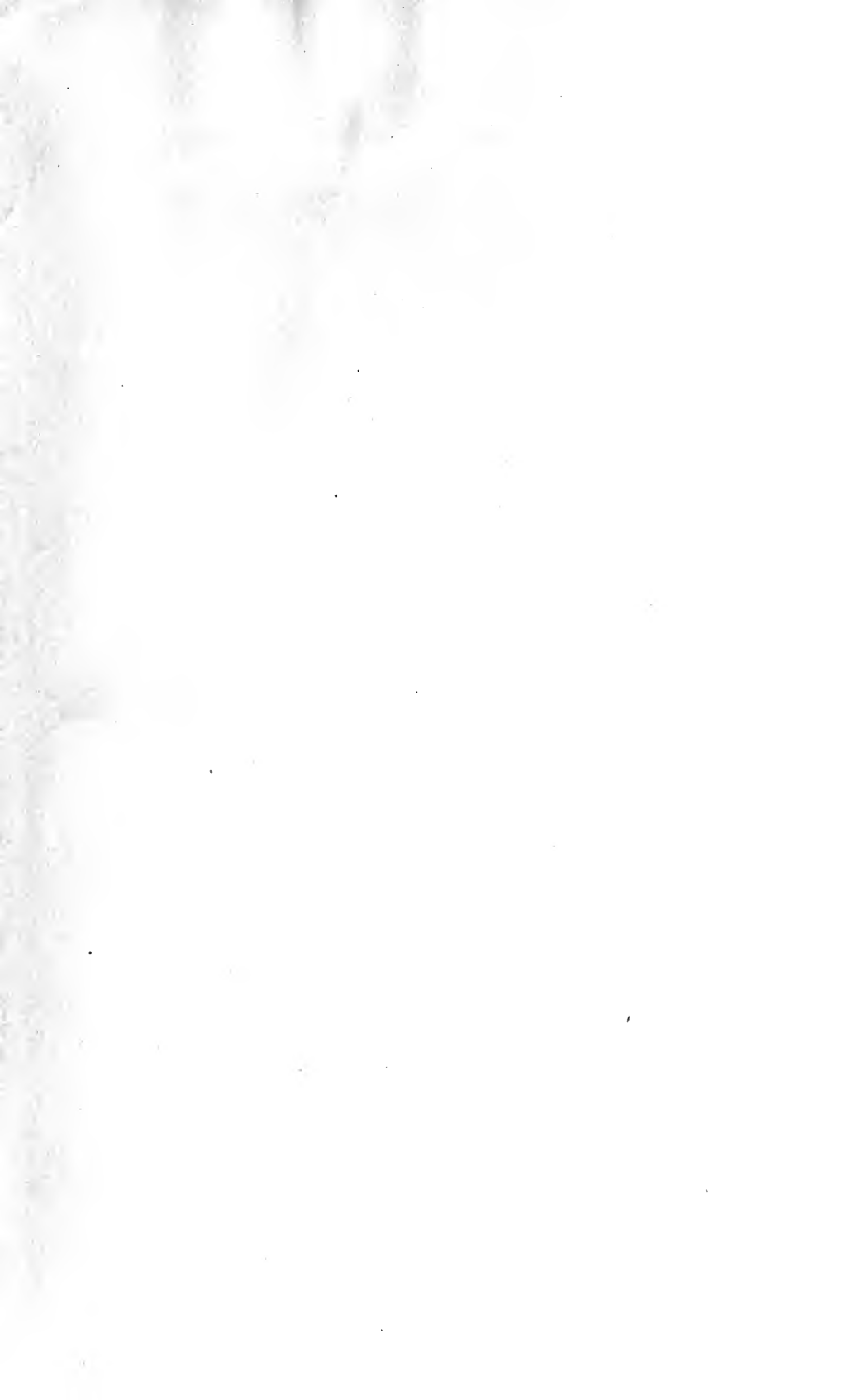
“O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
 Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
 A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
 He passes from life . . . [mortal life],
O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?”

The reader is to make the distinction between the Pilgrims and the Puritans. They were a separate body of people with different purposes and aims in coming to New England. The Pilgrims, in their compact, gave us that form of government, the first in the world, which recognized a people *with equal rights*. Later its principles were adopted into the Constitution of the United States.

From the compact: “by these presents solemnly and mutually in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine our selves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by *virtue hereof* to enacte, constitute, and frame such just and equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

“In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-Codd ye 11, of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our soveraigne lord, King James of England, France, & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie-fourth. An^o Dom. 1620.”

The following are the writer’s ancestors who signed the compact: *William Brewster, John Alden, William Mullens, William White, Edward Fuller.*



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