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REMINISCENCES  
OF THE FAMILY OF  
CAPTAIN JOHN FOWLE,  
OF  
WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.  
WITH  
Genealogical Notes of some of his Ancestors,  
Descendants and Family Connections.

"To the fair of every town  
And the Fowle of Watertown."

BOSTON :  
PRESS OF DAVID CLAPP & SON,  
115 High Street.  
1891.

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IN preparing this book, my object has been to put in printed form such of the incidents, worthy of note, in the lives of different members of the family of Captain JOHN FOWLE, of Watertown, Mass., his descendants and relatives, as otherwise might be forgotten; and also to give the genealogical connections, which have been traced with all the care and accuracy possible.

I have endeavored faithfully to collect the facts and describe the events of interest pertaining to the lives of some of the more distinguished, many of whom have held positions of high consideration in social and public life; avoiding, only, direct mention of persons now living, excepting to give the dates of their births and marriages.

To all who have aided me in the work, I beg to express my most hearty thanks.

GERTRUDE MONTAGUE GRAVES.

BOSTON, JULY 11, 1891.

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## FOWLE.

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Children of EDMUND <sup>1</sup> AND ABIGAIL (WHITNEY) FOWLE, of Watertown, Mass.	Children of CAPT. PHINEAS <sup>1</sup> AND ABIGAIL (DURANT) COOKE, of Newton, Mass.
<p>Abigail<sup>2</sup> Fowle, b. Nov. 11, 1745; m. April 29, 1767, Joshua Bowman of Cambridge.</p> <p>Edmund<sup>2</sup> Fowle, b. Dec. 21, or 31, 1747; m. 1st, Nov. 17, 1772, Mary Cooke,—2d, —, Huldah Curtis. He d. Sept. 23, 1821.</p> <p>Mary<sup>2</sup> Fowle, b. Nov. 21, 1749.</p> <p>Dorothy<sup>2</sup> Fowle, b. Jan. 27, 1752; m. Dec. 30, 1772, Jonathan Brewer.</p> <p>Ebenezer Smith<sup>2</sup> Fowle, b. March 25, 1754; m. May 10, 1781, Susanna Jackson.</p> <p><b>CAPT. JOHN<sup>2</sup> FOWLE</b>, b. Feb. 1, 1756; m. Jan. 8, 178—, Mary Cooke. He d. Dec. 31, 1823.</p> <p>Lucy<sup>2</sup> Fowle, b. Aug. 11, 1758; m. Aug. 27, 1785, John Meacham.</p> <p>Jeremiah<sup>2</sup> Fowle, b. Dec. 17, 1760; m. Dec. 16, 1783 or 1787, Polly Capen.</p> <p>Samuel<sup>2</sup> Fowle, b. Dec. 18, 1762; unm.; graduated at Harvard College.</p>	<p><b>MARY<sup>2</sup> COOKE</b>, b. May 18, 1759; m. Capt. John Fowle of Watertown.</p> <p>Daniel<sup>2</sup> Cooke, b. Sept. 13, 1761; d. in 1763.</p> <p>Artemas<sup>2</sup> Cooke, d. young.</p> <p>Ann (Nancy)<sup>2</sup> Cooke, b. May 8, 1764; m. Capt. Joseph Bliss of Massachusetts line, Revolutionary Army. He was from Haverhill, N. H. She d. March 24, 1830.</p> <p>Daniel<sup>2</sup> Cooke, b. May 18, 1766; m. 1st, March 1, 1793, Sarah Nutting,—2d, March 23, 1796, Dorothy Nutting. He d. Sept. 20, 1839.</p> <p>Abigail<sup>2</sup> Cooke, b. —; m. 1st, — Howard,—2d, John Leathe.</p> <p>Sarah<sup>2</sup> Cooke, b. —; m. Nov. 10, 1788, Stephen Swift. She d. —.</p> <p>Susanna<sup>2</sup> Cooke, b. about 1776; m. May 12, 1800, Dr. Walter Hunnewell. She d. Oct. 9, 1841.</p>

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CAPTAIN JOHN FOWLE, of the Revolutionary Army, was a man marked for his fine integrity, high principles, and honorable pride, "not only hating evil, but despising it." He was a man of few words, but when he spoke, every word carried weight.

Captain Fowle was the sixth child and second son of Edmund and Abigail (Whitney) Fowle, of Watertown, Mass., where he was born Feb. 1, 1756, and where he continued to reside throughout his life. He married, Jan. 8, 178—, Mary Cooke, of Newton, daughter of Captain Phineas and Abigail (Durant) Cooke. Both Captain Fowle and his wife were

extremely fine looking, and there is a tradition that they were the handsomest bride and groom ever married in the town.

They had eight children, and the daughters, three of them particularly, who inherited their beauty from both parents, would often attract much attention from passers by, as they were seated at the windows of their home in Watertown. Their father, to avoid this, would quietly steal outside the house and close the blinds!

One of the maxims which Captain Fowle taught his sons, so strange in these days, but not uncommon then, was "never to take the lie, decide it by sword or pistol." This may partially account for the fact that his youngest son Charles, who had entered the navy, fought a duel when he was only nineteen years old, which resulted in his death.

Captain Fowle was a merchant, doing business both at home and abroad, but as he expressed it himself, he was "fortunate by land and unfortunate by sea."

He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and one of its Standing Committee. He was Adjutant, Lieutenant, and Captain in Smith's third regiment, and Adjutant and Lieutenant in Wiggleworth's thirteenth regiment in 1777-8. In the following year, he was in Sullivan's Rhode Island Campaign. He was commissioned Captain in same regiment, June 20, 1779, and in Mellen's third regiment in 1783. He was selectman in Watertown from 1790-92, and again in 1820, and died in that town, Dec. 31, 1823.

Mrs. Fowle was possessed of a sweet and gracious manner, and had the happy faculty of asking a favor in such a way that it was a pleasure to grant it. She was very energetic and active, and was a very fine housekeeper, being extremely dainty in everything which she undertook. It is said that she was very fond of reading novels, but having the impression that her sedate husband would not approve of her taste, she would often hide her book when she heard him coming, much to the amusement of some of her younger relatives.



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CHARLOTTE, daughter of Capt. John and Mary (Cooke) Fowle, was the eldest of eight children.

She was born in Watertown, Mass., Nov. 7, 1782. This family possessed, to a remarkable degree, rare personal beauty.

It was in honor of Charlotte Fowle and her sisters, that Robert Treat Paine, the poet, offered the sentiment, "To the fair of every town and the Fowle of Watertown."

This afterward served as a toast, and became quite famous.

In several papers of the day, Charlotte Fowle, afterwards Mrs. Ben. Wiggin, is referred to as "the most beautiful woman then living in Boston."

Although possessed of extreme pride, she had the power of making herself agreeable to all classes of people, and said of herself that she was always able to learn something worth knowing from everyone with whom she came in contact. Indeed, her desire to improve both herself and her friends was one of her strongest characteristics. She was always industrious, never allowing herself, nor those around her, to be idle. She had much sound practical judgment, and worldly wisdom.

Amusing incidents are still told in regard to her good taste, which quality was keenly developed in her. She was so susceptible to beautiful things, that the reverse was really distressing to her, and an unbecoming costume, worn by friend or stranger, annoyed her extremely. Upon one or two occasions, her delicate taste is said to have been so outraged by the combination of colors worn by her fellow travellers, people whom she had never seen before, that she summoned her kindest manner, and gave them valuable hints in regard to improving their dress, and this was said to have been done with so much tact that no ill feeling was caused.

She married, Jan. 26, 1804, Mr. Benjamin Wiggin. He was long a member of the well-known firm of B. & T. Wiggin, which did business in both this country and England, between the years 1810 and 1825. The two brothers of this firm lived in London for many years, Mr. Benjamin Wiggin taking up his residence in that city in 1810, and remaining there until 1845, with the exception of the period from 1821 to 1826, when he occupied one of the stone houses, built by David Hineckley, which still stands near the corner of Somerset and Beacon Sts., Boston. The other house in this block was afterwards occupied by the Somerset Club. While in London, at 33 Upper Harley St., and later at 28 Park Crescent, Mr. Wiggin entertained with much elegance. In this he was most effectively aided by his wife.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin were possessed of much wealth, they always had the reputation of being extremely cautious, and prudent, in its expenditure; this fact gave rise to somewhat unjust criticism, for they were most generous in many ways. Thus, having no children of their own, they interested themselves in the children of others, first in Mrs. Wiggin's younger sisters, whom they received under their own roof with kind hospitality, and after they were married, in several of Mrs. Wiggin's nephews and nieces, to whom they were equally kind, and to whom they offered the same hospitality. Upon their return to Boston, in 1845, they purchased the house 5 Pemberton Square, where they lived very quietly, owing to Mr. Wiggin's failing health. He died May 9, 1849, at the age of 77.

Mr. Wiggin left the greater part of his large estate to his brother's numerous children, having previously settled upon his wife a handsome fortune. Mrs. Wiggin went to Paris, a short time after her husband's death, where she resided during the remainder of her life. She died April 27, 1853. She left her sister, Mme. de La Valette, her valuable diamonds, in addition to a large share of her other property. Among their paintings was one of the Capuchin Chapel, in Rome, which was very

fine, and which brought the price of ten thousand dollars when it was afterwards sold.

The portrait, from which the accompanying picture of Mrs. Wiggin was copied, was painted by Sully.

Mr. Benjamin Wiggin was born in Hopkinton, N. H., Oct. 30, 1772. He was the eldest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Clement) Wiggin. His father, "well known as Squire," was a Justice of the Peace, and though not rich, was the wealthiest man in the town. Mr. Benj. Wiggin and his younger brother Timothy, upon reaching maturity, took their father's business, and carried it on successfully for two years. At the end of that time, they found that it really required but one of them to manage it, and agreed to continue their partnership, with this change, that Mr. Timothy Wiggin should go to Boston and begin business there. In 1810, the latter was joined by his brother Benjamin, and their partnership was very successfully continued, both at home and abroad, until 1825, in which year Mr. Benjamin Wiggin retired from business.

HARRIET, second daughter of Capt. John and Mary (Cooke) Fowle, was born Sept. 10, 1784. She was sent to boarding school at the age of seven, and early acquired a passionate fondness for books, which taste grew with advancing years. This family all possessed fine minds, but Harriet may have been called the most intellectual among them. As she matured, she became an intelligent and even brilliant conversationalist. She had an excitable temperament, and was not merely agreeable, but fascinating when she chose to be. She had much worldly ambition, and was rather imperious in her manner at times, having a large share of the family pride, but she scorned sham, and was contemptuous of anything savoring of pretence. She was the soul of honor, and possessed a singularly honest mental "make up." With her strong will power, she had certain other qualities which made her a very pronounced character. Her likes and dislikes were most intense. She was fond of art, and was remarkably successful in the cultivation of flowers. Once, when asked by a niece, the secret of this success, she laughingly replied, "My dear, I talk to them." She was the last one of the sisters to marry, and she met her future husband, Mr. William Smith, for the first time, while visiting her sister, Mrs. Britton, in Orford, N. H. Mr. Smith was then a law student in Mr. Britton's office. An incident is recalled of Mr. Smith when he used to visit his fiancée on her return to her home in Watertown. He would often take her to drive in a carriage in which the horses were harnessed tandem, a thing almost unheard of in those days, and which naturally caused much excitement in the village.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived in Hanover, N. H., for several years. They had four children: William, Henry, Maria, and Adeline.



The following are extracts taken from letters written by Mrs. Smith to her sister Mrs. Wiggin, during the residence of the former in Hanover. A letter dated from there October, 1820, says, "Am glad to hear Mr. Wiggin has purchased a house in Boston, and you cannot imagine how I long to see your elegant establishment." Then referring to her sister Mrs. Charles Smith, she says, "Never did I know a person so lovely, so amiable, as Eliza." Another letter dated June 20, 1824, says, "Thanks for congratulation on birth of Adeline. . . . Henry is a very good boy indeed, but as full of mischief as he can be." May 10, 1829 . . . . "All three children are at school under the care of Mr. Smith's sister. . . . Adeline is a sweet child. . . . We have fitted up the cottage here." In another letter Mrs. Smith says, in referring to her little daughter Adeline, "I cannot be grateful enough to my God, for being the mother of such a child. She is now six years old. Her eyes, I think, look like yours, and she is very pretty. . . . Henry goes to the same school. He is, I think, rather a chivalrous character. He is fond of his books, and wishes very much to have a library of his own. I have promised him as a reward, that I would give him Washington Irving's *Life of Columbus*, which he likes very much. Henry resembles our family, or rather he looks as our father did."

Jan. 29, 1832.—"My darling little daughter kisses your miniature, which hangs over the mantle in our parlor, and talks to it, and arranges flowers before it. It is an object of the dearest and sweetest interest to us all." The loss of this child in the seventh year of her age, was a lifelong grief to her mother. . . . "Am delighted with the character of our new sister Paulina, for it agrees with my own. John is indeed fortunate to have such a wife, and Paulina assuredly not less so. Where else would she find so devoted and kind a husband!"

Mr. and Mrs. Smith moved to Lowell from Hanover, and a letter dated from there Aug. 6, 1834, says, "My dear boys are now at school, about ten miles from us. They probably may both fit for college by the autumn of next year. They are somewhat ambitious, and seem de-

terminated to succeed. Their instructors think they have minds deserving of culture, and that they may fill places of usefulness with credit to themselves and their friends."

In a letter dated from Hampton Beach, where Mrs. Smith had gone for a little visit, she writes of her fondness for her native State. "Old Massachusetts forever! The bread, water, fire, earth, sea, fish, and human things, all, all are better there, than just across the dividing line!"

She took great pride in her talented son Henry, and "her eyes would sparkle with strange fire, and the color mount to her cheeks, as she tossed her head, remembering her ancestry, and would say Henry is all Fowle. All Durant she might have said, had she known one tittle of the ancestral story." She lived to see Wellesley College rise in his mind, if not to see it take tangible form.

As Mrs. Smith grew older, she still retained her youthful feelings, and it was a great delight to her to gather young people around her. She entered into their good times as heartily as any among them. She moved to Boston several years before her death, which occurred March 2, 1868. Her husband died Oct. 19 of the previous year.

MARIA, third child of Capt. John and Mary (Cooke) Fowle, was born December 14, 1787. From her earliest childhood she showed the most loveable and amiable traits of character, and was as devoted to her family in her parents' home, as she was, in later years, to those under her own roof. Being of an extremely retiring disposition, it was not to the outside world that her virtues shone most conspicuously, but rather to those who knew her intimately. In her later years she sometimes recalled with pride her parents' assurance that it was upon her, more than upon any of their other children, that they most depended and relied in the practical every-day duties of life. She was possessed of very good mental ability, extreme refinement, and shared largely in the beauty for which the family was noted. She was educated at Mrs. Rawson's then famous school in Newton, Mass.; and a silver medal, now in possession of one of her grand-daughters, attests to the excellence of her painting. After leaving school she resided for some time with her oldest sister, Mrs. Benjamin Wiggin, in Boston,

She married, in her twenty-first year, Abiathar George Britton, a talented New Hampshire lawyer, whom she had met for the first time while visiting her aunt, Mrs. Bliss, in Haverhill, N. H. Mr. Britton was a contemporary and personal friend of Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Jeremiah Mason, Judge Livermore, Mr. Joseph Bell, and other prominent men of the day.

Mrs. Britton was an invalid for many years, yet was always serene and uncomplaining, and accomplished more by her perseverance and industry than most people in robust health. She was kind to all, both high and low, and beloved by all. Generous to a fault, she constantly denied herself for the good of others. Although so amiable and gentle, she had much strength of character, and where a matter of principle was involved, was as firm as the solid rock.

No greater contrast could be presented in the lives of different daughters in the same family, than between her life and those of her oldest and youngest sisters, Charlotte and Adeline,—the two latter moving in the brightest and best of London and Paris society, while the former passed the greater part of her days in a retired New Hampshire village, with but few congenial friends around her. Yet in her remote home, and under circumstances which made it almost impossible not to lapse into carelessness, she never allowed herself to abate in the least, as far as it lay in her power, the most punctilious observances of the most refined society, nor allowed, for one moment, the kindly amenities of life to be forgotten. Graced with the most delicate sensibilities, she was always the well born, well bred, gentlewoman. Mr. and Mrs. Britton had seven children, two sons and five daughters. Frances, the youngest, afterwards Mrs. Graves, was not born until two years after the marriage of the eldest daughter, and so it came to pass that the mother, and father, and their seven children, were never together for an hour in their lives, excepting upon one occasion when a meeting was planned at the house of the eldest daughter, Charlotte Greenleaf, who resided, at that time, in Temple Street, Boston.

Mr. Britton was born in Westmoreland, N. H., April 9, 1776. He was six feet tall, and was said to resemble Henry Clay. He was a lawyer, a man of sterling integrity, fine mind, and wonderful memory. He had great conversational powers, and was extremely popular among his brother lawyers; and, during the sessions held in the shire towns, was the life of the court, amusing his companions by witty anecdote and song. For many years he represented Orford, New Hampshire, in both branches of the Legislature, and was also elected a member of the Assembly to change the Constitution of the State.

Several times during his life, Mr. Britton dreamed that certain

events were happening at the exact time when they actually did occur. The most notable of these instances was the burning of Moscow. The dream made such an impression upon his mind that he spoke of it to several people the following morning. This was before the days of telegraphs, but in the course of time intelligence was received on this side of the water that Moscow was burned, and it proved to have taken place at the very time of Mr. Britton's dream.

He died in Boston, December 14, 1853.

LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN FOWLE, fourth child, and eldest son, of Capt. John and Mary Cooke Fowle, was born in Watertown, Mass., Nov. 3, 1789. Like his father, he was interested in military affairs, and entered the service at an early age.

In the war of 1812, he served in the New York frontier, being commissioned April 9th of same year, 2nd Lieutenant in the 9th Infantry, U. S. A.

The 16th April of the year following, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant, and the 10th June, 1814, Captain of the same company.

"He was trained, in Buffalo, with Scott's Brigade, that splendid corps whose influence was so potent in all the brilliant achievements of the Campaign, and won the laudatory resolutions of our National Legislature at the Peace of 1815." He took part, with this Brigade, in the Niagara Campaign, and was wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane, notwithstanding which, he continued at the head of his company until the close of the action. This battle, known sometimes as that of "Bridgewater," and also as that of "Niagara," was fought at great disadvantage to the Americans, so that their signal victory was the more remarkable, as they only numbered, including reinforcements, about twenty-six hundred men, while the enemy, led by General Rial, numbered, in the aggregate, not less than forty-five hundred.

May 17, 1815, Lieut. Fowle was transferred to the 5th Infantry, and the 10th June, 1824, he was brevetted Major for ten years of faithful service in one grade. During the winter of 1830, Major Fowle became acquainted with Miss Paulina Cazenove of Alexandria, Va. She came to Boston to act as brides-maid, at her brother Charles Cazenove's wedding, and passed the greater part of the season in that city. When about to return to her home, Major Fowle begged permission to visit



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her there. After a time, Major Fowle and Miss Cazenove became engaged, and were married May 26, 1831.

Their wedding journey to Europe, in those days of sailing vessels, was quite a different affair from a trip at the present time. They were forty-eight days going over, and fifty-six days returning, seventeen of which were spent in beating out of the English Channel.

Mr. and Mrs. Fowle had three children: Pauline Adeline, Anne Eliza, and John Charles, the two latter dying in childhood.

Major Fowle served several years on the N. W. Frontier. In 1832, he was stationed at Sault Ste. Marie, where the well known Rev. Jeremiah Porter was doing a noble work. In those days there were no regular chaplains in the army. When ordered to Fort Dearborn in 1833, Major Fowle invited Mr. Porter to accompany his command. The following extracts from a letter written by Mrs. Fowle, dated Fort Dearborn, Chicago, May 25, 1833, are of great interest as giving a picture of the Chicago of that time, and as making mention of Mr. Porter.

“The situation of Chicago is very pretty, being immediately on the lake. Back of it, stretching further than the eye can see, is an extensive prairie, where there are the greatest number of beautiful wild flowers. Mr. Porter, our Presbyterian minister, came with us. From several circumstances he had reason to think that the field for usefulness at St. Marie’s was closed for the present, and being very anxious to keep him with us, if possible, we requested him to come with us to Chicago. The people here are mostly an illiterate drunken set, who have not had the benefit of religious privileges, and do not know how to appreciate them, but my husband, Capt. Wilcox and Mr. Jameson, are endeavoring to get up a subscription in order to keep him here, as we hope his influence may be blessed, in this place, as it was at the St. Marie’s, and that he may be the means, under God, of improving the state of society here, for surely nothing is so calculated to do it as religion. I am very desirous that he should remain, as I cannot bear the idea of being without religious wor-

ship; and there is none excepting when an old Methodist gentleman occasionally preaches in the school house at the Point, which is the name they give the village." From this small beginning, in which Major Fowle was actively instrumental, was founded the first church in Chicago.

March 4, 1833, Major Fowle was transferred to the 3rd Infantry, and the same year was ordered to West Point as Instructor of Tactics, and Commandant of the Corps of Cadets. Here he remained nearly five years, winning love and respect in this position, as he had done in all others. The 25th December, 1837, he was commissioned Lieut. Colonel in the 6th Infantry.

In 1838, the death of his superior officer, Thompson, sent him to Florida, to join the army in the Seminole Indian Wars. After leaving his family in Alexandria, Va., he hastened to take command of his regiment, going via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in that day the only route. The unfortunate steamer in which he embarked at Cincinnati, was the "Moselle," a fine new boat, and her Captain wishing to show her speed, as they passed that city, overtaxed her capacity, which resulted in an explosion of her boilers. This disaster, which occurred April 25, 1838, was one of the most terrible of the time, and through it, Col. Fowle's valuable life, as well as many others, were sacrificed. His body was not recovered until the 13th of the May following, when it was found near Madison, a hundred miles below Cincinnati, where it was buried with all the honors of war." Finally he was laid to rest in the Cazenove lot at Alexandria, Va. In his trunk was an unfinished letter to be mailed at Louisville to his beloved wife, which seemed as tender a farewell as if he had been forewarned of his death. Among his papers left in Virginia, was the following statement, dated "Alexandria, April 16, 1838. Lieutenant Colonel John Fowle is not in debt to any one person, one cent." Signed, John Fowle. To quote the New York American, "From his entrance into military life, to the close of his earthly career, Col. Fowle was conspicuous for the diligent, faithful and efficient per-

formance of his official duties, for his unsullied honor, and the spotless purity of his life."

Lieut. Colonel Fowle was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was admitted in 1824, on the death of his father, Capt. John Fowle, who was one of the original members.

#### NOTE.

##### FAMILY OF DE CAZENOVE.

PAULINA CAZENOVE, wife of Lt. Col. Fowle, was named for her grandfather, Paul de Cazenove of Geneva, Switzerland. Her father, Antoine Charles de Cazenove, was educated at the famous military school of Colmar. His class afterwards became the Swiss Body Guard of Louis XVI., and was cut to pieces while defending that unfortunate king. Antoine Charles escaped the fate of his comrades only through the fortunate circumstance, that, having a great distaste for military life, he had persuaded his father to allow him to leave his class, just before graduating, and enter the banking house of the de Cazenoves in London. At the end of three years sojourn in that city, he returned to Geneva to visit his parents, and while there the Jacobin Revolution broke out. The Jacobins seized all the aristocrats of Geneva, among others Paul de Cazenove and his two sons, and confined them in a large grainery outside the walls of the city. They surrounded this building with a guard, and placed cannon, pointing inward, at the entrance. The populace, meanwhile, determined to take matters into their own hands, storm the grainery, overpower the guards, and massacre the aristocrats "en masse." A fierce encounter ensued, but the guards were at last victorious, thus saving the prisoners from a bloody and violent death. Fortunately for the de Cazenoves, their reputation for goodness helped them, even in the dark hours of the Revolution. Jean Antoine, and his younger brother, Antoine Charles, were the first brought to trial. They were acquitted, because the Jacobins themselves said "these Messieurs de Cazenove have done us no harm, beside which they have been away from Geneva much of the time." Upon their release they went immediately to prison to see their father, who advised them to flee at once, before it was discovered that the aristocrats of Geneva had organized a military company to suppress the Jacobins, and that the elder son, who had not been away from Geneva with his brother, was its captain. They separated, agreeing to stop at certain inns "en route" for Holland, and communicating with each other by writing on the backs of the pewter plates used in these inns. Upon reaching Holland, they sailed for America, and came to Philadelphia. This was about the year 1794, and the younger brother was only twenty-one years of age.

It was in Philadelphia that they met the Misses Hogan of Baltimore, whom they afterwards married. These sisters were of old Irish and Scotch-Irish descent, and were educated far beyond the custom of the times. Antoine Charles de Cazenove, who married Ann Hogan, always intended to return to Geneva to live, and thought so much

of the privileges of being one of its citizens, birthrights that some of his ancestors had enjoyed since 1472, that he went through all the formalities of the laws of that city, so that his children were all born citizens of Geneva. Antoine Charles de Cazenove was one of the directors of the United States Bank, and consul for several places in Europe. He was very intimate with Hon. Albert Gallatin, and in company with him, established the first glass works in this country, in Uniontown, Penn.; and later, the first flouring mills west of the Alleghanies. The original John Jacob Astor wished him to become his partner in his great fur venture, and to settle in New York, but for some unknown reason, he declined, and subsequently settled in Alexandria, D. C. His father, before the Revolution, was extremely wealthy, and was so well known in Geneva, that when one of the brothers of George IV., probably the Duke of York, went there, he brought a letter of introduction to Paul de Cazenove, who gave a grand fête in his honor, at his beautiful place "Mont Brillant." Voltaire lived very near them, and was a frequent guest at their house. He admired the beautiful Mme. Paul de Cazenove very much, and once when visiting them, presented her with a pretty little statuette of himself, as a token of his friendship.

The records of the de Cazenoves are preserved among those of the French nobility in the Imperial Library in Paris, and show the family to have been in France nearly a thousand years. They originated in Spain, and the name was Casa Nova. The Cazenove chateau, the remains of which still exist in the south of France, has been in ruins since the twelfth century. They have had numerous titles, and have the right to the marquis's coronet over their coat of arms. Two of the family were Cardinals, and during the reign of Louis XI. one of the family married a Montmorenci, La Val. One branch became Huguenot, and at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, they left their titles, but took their property, and moved to Geneva, where they allied themselves with families who had ruled that city from the time of Calvin. The towns of Cazenovia and Geneva, in New York, were named in honor of a cousin of Mrs. Fowle.





CHARLES, sixth child of Captain John and Mary (Cooke) Fowle, was born Feb. 7, 1793. He entered the navy not long before the war of 1812, and was stationed at New London.

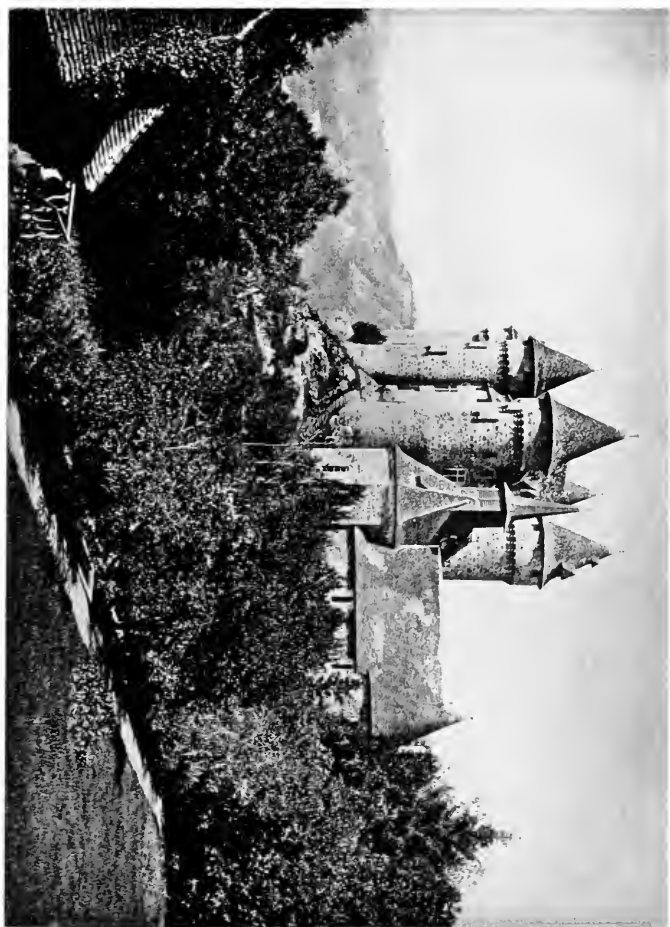
A British ship was in port at the time, and one of her officers, a noted bully, took advantage of the strained relations existing between the two countries, to pick a quarrel with midshipman Fowle, and challenged him. A duel followed, in which the younger man was severely wounded, but not killed. Word was immediately sent Capt. Fowle of his son's condition, and he at once hastened to him, and was rejoiced to find the lad apparently recovering from his wound. After a brief visit, Capt. Fowle returned to his home with a light heart, thinking that his son was out of danger. Mrs. Fowle, in after years, would often speak of her anxiety upon the memorable night when she sat waiting, hour after hour, listening for the horn to blow, announcing the arrival of the stage, which was to bring her husband, with either good or bad tidings of their boy. He did bring the good tidings, but soon after a relapse followed which resulted in the death of this brave young midshipman. He was only nineteen, and already had given promise of more than ordinary ability. He was very handsome, and a great favorite with his superior officers as well as those of his own rank, and they unanimously exonerated him from all blame in this unfortunate affair. They proved their respect for him by uniting in raising a monument to his memory, which now stands in an old cemetery in Groton, Conn., opposite New London.

ELIZA, seventh child of Capt. John and Mary (Cooke) Fowle, was born in Watertown, Mass., July 24, 1795. She, and her sister Adeline, four years her junior, were the youngest of the family, and the strongest possible attachment and sympathy existed between them. Their devotion to each other began as little children, and continued throughout their lives.

An anecdote is told of Eliza when she was a little girl, which, perhaps, illustrates one of the marked traits of her character. Mrs. Miller, a friend of the family, whose brother, Eliza afterwards married, was very fond of her, and would often invite her to Boston to make them little visits, frequently going for her in their own fine carriage. Upon a certain occasion, at the end of one of these visits, Capt. Fowle went for his daughter himself, in his old chaise. On the way home, the child began crying bitterly, and her father tried to comfort her and learn what was the trouble. She finally sobbed, "I like—Pa—Miller's callage—the—best!"

Her girlhood was very short, as she married in 1811, when she was only sixteen. Her husband, Capt. Charles Smith, was a man much older than herself, whom she had always known, and whom she had been in the habit of calling uncle. The greater part of their married life was passed in Boston; their first residence was in Joy Street, afterwards in High Street, and they finally removed to Mt. Vernon Street, where they passed the remainder of their days. Meanwhile, numerous trips to Europe enabled Mrs. Smith to make long visits to her beloved sister Adeline; thus their intimacy continued, notwithstanding the fact that their homes were on different sides of the Atlantic. Mrs. Smith was the tallest of the five sisters, and although not strictly beautiful, had an







extremely lovely face and winning smile. Reference is made to her personal appearance in an article written for the Boston Post, Oct. 26, 1889, in which the writer, in describing some prominent women of the Boston of fifty years ago, says, "To walk well, in those days, was considered a high art, to which more attention was paid in the schools than is dreamed of in the present time. If Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis commanded admiration for her stateliness, Mrs. Charles Smith attracted no less attention for her fine carriage, for she was noted for her grace in walking. She was said to be the only woman who could wear the long shawl with elegance. She had a way of adjusting it over the arms, so that her mode of wearing an ugly garment made it look really handsome." She was a very charming and amiable character, and was much beloved by a large circle of friends. Many still live who recall her winning manners and kindly acts. She always had a word of charity for others' faults, her harshest term for disagreeable people being that "they were a little odd." Mr. and Mrs. Smith had four children. Their oldest daughter, Charlotte, married a Frenchman, M. Souchart, a cousin of M. Rouher, the famous minister of finance, and afterwards premier of Napoleon III. M. Souchart was French consul in Germany for some time, and, after his marriage, was transferred to Boston at his own request, where he and his wife lived until their return to France about the year 1867. They then retired to their fine old Chateau de Vals, upon the Dordogne, where his widow continues to reside. They had one child Eugène, who died when he was about nine years old.



ADELINE, eighth and youngest child of Capt. John and Mary (Cooke) Fowle, was born Feb. 13, 1799. Very little is known of her early childhood, which was passed in her quiet home in Watertown, Mass. When her sister, Mrs. Wiggin, moved to Philadelphia, Adeline accompanied her, and attended school in that city.

In 1810 Mrs. Wiggin again changed her residence, Mr. Wiggin's business calling him to London, and in 1815 the younger sister joined them there, and made their home her own. It was in London that Mr. Samuel Welles, afterwards the popular and wealthy American banker of Paris, met Miss Fowle, and attracted by her wonderful beauty and charmed by her rare intelligence, sought and won her hand in marriage. This event transpired in the year 1816, the ceremony being performed at the American Legation in Paris, as Miss Fowle and Mr. Welles both desired to be married by a fellow countryman and within American precincts.<sup>1</sup>

Although, at the time of their marriage, Mr. Welles's Paris business had been established but a twelvemonth, yet about fifteen years later, he was known as the only prominent American banker in Paris. He had large and extensive dealings with the United States, and was con-

<sup>1</sup> Charles Cazenove, a lad of fourteen years, whose sister, Miss Pauline Cazenove, afterwards married a brother of Miss Fowle, was visiting Mr. Gallatin, the American minister to France, at the time, and was present at the wedding. He was so impressed by the beauty of the bride and the disparity of age between her and Mr. Welles, that he expressed the opinion that it would be much wiser for her to wait until he was old enough to marry her. Charles Cazenove was then "en route" for his grandfather's home, in Geneva, where he was being sent for his education. He afterwards married Miss Sarah Greenleaf, of Boston, and his widow built one of the first houses erected in Arlington Street, in that city, where she resided during the remainder of her life.





ected with all the first banking houses in Europe. "He was universally esteemed and trusted, and his honorable enterprise and integrity had gradually resulted in wealth, which enabled him to indulge without stint in that benevolence for which thousands had come to be his debtors. Much more was expected of a foreign banker in those days, than now, and the attentions so freely claimed by his friends and patrons he as freely bestowed with the cordial fulness of a kindly nature. His popularity was great, and so widely extended were his connections and influence, that few of his countrymen when abroad failed to find their way to his rooms, while he had entertained, in his own home, nearly every travelled American of note. Numbers yet live to recall, with a certain vividness, the genial and sumptuous hospitality which he was wont to dispense at his mansion on the Place St. George, or at his chateau at Sureenne, near Paris. He was ably seconded by his wife, who was a hostess of peculiar beauty, tact, culture, and refinement. Her dinners and balls were the envied resort, not only of the fashionable Americans residing in Paris at that epoch, but also of all those who were most distinguished in the literary, artistic, and social world of the French capital."<sup>1</sup>

Mrs. Welles returned to her native land in 1833, and remained in this country for about a year. This visit to America was the only one she made during her long residence abroad, as the terrible suffering which she incurred, while crossing the ocean, endangered her life. This visit was quite an event in her experience, as she had felt, for many years, a strong desire to see her relatives. It was while in this country that her

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Welles was the second son of Mr. Samuel Welles, a merchant of Boston. He was born in Natick, Mass., April 22, 1778, and died at Sureenne, France, Aug. 30, 1841, leaving his widow and son possessed of a very large fortune. It was his father's family which gave the name to the town of Wellesley. His father was the first child of Samuel Welles, of Boston. His grandfather of same name, also of Boston, was the third child of (Capt.) Samuel Welles of Glastenbury. This Capt. Samuel was the first child of Samuel Welles of Wethersfield, who in turn was the fifth child of Gov. Thomas Welles of Hartford, Conn.

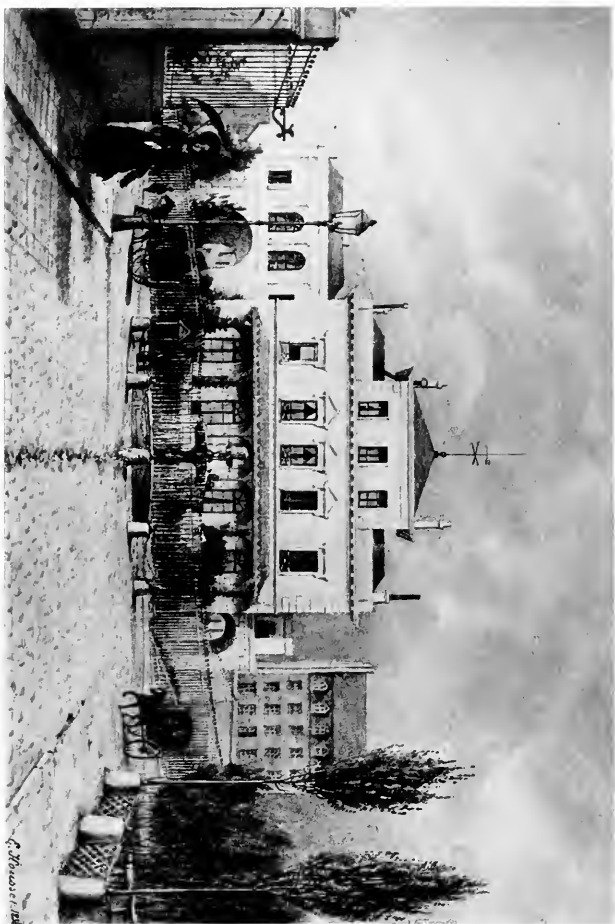
son was born, March 22, 1834, in Summer Street, Boston ; and the birth of this child seemed to be the one thing that was needed to complete her happiness.

In 1826, Mr. H. Hollis Hunnewell, of Boston, a favorite cousin of Mrs. Welles, entered the business house of her husband, and at the same time was received in their home as a member of the family. Of this period in his life, Mr. Hunnewell writes to one of her nieces: "I have been led of late to recall to mind some few events connected with my early life, and the happy days I passed under your aunt's friendly roof in a foreign land, where I then expected to reside all my life time. I suppose it can be truly said of her, that she was, in many respects, one of the most remarkable American women of her day. Her great beauty, which is one of the things I have never forgotten, and her numerous accomplishments, are so well known and recognized, both in this country and in Europe, that it is hardly necessary for me to speak of them here to you. She possessed a most amiable and affectionate disposition, and no one could be more sympathetic and devotedly attached to her friends than she.

"From the moment I entered her house as a young lad, she was interested in my welfare, and soon became, as it were, a second mother to me, so that it was no easy matter for me to decide to separate from her, and return to this country, when business considerations finally compelled me to do so.

"These most happy relations continued between us, without a moment's interruption, to the last days of her life, as you will see by a perusal of a few of her letters which I send you. You will notice, in one of them, how sweetly and tenderly she alludes to her youthful days, though she had been absent from this country for many years, and was moving in a circle composed of the most distinguished personages in Paris, at a moment when the third empire of France was at the height of its greatest success, yet she did not forget her native place, nor her dear relatives."







In one of her letters to Mr. Hunnewell, dated at Surenne, Oct. 21, 1841, she says, "When I wrote to your father to send you out to me, that I would do all I could to promote your welfare, the thought was stimulated by the remembrance of your mother's affection for me as a little girl."

Mr. Hunnewell continues, "She was most sensitive in her nature, and perhaps easily excited when things went wrong, but it was soon over, and easily forgotten. She was never, I think, very strong, and her whole life was one of constant excitement and activity. Three revolutions in Europe, and our civil war, passed over her head, which, with the many anxieties connected with them, wore upon her rather delicate constitution, and, very possibly, somewhat shortened her life."

At the close of the year 1842, Mrs. Welles married Charles Jean Marie Felix, Marquis de La Valette. "This, without doubt, was the occasion of some surprise and much solicitude to many of her friends, but, in making this choice, Mrs. Welles displayed her usual discernment, for while others beheld in the Marquis only a brilliant man of fashion, she recognized in him those commanding traits which raised him to the highest posts in the State."

In regard to this marriage Mr. Hunnewell writes: "Although I was not in Paris, at that time, excepting for a short period, thus having but little opportunity for personal observation, it is a great satisfaction and comfort to me, that I have the best of reasons for believing this second marriage was an unusually happy one, and that she never regretted the choice she made, in spite of all the predictions to the contrary of many of her best friends.

"That the Marquis was a most charming man, and admirably calculated to make her happy, is beyond question. He had the most pleasant and courteous manners, with talents which enabled him to attain a high rank among the most distinguished and eminent diplomatists of his day." He was born Nov. 25, 1806, at Senlis, and entered the Diplomatic Corps at an early age. He afterwards became Secretary of Embassy at Stockholm, from 1837 to 1841.

Soon after his marriage with Mrs. Welles, in 1842, he was sent by King Louis Philippe, as Consul General, to Alexandria, Egypt.

After the revolution of 1848, the Marquis attached himself to the fortunes of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and in February of 1851, the Emperor sent him as Ambassador to Constantinople, to which post he went, accompanied by his wife.

On his return to France, in 1853, he was made Senator. Mme. de La Valette refers to the fact in a letter written to her cousin dated at Plombières, July 18, 1853. "I don't remember whether I have written you since F—— was named Sénateur; at all events you will have seen it in the papers. F—— had an interview with the Emperor the day before we left Paris; he thanked him, and said he was perfectly satisfied and wished for nothing more. . . . . He is only obliged to be in Paris three or four months in the year, and the rest of the time we can be in the country, or where we like." In the Autumn of this year she writes: "We are all together in Paris now, but on Friday, F. and S. go off to shoot grouse in Scotland, and my two sisters and I will perhaps, during this time, go down to Cavaleric. The end of next month, we go to Are, and the Princesse Mathilde is coming down to pass a week with us, and later the Prince Napoleon is coming down to shoot. You will see an account of all the Fêtes for the Queen of England, at which we assist. On Monday, we were invited to the Spectacle at St Cloud, which contains a hundred and fifty persons. After the spectacle, the Empress presented us to Queen Victoria, and the Emperor presented us to Prince Albert. The Emperor sent us a box for the representation of the grand Opera. It was the most magnificent sight I ever beheld, and when, at the close, the whole Corps d'Opera came forward, and sang "God save the Queen," it was splendid beyond description. Tomorrow I take C. to the Hotel de Ville, and on Saturday we have a ball at Versailles. . . . . A friend offered three hundred francs for two tickets for the Opera, last evening, and could not obtain them."

The Following December she writes from Chateau d'Arc, en Barrois Haute Maine.

"I never saw so much snow on the ground as at this moment. We had a magnificent "Chasse" with this snow on Saturday, and killed a wolf and three wild boar. I never saw a more beautiful sight. The forest covered with snow, the twenty guards and the gentlemen hunters, the Piqueur on Felix's black mare, and I on my white donkey. The dogs and the wood-cutters, which they took to beat the woods, and the silence at the attack, all combined to make it most interesting."

APRIL 25, 1854.

. . . . . "Do you know that I have my fears that the American Government will not have the good sense to keep a strict neutrality in this Oriental Question. I find several very clever Englishmen who fear it as much as I."

VICHY—LES BAINS, July 24, 1855.

. . . . . "Felix will adopt S—— as soon as he is fifty years old, and S—— now adds his step-father's name to his." . . . . . I am here with all my old friends, Ernest André and his wife [who have now twenty millions of fortune]; Fustado, and his wife (who have at least twelve millions of fortune); Mr. and Mrs. Paul Garat; Mr. and Mrs. Dolfus and daughter; Ernest Le Roy, and I cannot tell you how many more."

CAVALERIE, Sep. 29th, 1857.

*My dear H——.*

. . . . . "The horses which you bought for the Emperor arrived in a bad state; the passage was rough, and they were terribly bruised and

<sup>1</sup> It was only after a second effort, and a lapse of six years, that the Marquis succeeded in securing a decree which authorized him to carry out his intention of adopting his step-son. This decree was given Nov. 14, 1864, and was a decision of much importance under certain aspects, as it settled a question, till then doubtful, as to the right of a French citizen to adopt a person of foreign birth.

only now are getting sound. The Marquis went out to St. Cloud, a fortnight ago, to see and try them. They went like the wind, and he was frightened at their speed. The Emperor has been absent ever since they arrived, which is very fortunate, for they now have had time to improve, and he will be able to enjoy them. . . . . The Marquis is with the Flahaults at Lord Willoughby's. I don't expect him until the twentieth of next month. He passed a week at Francis Baring's, who has the best shooting in England. . . . . - The affairs of India interest one and all, for the horrors committed there are not of this epoch. What the result will be no one can foresee. All the papers are busy with the interviews of the Emperors. What will come out of this, also, we cannot tell. S—— will soon be attaché payé, and is soon to accompany M. de Morny to St. Petersburg, but this is a great secret. . . . . We had the Grand Vizier, the Turkish Ambassador, the Princesse Mathilde, the Swedish Minister, M. de Flahault. Duc de Morny, the Belgian Minister, and the President of the Senate, and others, to dinner last Friday. It went off very well, and my rooms had great success."

The Marquis returned to Constantinople in May of the year 1860, but resigned his office there, in August of the following year, to become Minister Plenipotentiary at the Papal Court. On this mission, also, he was accompanied by his wife.

Although Mme. de La Valette took such active interest in the diplomatic life of her husband, and the politics of her adopted country, she never forgot her native land, nor lost an opportunity to serve it, when the occasion presented itself. She took great interest in America's Civil War, and no doubt rendered the North much service in helping to prevent a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the French government. In many of her letters, reference is made to conversations, upon this subject, with different members of the Cabinet, most of whom, greatly through the intriguing of Mason and Slidell, were inclined to favor the South. The sympathies of the Emperor, and particularly of







the Empress, were also inclined in this same direction, but M. Thouvenal, minister of foreign affairs, was always very friendly to the North. He was an intimate friend of the Marquis, and through him, and Mme. de La Valette, he was enabled to obtain a more just appreciation of the true state of affairs upon this side of the water. Mme. de La Valette was kept well informed upon these matters by her cousin, Mr. Hunnewell, and she thus writes in regard to one of his letters.

PARIS, Nov. 15th, 1861.

*My dear H—.*

The last steamer brought me your good and clever letter relative to American affairs at the present moment, and so highly was I satisfied with your appreciation, and views, that I have communicated this said letter to several persons. First to F— who took it at once to read to Bertheuy, that he might communicate its contents to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, to-day, he had it translated for M. Rouher, the Minister of Commerce. The latter, who is certainly the most clever minister of the day, is furious against America, and if listened to, would make war to-morrow with that country, but he will not succeed in having his opinions supported, for the Foreign Minister, M. de Thouvenal, says that he never will put his name to an act which will be against America, as long as he is in power.

“You may feel quiet about either England or France interfering for the present; if there is any feeling of the kind, you may be sure I shall find it out, and will let you know it in time.”

This same letter of Mr. Hunnewell's was afterwards shown to the Emperor, and this, combined with other influences, all worked together for good, in favor of the North.

The following year Mme. de La Valette wrote:

PARIS, Oct. 9th, 1862.

. . . . . "We dined with the Emperor, on Monday, and he spoke to me of America, for I sat at his left hand, and he expressed his deep regret for what is taking place there. You can say in the papers, if you choose, that you know from a sure source that the Emperor of the French has none but friendly feelings for the States of America.

For the present, we are absorbed in Polish affairs, and the Russians are giving us as much trouble as the South does you."

Mme. de La Valette, with all her other accomplishments was a very clever business woman, and although she had so many demands, in other directions, upon her time and thoughts, she kept herself well informed upon these matters, also, and many of her letters show her rare insight into these subjects.

During the financial difficulties of 1837, the Banking House of Welles & Co. were very much embarrassed, and it was said that the prompt action of Mme. Welles, afterwards Mme. de La Valette, saved it from failure. She went, herself, to the bank of France, and by representing the true state of affairs, secured a loan which tided them over their difficulties.

Jan. 29th, 1863.

. . . . . "You have no idea, dear H——, how high Felix stands here, nor how honorable and clever he is considered. On Monday, we went to one of the little balls of the Empress, and her majesty talked an hour with Felix, to the great astonishment of one and all. It was quite amusing to the lookers on. The Empress wished Felix not to speak at the Senate, and exercised her influence, and let people see it. Felix told her he regretted not having a concession to make to her, but that he had determined beforehand, not to speak, unless he was called upon to defend himself."

PARIS, Feb. 13, 1863.

*To her Cousin —.*

"This, as you know, is my birth-day, and I am now an old lady, but thank God, my health is very good, much better than it was last year. S—— went out early this morning, and brought me an immense and beautiful bouquet of violets de Parme. F—— and I walked around to see the Princesse Mathilde, who had come to see me while I was out. She also gave me a bouquet of violets, which had just come in from St. Gratian. F—— and S—— each gave me a medallion containing their miniatures, the most perfect likenesses I ever beheld. One medallion was surrounded by rubies and diamonds, the other by emeralds and diamonds."

Mme. de La Valette's son, the Count Welles de La Valette, married Aug 11, 1863, Marie Sophie Léonie, daughter of M. Rouher, the "Achilles of the French Cabinet, and the most gifted orator of the Empire."<sup>1</sup> She thus refers to the event :

PARIS, Aug. 12, 1863.

"The marriage of my dear S—— took place yesterday morning at nine o'clock at the Mairie, and the two religious marriages immediately followed at the Senate; Monseigneur Coquereau for the Catholic, and M. Coquerel for the Protestant. The witnesses were M. Billault, Minister of State, Duke de Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif, Thouvenal, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. André. Three Grand Cordon de la Légion d'Honneur, and the two fathers, Grand Cordon. The family, and a few of the friends of S——, were present. After the ceremony the bride and her époux went away in our gala coupé, and all followed to M. Rouher's, where a wedding breakfast was prepared. S—— and L—— have gone to Boulogne for two or three days, and

<sup>1</sup> The title of Marquis was conferred upon the Count Welles de La Valette upon his step-father's death in 1881.

from there will go to the Isle of Wight. They have had many presents, and among them many jewels." . . . . . "Do for heaven's sake come to some understanding with the South. . . . . I would like to send some money to ——, but not one sou to her lazy son! Adieu, dear H——; may God bless you and yours, is the constant prayer of your ever devoted cousin."

PALAIS DE COMPIÈGNE, Dec. 10, 1863.

. . . . . "We have been staying here since Sunday, and on Tuesday I received yours of the 23d Nov. . . . and now, dear cousin, a few words upon the life we lead here, which, although an imperial event, is as independent as in any chateau. Our apartment is on the first floor, and includes ante-room and two bed rooms, communicating with each other. There is also a large cabinet with all appurtenances requisite, separated from the corridor by a passage, with "portmanteaux" in which to hang dresses. The corridor runs the whole length of this wing of the chateau. The rooms are hung with gray and lilac chintz; the furniture, including chairs, are covered with the same, and all are comfortable. In the morning, every one takes tea or coffee or whatever they like in their room, and at a little before twelve we all unite in the drawing room, the ladies attired in fancy dresses, with short petticoats and boots, ready for a promenade. At twelve o'clock, the emperor and empress appear, and everyone rises at their entrance. They speak a few words to one or two, then the Emperor offers his arm to the Princesse Mathilde, the Empress to some ambassador, and then pass into the dining room, where we are generally ninety to one hundred persons. The Emperor sits opposite to the Empress, and the Princesse Mathilde on the right hand of the Emperor. This morning I was told by the prefect of the Palais, to take the left of the Emperor. Yesterday, at dinner, I was told to take the left of Lord Cowley, the English ambassador, who was on the left of the Empress. We are not more than an hour

Monsieur le Marquis,

Par ordre de l'Empereur  
j'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir que  
vous êtes invité ainsi que Madame  
la Marquise de Lavalette à passer  
dix jours au Palais de Compiègne  
du 6 au 18 Décembre.

Les voitures de la Cour vous  
attendront au Débarcadère le 6, à  
l'arrivée à Compiègne du train  
partant de Paris à 2 heures pour  
vous conduire au Palais.

Agreez Monsieur le Marquis  
l'assurance de ma haute considération

Le Premier Chambellan

Raisachy

le Marquis de Lavalette



and a quarter at breakfast, after which we all return to the salon, in the same manner, two by two. About an hour later, we put on our hats ready for a drive, and the carriages, most of them with four and six horses, and all with postillions, with the 'linée' of the Emperor, are drawn up in front of the chateau. Those who know each other drive together. When all are ready, with Piqueux 'en avant,' we set off for a 'promenade' in the forest, or to visit something in the environs. We return at half-past four or five, and retire to our rooms. The Empress sometimes invites you to take tea with her in her private salon, otherwise you take tea in your own room. At half-past seven, you return to the drawing room, dressed as for a great ball, with diamonds or pearls, rubies or emeralds. Some ladies wear a new dress every day, also new coiffure, but the least number for ten days is five. There are two of the best Paris coiffeuses here, and you send for them as you would in the city. At a few minutes before eight o'clock, the Emperor and Empress come into the room, the Emperor having the Prince Imperial by the hand. He walks around and speaks to their guests, as does the Empress. Afterwards the same ceremony is observed for going in and coming out from dinner. That meal finished, there is conversation with one and the other. The dancing begins in the first salon, an hour or so after the coffee, and those who choose can then retire into another salon. In a third, there is a whist table, where Lord Cowley, the Marquis, and two others, play until about half-past eleven or twelve o'clock. The Emperor and Empress join the ball and dance the Boulinque. This the Emperor does for exercise before going to bed. You cannot fancy anyone more gentlemanly, more simple, and yet more of a prince, than he; quiet, calm, and although not handsome, has the most amiable and sweet smile. The Empress, lovely and gay, dresses to perfection, and is most affable and amiable. The little prince is a beautiful child, and resembles her. They say he is very clever, and idolizes his father, whose face illumines when he looks upon his son.

"You will see from all this, my dear cousin, that I have not much time to write. Will you please therefore send this leaf to my sister E——. The Marquis has gone to Paris, but I expect him back for dinner. He will have seen my son and his wife. It seems an age since I left them, notwithstanding all our pleasure."

. . . . . "We are to have the actors of the French Theatre on Saturday, to play a piece for the first time. The theatre is next the drawing room, and is very pretty. And now, adieu, dear H——. May God bless you and yours, and although in the palace of the Kings of France, my heart like my affection is, if possible, more vivid and devoted to you, your old and ever attached cousin, Adeline."

Mme. de La Valette, speaking of her husband about this time, said, "He has succeeded beyond his expectations, and is naturally pleased by it, for like all men, he enjoys power. The Emperor shows him great confidence, and evidently likes him. He wished to retire in January, but the Emperor begged him to remain, and M. Rouher said it would be impossible for him to remain, if F—— went out."

From 1865–1867, the Marquis was Minister of the Interior, and the tact and moderation which he showed in the use of his power, at this time, was indeed worthy of note.

In November of the year 1867, he became a member of the Conseil Privé, and the following year, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Of this Mme. de La Valette writes, "Félix, as I have already told you, goes down to Compiègne on the 7th. There his position will be arranged, and he will take Foreign Affairs. It makes me miserable, when I think of it, notwithstanding the public, 'en masse,' call him there; but I cannot advise him against it, as my life is so uncertain. If I should go, and he remain, without a serious occupation, I do not know what would become of him."

A letter dated at Paris, June 3, 1868, again refers to the extremely



delicate state of her health, and speaking of her long residence abroad, she says, "Although I have lived here the greater part of my life, I have, at times, a longing to go and die where my boy was born, and where I have relatives."

In 1870 the Marquis was sent as Ambassador to the Court of St. James, when the height of his ambition was reached; but this honor came too late for his wife to enjoy it, she having died previously while they were residing in the hôtel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, March 21, 1869.

In addition to these afore-named offices, which the Marquis held, he was promoted Grand Officier of the Légion d'Honneur in 1853, Grand Croix in 1861, and received the Prussian order of the Black Eagle in 1866.

"This most successful political career of her husband naturally gratified Mme. de La Valette extremely, and that she contributed to it largely by her rare business qualifications and gracious presence, there can be no doubt."

Her husband, alluding to his overwhelming grief at her decease, thus pays a loving tribute to her memory. "I have indeed lost a companion, so tender, so devoted, so good, and so wise, that I cannot bear to think of what the future will be without her."

It can be truly said of her, "None knew her but to love her."

The Marquis died May 4, 1881.

<sup>1</sup> The Marquis de La Valette throughout his public life invariably used his influence in the cause of peace. He always had a great deal of influence with the Emperor, but naturally he could speak more freely on political matters with the Empress. At one time before the Franco-Prussian war, when the Marquis and Empress were conversing together on the possibility of war being declared, the hush which followed the entrance of the Emperor into the room, made him inquire what was the subject of conversation. This gave the Marquis an opportunity to give him his own views on the subject, which were contrary to the Emperor's. After the disasters of the war, he acknowledged to de La Valette that it would have been far better if he had followed his advice.

The father of the Marquis, M. Jean L. A. de Valette, was the Récéveur Générale at Grenoble when Napoleon I. landed at St. Raphaël. Napoleon was, at that time, without money and without army, and the Récéveur made over the contents of the treasury into his hands. This transaction was the beginning of his success.

REBECCA BOYLSTON FOWLE was the second child of Edmund, by his second wife, Huldah (Curtis) Fowle, and was a niece of Captain John Fowle. She was born in Watertown, Mass., Oct. 27, 1786, and her middle name, Boylston, was given her for Miss Boylston, who married Moses Gill, afterwards governor of Massachusetts. Miss Fowle was a frequent guest under their hospitable roof, which stood, in those days, on the present site of the Parker House, in School Street, Boston.

The Gills entertained a great deal, and Miss Fowle enjoyed her visits with them so much, that there is a tradition in her family, that as a girl, she used to keep her trunk in readiness to visit them whenever an opportunity presented itself. A close intimacy existed, always, between herself and her cousin, Harriet Fowle, afterwards Mrs. William Smith. She was about thirteen years old when Gen. Washington died, and she marched, upon that occasion, with her school mates, through the streets of Watertown, each child wearing a mourning badge on the shoulder.

Rebecca Fowle married, November 7, 1810, Joseph Putnam Bradlee, who was born May 17, 1783, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Bradlee was a merchant in that city, and resided after his marriage in Franklin Place, where he and Mrs. Bradlee entertained their friends with generous hospitality.

Mr. Bradlee died Feb. 19, 1838, but his family continued to live in Franklin Place for about twenty years longer, until the progress of business made the location for a home undesirable, and they were at last obliged to leave the house which had been the birth-place of all but one of the seven children. They then moved to 17 Ashburton Place, which has since been the family residence.





Mrs. Bradlee is described, by those who knew her well, as bright and cheerful in disposition, never allowing herself nor those around her to become despondent. She was generous, true and loyal to every trust, and remarkably self-reliant throughout her long life of active usefulness.

She died, Dec. 1, 1871.

Mr. Bradlee was actively interested in public affairs, and many prominent men in Boston, knowing his good judgment in such matters, were always ready to aid him in charities and works of public benefit. He was one of the original members of the Horticultural Society, which was instrumental in buying Mt. Auburn, at first called "Sweet Auburn." At the time it was planned, there was no ornamental cemetery, deserving of notice, in the United States.

Mr. Bradlee was chosen one of a committee of twenty, of whom Samuel Appleton, Edward Everett, Abbott Lawrence, Joseph Story and Daniel Webster, were members, "to report on a general plan of proceeding" and to raise the requisite money to purchase land for this object.

In a short time, three quarters of the amount was obtained, and the remainder was procured, chiefly, through the exertions of Mr. Bradlee.

JOSIAH PUTNAM BRADLEE, born in Boston, Mass., June 10, 1817, was the fifth child of Joseph Putnam and Rebecca (Fowle) Bradlee. His mother was a daughter of Edmund and niece of Captain John Fowle. He was educated in the private schools of Boston, and also had his first business employment in that city with Joseph Baker & Son, a South American house on Central wharf.

Later he became treasurer of the Ballardvale Woolen Mills, near Andover, Mass. As this company did not succeed under the then-existing management, it was re-organized, Mr. Bradlee continuing to be its treasurer. In this position he not only saved his own interest from loss, but the interest of other stockholders as well, and eventually took the property into his own hands, and paid all indebtedness for the company.

In the management of this property, he always made the interests of the operatives his own, and strikes were unknown among them. He established, for their benefit, evening schools, also fitted and repaired the several churches of different denominations in the village, and in 1878 gave a public library containing about seventeen hundred volumes, for the free use of the men and their families. The fabric manufactured at Ballardvale has a wide reputation, and became the source of a large income to Mr. Bradlee.

In politics he was prominent as a whig, being chairman of the State Central Committee.

In early life Mr. Bradlee was commander of the New England Guards, and he would often review the men in front of his father's house in Franklin Place, as they stopped to procure the banner which the com-

pany kept there. When Mr. Bradlee resigned his position, he was presented by them with a handsome service of silver.

During our Civil War, he was devoted to the interests of the Union, although physically unable to take the field. His strictly public work for Boston was in its City Councils, and as director of its Public Institutions, of which he assumed partial care in 1861, remaining in this position for sixteen years, ten of which acting as its president.

In that time, Mr. Bradlee was chiefly instrumental in re-organizing the system of conducting these institutions, and he did it on humanitarian and business principles. These were considered so good, that they were continued even after his death.

“He was the first who succeeded in making the House of Correction self-supporting, at the same time making it a correctional, not a strictly penal institution.” He also made improvements in the care and treatment of the insane.

One of the greatest disappointments of his life was the non-support of the City Council for the establishment of the city’s hospital for the insane at Winthrop Head. He was a member of the Common Council from 1847 to 1849, and again from 1858 to 1860, acting for the two latter years as its president.

He was always very much interested in humanitarian and charitable works, and all through his life gave liberally to such objects. By his generosity over one hundred youths were placed on the life list of the Young Men’s Christian Union, and at his death, which occurred Feb. 2, 1887, the greater part of his large fortune he left to charitable institutions.

Mr. Bradlee’s grandfather, Josiah Bradlee, married Hannah Putnam, a niece of the general of the same name. She went to see her uncle at Bunker Hill at the time they were preparing for battle in Charlestown, and when it was time for her to leave, General Putnam called a young man from the ranks to escort her in safety past the lines, and it is reasonable to suppose that his care extended beyond the lines, as he afterwards married her.

## DURANT.

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CAPT. PHINEAS<sup>1</sup> COOKE married, March 1, 1757,  
**ABIGAIL DURANT**, daughter of Dr. Edward<sup>1</sup> Durant, of Newton, Mass.

Their children were :

Mary<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Capt. John Fowle of Watertown, Mass.

Daniel<sup>2</sup> Cooke, died young.

Artemas<sup>2</sup> Cooke, died young.

Ann (Nancy)<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Capt. Joseph Bliss of Haverhill, N. H.

Daniel<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married 1st, Sarah Nutting,—2d, Dorothy Nutting.

Abigail<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married 1st, — Howard,—2d, John Leathe.

Sarah<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Stephen Swift, of Corinth, N. H.

Susanna<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Dr. Walter Hunnewell, of Watertown, Mass.

The two earliest settlers of the name of Durant, in America, who are known to have descendants now living, were John Durant, settled in Billerica, Mass., in 1659, and George Durant, settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1663.

It was from George Durant, that Mrs. Capt. John Fowle, Mrs. Dr. Walter Hunnewell, Mrs. Swift, and Mrs. Bliss, were descended. George Durant apparently came from Maldon, County Essex, England, where his ancestors settled about 1570, being Huguenot refugees from France.

He had one son, Edward,<sup>2</sup> born June 2, 1661, according to some records. This son moved from Middletown, and settled in Boston, July 9, 1694, and bought the Inn "At the Sign of the Lamb," with a considerable tract of land running back to Mason Street, which was then



the line of the Common. This is now the site of the Adams House on Washington Street. In 1732 Edward<sup>3</sup> Durant, who was born March 2, 1694-5, and was the fourth child of Edward, and grandson of George Durant, bought thirty-one acres of land in Newton, for eighteen hundred pounds. This property included nearly the whole of Nonantum Hill,<sup>1</sup> and the site recently chosen for the monument commemorating Rev. John Elliot's preaching to the Indians. On the summit he built a substantial house, which is still standing on Waverly Avenue, near corner of Kenrick Avenue. He also owned several pieces of property in Boston, among others the land on the corner of Washington and Winter Streets, now assessed as the most valuable in Boston. He married at the first church in that city, in the year 1715, Judith Waldo, "sister of the Waldo who gave the name and strain to Ralph Waldo Emerson." He died in Newton, Oct. 4, 1740. His son, Dr. Edward<sup>4</sup> Durant, graduated from Harvard College in 1735, and married Anne Jackson.

Three generations of the name of Durant occupied the pew in the "Old South" Church, which bears the family name in the plan of 1730, a copy of which is preserved with other relics in the old building.

Abigail,<sup>5</sup> daughter of Dr. Edward<sup>4</sup> Durant, was born in Newton, about 1740, and she married, March 1, 175-, Capt. Phineas Cooke.

A widely prevalent tradition has it that she was a large and very handsome woman, having beautiful eyes which were very keen and piercing. She had bright and versatile capacity, and was extremely ambitious. She passed the latter years of her life with her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Hunnewell, of Watertown, Mass., where she died about the year 1830.

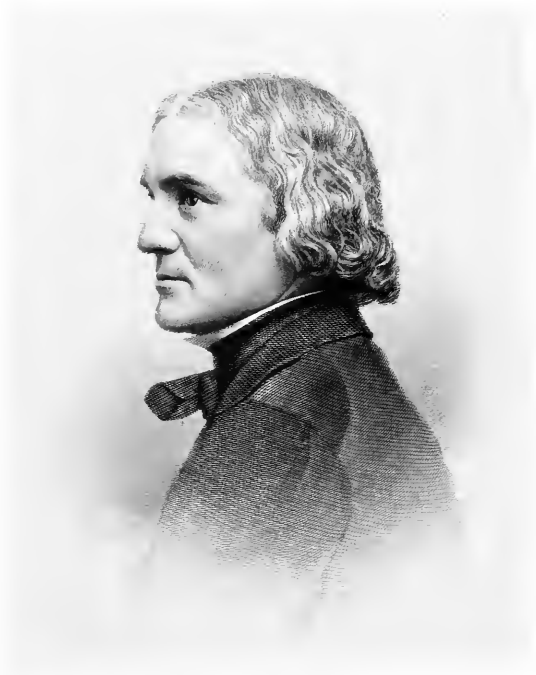
Her great grandson, Henry Welles Smith, afterwards took her maiden name of Durant.

<sup>1</sup> Nonantum was the first civilized and Christian settlement of Indians within the English colonies of North America, and the first Civil Laws enacted in this country for the regulation of the Aborigines were made for them.

HENRY FOWLE DURANT, who changed his name from Henry Welles Smith, was the second son of William and Harriet (Fowle) Smith, and grandson of Capt. John Fowle. He was born in Hanover, N. H., Feb. 29, 1822, where he passed the first years of his boyhood. When quite young he was sent for a year to the academy at Peacham, Vt., and at the age of twelve went to Mr. and Mrs. Ripley's famous school in Waltham, Mass., where he remained for three years while fitting for college. Mrs. Ripley was a fine Greek scholar, and "it was largely to her good mind and fine scholarship that Mr. Durant attributed the rousing of his faith in the high intellectual powers of woman."

He laughingly related of her, afterwards, that "she used to hold her own baby, shell peas, and hear him recite in Greek, all at the same moment, without dropping an accent, or particle, or boy, or pea pod, or the baby."

While in Harvard, his tastes led him to spend much of his time in the College library, for he found that this was the most profitable thing for him to do. He was devoted to Greek, and was a good French scholar, but cared less for Latin. "He worked hard under Lord Erskine's tutors, Milton and Shakespeare," and received the utmost benefit from the vast educating influence of the fine library. Mr. Durant said of himself, "I studied immensely the last part of the time I was in Cambridge, and to great advantage. I had but few recitations, and saw scarcely anyone, so that I had plenty of time." He made full and critical studies of the poets of the nations, and his own poetic compositions were of service to him in later years, mainly as close practice in writing.



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His word drill, for "he sought the means of enriching, beautifying and enforcing, thoughts common-place," which was begun in his later College years, was continued even after he was in active professional life.

Being so decidedly poetical in his temperament, he was much averse to his destined study of the law, to which he referred in a letter to a friend as "that horrid dream of a legal profession."

It was remarked, however, that his keen eye for legal business was opened even in his early college days, for he was found to be very observing in such matters.

After graduating at Harvard in 1841, at the age of nineteen, he entered his father's law office in Lowell, and he wrote to a friend about this time of his plans. "I shall study law for the present to oblige father; he is in some trouble and I wish to make him as happy as possible. The future course of my life is undetermined, except that all shall yield to holy poetry. Indeed it is a sacred duty. I have begun studying law; don't be afraid, however, that I intend to give up poetry. I shall always be a worshiper of that divinity, and I hope in a few years to be able to give up everything and be a priest in her temple."

A twelvemonth in a law office made him say to a friend, "I have not written any poetry this whole summer. Old Mrs. Themis says that I shall not visit any more at the Miss Muses. I'll see the old catamaran hanged though, but what I will, and I'll write a sonnet to my old shoe directly, out of mere desperation. Pity and sympathize with me."

Mr. Durant was admitted to the bar eighteen months after leaving college, just after his twenty-first birthday, in the spring of 1843. He continued in Lowell, working in his father's office, until the spring of 1846. "It was impossible to imagine a school better fitted, than this, to develop any latent talent for business, and for breaking up any tendency toward literary tastes." It was the demand of the hour that the poet should plunge into the work of the courts, where ready money was

to be obtained, for as Mr. Durant said himself, "In the drudgery of a law office I have found that riches are important." It is difficult to determine how much Mr. Durant owed to being in his father's office, and how much the office owed to him in regard to the methods of conducting cases. He was a very close student of his profession, not only diligent but devoted to study. During part of the time Mr. Durant was reading law in Lowell, Mr. Benjamin F. Butler was a partner of his father. Mr. Durant and Mr. Butler were never partners, though such a statement is sometimes made.

In the spring of 1846, Mr. Durant formed a partnership with Mr. Joseph Bell of Boston, and their office was in the north-east corner of the old State House. It was about this time that he changed his name from Henry Welles Smith, taking the two family names of Fowle and Durant, instead. This step seemed almost imperative, as another lawyer, bearing the same name, Henry W. Smith, often received his letters and private correspondence. This, combined with other reasons, decided him to make the change, and so avoid trouble in the future. In August of the same year in which Mr. Durant formed a partnership with Mr. Bell, he also formed one with his father, thus between the two firms he did business in both Suffolk and Middlesex counties.

He was introduced to Mr. Bell, and to his brother-in-law, Hon. Rufus Choate, by his uncle, Mr. A. G. Britton, of Orford, N. H., a life-long friend of Mr. Bell. Mr. Britton interested these gentlemen in his promising young nephew, and they soon recognized in him much ability. This partnership with Mr. Bell gave Mr. Durant, at the outset, a respectable standing at the Suffolk bar, and it was severed only by the failing health of the senior. Mr. Durant was naturally thrown before the notice of Mr. Choate, Mr. Bell's brother-in-law, who watched him with interest, and often employed him as junior counsel, finding he proved so serviceable. "As Mr. Durant had learned to perfection, in Middlesex County, the mechanics of the law, he learned from Mr. Choate,

the great leader of Suffolk County, new lessons in the art of advocacy. For points in respect to the hypothesis upon which to present a case, he was particularly indebted to him, so that when he came to take a leading part in contests, his pronounced individuality had much more force on account of his wonderful power to profit by varied schooling. "Mr. Durant was one of the hardest working men of his time, having formed in his youth the habit of industry, and he became a perfect slave to the rule 'if you wish anything well done, do it yourself.' His genius, which many believed to be of the highest order, was primarily a genius for labor."

He tried absolutely no cases except upon exhaustive preparation. "At the Middlesex bar, he was always in his place, and always alert. He had few associates, every hour of his time being absorbed by his profession. He apparently took little notice of current questions of the day." Sometimes he was genial, and sometimes icy, often pre-occupied, absorbed, intense, and perhaps imperious, mysteriously making up a case, presenting it, and then retiring, only to re-appear when he had a new case to win; never really happy unless undertaking some work of surpassing difficulty, which might fully tax all his powers. It was said of him that he was more frequently employed in what were considered desperate cases than any other lawyer of his time. An eminent man in his profession said of him that 'he was the most persistent, persistent, man he ever saw.'

Cases of which he did not feel certain he tried to have settled in the office. But in spite of this, he often found himself compelled to take tremendous risks in the court room, and not infrequently, by virtue of his knowledge of human nature, and the workings of the mind of the opposing counsel, he secured his victories, by absolutely wresting them from his opponents.

His devices to rid himself of what he thought to be bad cases would prove very amusing. Sometimes he played them off on his opponents

as huge practical jokes, of course having the laugh to himself. Mr. Durant was wonderfully clever in the original way he managed cases, and was indefatigable in their preparation. He was adroit and dexterous in cross-examination. For example, in the horse railway case where a little child had been run over on Sudbury Street. His theory was that the driving was too fast, carelessly fast; but the ability of corporations to bring evidence is often astounding, and in this case it was so strong that the driving was slow, that Mr. Durant turned around in an instant, and in the cross-examination took the theory that the man was driving slowly. In his polite way, he obtained the statement from the willing witnesses of the company that the car was moving little faster than a walk. Ques.—“What is your business?” Ans.—“To drive horse cars.” Ques.—“Could you see all the way down the street?” Ans.—“Yes.” Ques.—“Were you looking up at the sides of the street, or at the windows?” Ans.—“No.” “Then you try to make the court believe that going slowly, and seeing the track, you deliberately *walked* your horses over this child?” Of course the effect upon the jury was conclusive.

Mr. Durant had great discernment in his power to see the point at issue, and faculty in throwing light upon it to make it clear to the judge, and also had great adroitness in concealing his point from his opponents until he wished to bring out his climax.

As Hon. Rufus Choate grew older, and his health became more and more broken, suffering as he did from terrible headaches, Mr. Durant who had worked much with him as junior counsel, would often take up the case where Mr. Choate dropped it, and carry it forward, to the perfect satisfaction of his senior and his client, as in the notable case of the Shaw v. Worcester Railroad. Mr. Durant was called to the argument, in less than a day's notice, with a former trial and a fifteen thousand dollar verdict in his face. The case stood at first with Mr. Choate and Mr. Durant for plaintiff, and Judge Hoar, Judge Gray and Mr. Butler for defendant.



Mr. Shaw, driving on the highway, accompanied by his wife and others, in crossing a track on the Worcester Railroad, was struck by a passing train. He was killed, and his wife seriously injured.

His family claimed that the accident was owing to the negligence of the company, while they, in their turn, asserted that the man was intoxicated.

One of the employees of the railroad, upon being cross-examined, was asked where he lived. He answered, "Boston." "Did you name the street?" "I don't know as it is any of your business." The court said he must answer. "Has the street a name?" "I don't know as it has." "Are the houses on the street numbered?" "I don't know." "Tell me where it begins and where it ends?" "It goes from State Street to Dock Square." "What is the name of the house you stop in?" "The Bite Tavern." The Bite Tavern was the worst gambling house in the city. Upon the question being raised, whether the bell was rung, the company offered a thermometric observation, showing that it was a clear cold night. Rev. Dr. William Barrows, one of the witnesses for the plaintiff, not having forgotten his physics, went out and procured a book on the subject, and brought it into court. He read from Olmstead's standard work, that sound travels best when the air is laden with moisture. Mr. Durant dwelt upon this fact. For the interest of the corporation it had been sworn that a full minute had elapsed from the time Shaw started to cross the track until he was struck by the engine, and that the fault was his. In the intense excitement of the court, Mr. Durant raised the question, "How far can a man go in a minute, say around the court room?" He paused in his vehement argument. "What is a minute? Have people generally an exact idea of the length of a minute? I ask the court, the jury, and others, to take out their watches, and see how long a minute is, here and now." The jury, the court, the opposing counsel, the bar, and the crowded audience, to a man, took out their watches. "I will tell you when to begin to measure

the time, and when to end." All was still as death; it seemed an hour, or as one said, an age. It was apparent that Shaw could not have stood there in front of the head light all that time.

At a point, near the close of his argument, he made a sudden transition. "In a case so clear as this, you would all say, if you gave expression to your judgment, that it would be in favor of your client, but clear as it seems to you, the verdict will be lost. If the ends of justice only were to be served, there could not be found twelve men, who after hearing the testimony, would not bring a verdict for my client, but I feel that with this jury, the award will not be made. There is one among your number who will defeat it." The jury, the court, the audience, were thunderstruck. The court asked if counsel was understood to imply that anyone had tampered with the jury. Mr. Durant waited quietly. The court, the counsel, the audience, began to pierce the jury. One jurymen turned pale. Mr. Durant finally answered the question of the court, "No, I do not, but if the question had been asked at the last trial, it would have been answered that a man had been placed upon the jury to defeat the verdict." The flurry was over, Mr. Durant had been fully equal to the occasion. The frightened jurymen joined the eleven, and brought in a verdict for twenty-one thousand dollars.

It is related of him that once when an insurance company claimed that a gas explosion was not a fire, Mr. Durant proposed to have a gas stove brought in, and invite the directors to sit on it!

One of Mr. Durant's finest speeches was made in the Elliot school case, on the use of the bible in public schools. He also made a few public addresses. One before the Mercantile Library Association on James Otis, another at Bowdoin College, on the "American Scholar," which was a commencement oration, and another on the "Influence of Rural Life."

In 1848, Mr. Durant was invited to make his home with his aunt, Mrs. Benjamin Wiggin, with whom he was a great favorite. She lived at



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that time at 5 Pemberton Square, and he remained with her for several years. May 23, 1854, Mr. Durant married his cousin Pauline Adeline Fowle, the only child then living of Col. John Fowle. In the year following his marriage he bought a summer place at Wellesley, then called West Needham, and with it a considerable tract of land, to which he afterwards made additions, from time to time. Mr. and Mrs. Durant had two children, a son and a daughter, Henry Fowle, and Pauline Cazenove; the latter died in infancy, and the former, who was born March 2, 1855, died in his ninth year, July 3, 1863. After this great shock, the whole trend of Mr. Durant's life was changed. From that time forward he determined to renounce all worldly ambition, and consecrate himself, his time, and his money, wholly "to the service of God."

The practice of the law, which had never been in accordance with his tastes, became more and more irksome to him, with his changed ideal of life. As he afterwards remarked, "the law and the gospel are diametrically opposed." A fortnight after his son's death, he disposed of his law business and valuable law library, in order to devote himself entirely to religious and philanthropic pursuits. Many of his friends tried to persuade him to enter the ministry, but he believed he could accomplish more by lay preaching, to which he gave much time for several years. His plans for other work gradually began to take form and shape. Mr. Durant saw, as he studied into the subject of education, that while the teaching of the country was more and more passing into the hands of women, many of them came to the work very poorly prepared, their opportunities for study not being equal to those of men. He, therefore, decided to establish an institution which should be particularly devoted to the higher education of women. From this beginning, Wellesley College gradually took form and shape. In the meantime, Mr. Durant thought it wisest to prepare financially for this great undertaking, by laying aside, every year, a portion of his income from the great business concerns with which he was connected. On the

18th August, 1871, the first stone of Wellesley College was laid by Mrs. Durant. After that the work went steadily on, and every brick and every stone was laid under the personal supervision of Mr. Durant. On Sept. 8th, 1875, without any public ceremony, the College was opened for students, and, from that day to this, has been a marked success. The number of applicants, yearly, is largely in excess of the accommodation afforded, notwithstanding that the number of buildings belonging to the College is constantly increasing. Mr. Durant spent over one-half million of dollars on the main building. It is situated in the midst of a beautiful park in Wellesley, containing about two hundred acres, and on the borders of Lake Waban. Mr. Durant took no title in connection with the college, except treasurer of the board of trustees.

The following letter, written to an intimate friend during the period of its construction, perhaps gives an insight into his feeling in regard to this matter. "I am hard at work building the Wellesley Female Seminary. Will you not pray that it may be the means of educating Christian teachers, and that, above all, I may have a single eye to the glory of our Heavenly Father." His dying instructions were, that no picture, statue, or bust of himself, should be placed in any public room of the College, as it was consecrated not to him, but to God.

Those who knew Mr. Durant intimately, say that, combined with his great strength of character, he had the tenderness and gentleness of a woman.

## C O O K E.

---

**CAPT. PHINEAS<sup>1</sup> COOKE**, of the Revolutionary Army, married, March 1, 175-, **ABIGAIL DURANT**, daughter of Dr. Edward<sup>1</sup> Durant, of Newton, Mass.

Their children were :

Mary<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Capt. John Fowle, of Watertown, Mass.

Daniel<sup>2</sup> Cooke, died young.

Artemas<sup>2</sup> Cooke, died young.

Ann (Nancy)<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Capt. Joseph Bliss, of Haverhill, N. H.

Daniel<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married 1st, Sarah Nutting,—2d, Dorothy Nutting.

Abigail<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married 1st, — Howard,—2d, John Leathe.

Sarah<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Stephen Swift, of Corinth, N. H.

Susanna<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Dr. Walter Hunnewell, of Watertown, Mass.

IN some of the old records of Watertown, Massachusetts, it is stated that in the year 1672, Jeremiah Dummer sold to one Gregory Cooke, of Cambridge, one hundred and twelve acres of land, lying partially in (Angier's Corner), Cambridge, and partially in Watertown. This property included house and barn and wier lands, and Jeremiah Dummer received forty-five pounds for it. Gregory Cooke was a constable in Cambridge Village in 1667, also owned about forty acres of land in Mendon, and was selectman of that town in 1669 and 1670. He had one son Stephen, born in 1647, and upon his father's decease (in 1690-91), he administered upon his estate, which was appraised, April 7, 1691, at £191 11s.

Stephen married Rebecca Flagg. "He built a grist-mill on his land near Smelt Brook," which he conveyed in 1733 to his son Stephen. Stephen, the elder, died in Newton in 1738, "and his large estates came into possession of his grandsons, Stephen and Daniel."

Daniel's father deeded the homestead to him in 1735, which was probably the one occupied by his grandfather Gregory. Daniel Cooke "left his large estates to his nephew, Capt. Phineas Cooke, as his own three sons had died previously to him."

Capt. Phineas was a son of Daniel Cooke's brother Samuel, and was born June 7, 1736, at Canterbury, Windham Co., Conn., and married in 175- Abigail Durant of Newton, daughter of Dr. Edward and Anne (Jackson) Durant. In the year following his marriage he built a house in his wife's native town, on the corner of Centre and Pearl Streets, which is standing at the present day. This same house was owned and occupied by General Hull after the war. Phineas Cooke was captain of a company of minute men, raised in 1773, which was under command of Michael Jackson, and "did good service in the battles of Lexington and Concord, and for their brave conduct received the thanks of General Warren."<sup>1</sup>

At a meeting held December 20, 1773, Phineas Cooke was chosen as one of fifteen to "confer with the inhabitants of the town as to the expediency of leaving off buying, selling, or using any of the Indian teas."

<sup>1</sup>Captain Phineas Cooke's relative, John Cooke, lived in a house on the north side of the river bank in Watertown, which was contiguous to the old wier lands of the town. This house was situated on ground belonging from the earliest settlement to the Cooke family.

"Here John Cooke lived during the Revolution, and some of the officers of our army boarded with him at the time of the siege, of whom Colonel Knox and Henry Jackson, bosom friends, enjoyed each other's companionship during brief intervals of rest. It was probably to this place that Knox brought his wife. In a chamber of this house, Paul Revere engraved his plates, and, assisted by John Cooke, struck off the Colony notes, emitted by order of the Provincial Congress. It is stated that Benjamin Edes first stopped at this house, when he escaped from Boston, and that the first number of the Boston Gazette and Country Journal was issued from here."



In a deed recorded April 4, 1783, Phineas Cooke acknowledges the receipt of five hundred and nineteen pounds "lawful money," paid him by his son-in-law John Fowle (who married his oldest daughter Mary), for a piece of land lying in Newton.

Capt. Phineas Cooke, who died January 12, 1784, was the last one of the name who possessed his ancestor Gregory Cooke's old house. Inventory of his estate, 101 acres of land and two houses, valued at £1866: 16: 0.

## BLISS.

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CAPT. PHINEAS<sup>1</sup> COOKE married, March 1, 175-,  
 ABIGAIL DURANT, daughter of Dr. Edward<sup>2</sup>  
 Durant, of Newton, Mass.

Their children were :

Mary<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Capt. John Fowle, of  
 Watertown, Mass.

Daniel<sup>2</sup> Cooke, died young.

Artemas<sup>2</sup> Cooke, died young.

ANN (NANCY)<sup>2</sup> COOKE, married CAPT. JO-  
 SEPH BLISS, of Haverhill, N. H.

Daniel<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married 1st, Sarah Nutting,—2d,  
 Dorothy Nutting.

Abigail<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married 1st, — Howard,—2d,  
 John Leathe.

Sarah<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Stephen Swift, of Cor-  
 inth, N. H.

Susanna<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Dr. Walter Hunnewell,  
 of Watertown, Mass.

“LOUISA BLISS, daughter of Capt. Joseph\* and Nancy (Cooke) Bliss, was born in June of 1791. She married, March 27, 1810, Arthur Livermore,† then Chief Justice of New Hampshire. She was educated at Mrs. Rawson’s well known school in Newton, Mass., and in Medford, where her musical talent was cultivated, for she was possessed of a wonderfully correct ear, and a voice of rare sweetness and expression. “Mrs. Wiggim enabled her in her youth to see somewhat of society in Boston, but from the day of her early marriage, her life was (perhaps

\* Capt. Joseph Bliss “was of perfectly authenticated descent” from Thomas Bliss, of Belstone Parish, Devonshire, England, born about the year 1555. Capt. Joseph Bliss was “one of the two sons of his father who embraced the cause of the Revolution, while the other adhered to that of the King.”

† Arthur Livermore’s father, Samuel Livermore, was also Chief Justice of New Hampshire, his office being given him by George I. of England.

unhappily) secluded, and her duties upon the great farm in Holderness, from which the public engagements of the master required him to be absent a large part of the time, were rather exacting. She seldom crossed the wide rough country that separated her from those who might have ministered to her early tastes, and was as seldom visited by them. Her care extended over the multitude of chambers and corridors of a large, picturesque, ancestral, and incommodious house, its crypts and offices. It embraced the feeding and lodging, through summer at least, of a dozen laborers, and the not less arduous manage of a staff of unteachable serving-women, and of a still wilder growth of children, knowing no law but the promptings of animal life. Then there was the wool, that had to be parcelled out by her to the numerous women, who, each in her way, would convert it into rolls, yarn, and webs, in many varieties, till it was sent to the fullers and dyers, to be, by their respective arts, made ready for the various uses demanded by domestic exigencies. As her orders, throughout all these stages, were, in general, misunderstood, forgotten, or deliberately set aside as unreasonable, this was a sorely trying business. In the spring, maple sugar was brought to the house, in purchase of pork, which always abounded there. Under her direction and anxious supervision, the fat of oxen was shaped into candles, and that of swine stored in many firkins. Redundant apples were boiled to blackness in as redundant cider; while mince pies, and sausages unmeasured, were committed to the safe keeping of the winter's frost. The care of fowls was abandoned at an early day, and eggs and chickens, for the table, were in the nature of waif and treasure-trove. A drove of turkeys were bought about the early snow-fall, and were fed with corn, till in due succession they took the way of all turkeys. Servants were honest, but for want of intelligence, in those times, scarcely to be trusted in the details of their duties, and it was this that made the position of the head of administration hard and hopeless.

“At large intervals of time, visits were interchanged between her and some of the select women of the vicinage, and tea, drop-cakes, and waffles, cheered the adventurous visitor. The lame old parson came, on alternate Sundays, to the church which had been built upon the farm, for the sacred uses, to which an unfinished part of the house had been, during a number of years, devoted. He dismounted at the house, and dined there, of course ; for it had been for fourteen years his home, and its stores, during that time, had yielded him food and clothing, as to one of the family, or as the priests of Egypt were maintained from those of Pharaoh. One can hardly frame a kinder wish in behalf of a lover of the picturesque, than that he might have a clear and just idea of Parson F. and his two little congregations. His black coat, white cravat, banns, and Sunday vestments, with the aid of the habitual reserve of the man who has nothing to say, created a general belief that he had great learning. His discourse was not lively, and he was very deaf, yet his appearance, which except in foul weather was very regular, gave a sort of cadence to the long drawn time, and was not unwelcome. His ritual was rather perfunctory than emotional, and his sermons were exempt from all sensational art. The eucharist was celebrated on Christmas at the Livermore church, and at Easter at Squam, but at no other time.

“To say that all these people loved and honored Mrs. Livermore, is to speak their praise as much as hers. The Holderness place, moreover, was pleasant to see. Its footpaths through the forest, and by the fair river, and among fresh fountains ; the tall pines, and the song of the wood-thrush that inhabited their heights ; the drives through winding shaded roads ; and the society of lakes and mountains within its purliens, were all much enjoyed by her, when she could rest from her cares.

“But after all, did the austerities of life prevail, and did ‘too quick a sense of constant infelicity’ gain access and lodgment in her heart ? If so, they brought no bitterness, nor made her less thoughtful for others,

nor less dignified than those who most loved her would have had her to be."

In 1828, Judge Livermore retired with his family from Holderness, to a smaller place afterwards known as Cragie Burn, where he died in 1853, at the age of 87. Mrs. Livermore passed the remainder of her life with one or other of her children, and died in January, 1871, at the house of her son, the Rev. Edward Livermore, of St. Peter, Minnesota.

The above account was written by Arthur Livermore, Esq., eldest son of Mrs. Louisa Livermore. He was in the practice of the law for about twenty-five years, and since 1869 has resided abroad, long acting as American consul in Londonderry, Ireland.

## HUNNEWELL.

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CAPT. PHINEAS<sup>1</sup> COOKE married, March 1, 175-,  
 ABIGAIL DURANT, daughter of Dr. Edward<sup>4</sup>  
 Durant, of Newton, Mass.

Their children were :

Mary<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Capt. John Fowle, of  
 Watertown, Mass.

Daniel<sup>2</sup> Cooke, died young.

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Ann (Nancy)<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Capt. Joseph Bliss,  
 of Haverhill, N. H.

Daniel<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married 1st, Sarah Nutting,—2d,  
 Dorothy Nutting.

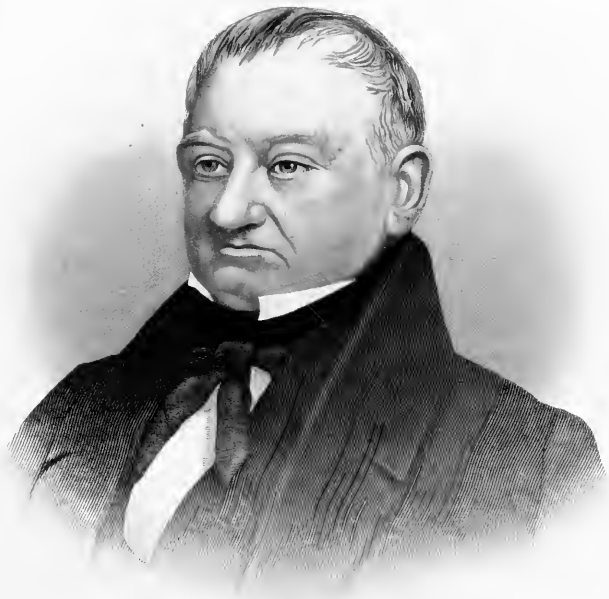
Abigail<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married 1st, — Howard,—2d,  
 John Leathe.

Sarah<sup>2</sup> Cooke, married Stephen Swift, of Cor-  
 inth, N. H.

**SUSANNA<sup>2</sup> COOKE**, married **DR. WALTER  
 HUNNEWELL**, of Watertown, Mass.

DR. WALTER HUNNEWELL, of Watertown, Mass., "was probably descended from Roger Hunnewell, who came to New England not long after the settlement of the Massachusetts Colony. In the early records the name was spelled at various times, Hunniwell, Honuel, Honywell, and Hunnewell." Dr. Hunnewell was born in Cambridge, August 4, 1769. "Though only six years of age when the Revolutionary War began, he was old enough, before its close, to receive impressions which enabled him to remember some of its more important events."

He graduated at Harvard College in 1787, in the same class with John Quincy Adams, William Cranch, Thaddeus Mason Harris, James Lloyd, and Samuel Putnam. He studied medicine with Dr. Spring, of Waltham, Mass., and afterwards settled in Watertown, where he passed the whole of his professional life. He was a whig in politics, but was



Walter Huntwell





so devoted to his profession, that he did not allow himself to take any active part in the public affairs of either town or state.

He married, May 12, 1800, Susannah Cooke, a daughter of Captain Phineas and Abigail (Durant) Cooke, and sister of Mrs. John Fowle. For many years he was the only physician in the town, and also had a large practice in Newton and West Cambridge. His health continued so good, even in his later years, that he was not obliged to relinquish his professional duties until nearly eighty years of age. "With such a long residence in Watertown, he was well known in all that vicinity as a prominent and respected citizen, as well as a distinguished and skilful physician." He died there, October 19, 1855.

Mrs. Hunnewell was always spoken of as having a very sweet and amiable disposition, and was much beloved by her friends and relatives. The Hunnewell and Fowle homesteads were nearly opposite each other, and there was the closest intimacy between the two families.

The Public Library in Watertown is built partly on the land belonging to the old Fowle estate; Mr. H. Hollis Hunnewell, a son of Dr. Walter Hunnewell, having given one half the amount required for the erection of a suitable building. The architects chosen for it were Messrs. Shaw & Hunnewell, a son, and son-in-law, of the chief donor.

Mr. Hunnewell also gave a Library and Town Hall to Wellesley. This building, designed by the same architects, is built of native stone, and is considered the finest in the State. It is situated in the midst of a park of ten acres.

The Library, which originally contained six thousand volumes, has an endowment fund of twenty thousand dollars, of which the interest is to be devoted to buying books. The total value of the gift is estimated at about a quarter of a million dollars.

Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell inherited the Welles estate, in that part of Natick which is now called Wellesley in honor of her family, and Mr.

Hunnewell has made large additions to the property, until it now includes about six hundred acres. This estate, or rather series of estates, occupied during the summer by Mr. Hunnewell and his married children, lies on both sides of the road leading from Wellesley Station to Natick. The following is quoted from the account given of this place in the History of Middlesex County: "That part of the property occupied by Mr. Hunnewell, himself, lies on the border of Lake Waban, on the other side of which are the grounds of Wellesley College. The mansion built by him, at some distance from the road, is reached by winding avenues through spacious lawns, and shaded by ornamental and forest trees, which remind the visitor of the approaches to some of the best estates in England."

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## EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

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THE descendants of the following persons are carried down to the present time :

EDMUND FOWLE, m. 1st, Mary Cook ; m. 2d, Huldah Curtis.

CAPT. JOHN FOWLE, m. Mary Cooke.

ANN (NANCY) COOKE, m. Capt. Joseph Bliss.

DANIEL COOKE, m. 1st, Sarah Nutting ; m. 2d, Dorothy Nutting.

SARAH COOKE, m. Stephen Swift.

SUSANNA COOKE, m. Dr. Walter Hunnewell.

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The small numeral at the right of the given name shows to which generation the person belongs, beginning with Edmund<sup>1</sup> Fowle and Capt. Phineas<sup>1</sup> Cooke as the first generation.

The star (\*) at the left of the numeral in the lists of children, in the different families, indicates that the name is carried on, and that a further account of that person will be found under the head of the corresponding large numeral.

# FOWLE.

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## GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND DATA

RELATING TO

## THE FAMILY OF CAPTAIN JOHN FOWLE.

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CAPTAIN JOHN FOWLE'S father, EDMUND<sup>1</sup> FOWLE, was the first one of the name to settle in Watertown, Mass.

In some of the records where reference is made to him, it is stated that this Edmund Fowle was, *probably*, the son of Edmund and Mary (Smith) Fowle, of Newton, Mass., who was born September 23, 1719.

There is, however, a tradition among some of his descendants that he came from England, and if this were the case, he was not the son of Edmund and Mary (Smith) Fowle. Information, gathered from several different sources, seems to point toward this latter conclusion. He married March 17, 1745, Abigail Whitney, daughter of Daniel and Dorothy (Tainter) Whitney, of Watertown. She was born June 5, 1725. When their eldest son, Edmund<sup>2</sup> Fowle, was married, his father sent over to England to procure the timbers for his house. Marshall<sup>3</sup> Spring Fowle afterwards lived in it, and was the last one of the name who owned it.

Children of EDMUND<sup>1</sup> and ABIGAIL (Whitney) FOWLE :

2. ABIGAIL<sup>2</sup> FOWLE, born Nov. 11, 1745; married April 29, 1767, Joshua Bowman, of Cambridge.

- \*3. EDMUND<sup>2</sup> FOWLE, born Dec. 21 (31), 1747; married 1<sup>st</sup>, Nov. 17, 1772, Mary Cook; married 2d, Huldah Curtis, born in Connecticut. She died Feb. 21, 1842, aged 85 years. He died Sept. 23, 1821, aged 75 years.
- 4. MARY<sup>2</sup> FOWLE, born Nov. 21, 1749.
- 5. DOROTHY<sup>2</sup> FOWLE, born Jan. 27, 1752; married Dec. 30, 1772, Jonathan Brewer.
- 6. EBENEZER SMITH<sup>2</sup> FOWLE, born March 25, 1754; married May 10, 1781, Susanna Jackson, of Cambridge.
- \*7. (CAPTAIN) JOHN<sup>2</sup> FOWLE, born Feb. 1, 1756; married Jan. 8, 178-, Mary Cooke. He died Dec. 31, 1823.
- 8. LUCY<sup>2</sup> FOWLE, born Aug. 11, 1758; married Aug. 27, 1785, John Meacham.
- 9. JEREMIAH<sup>2</sup> FOWLE, born Dec. 17, 1760; married December 16, 1783 (or 1787), Polly Capen.
- 10. SAMUEL<sup>2</sup> FOWLE, born Dec. 18, 1762; unmarried; graduated at Harvard College.

— 3 —

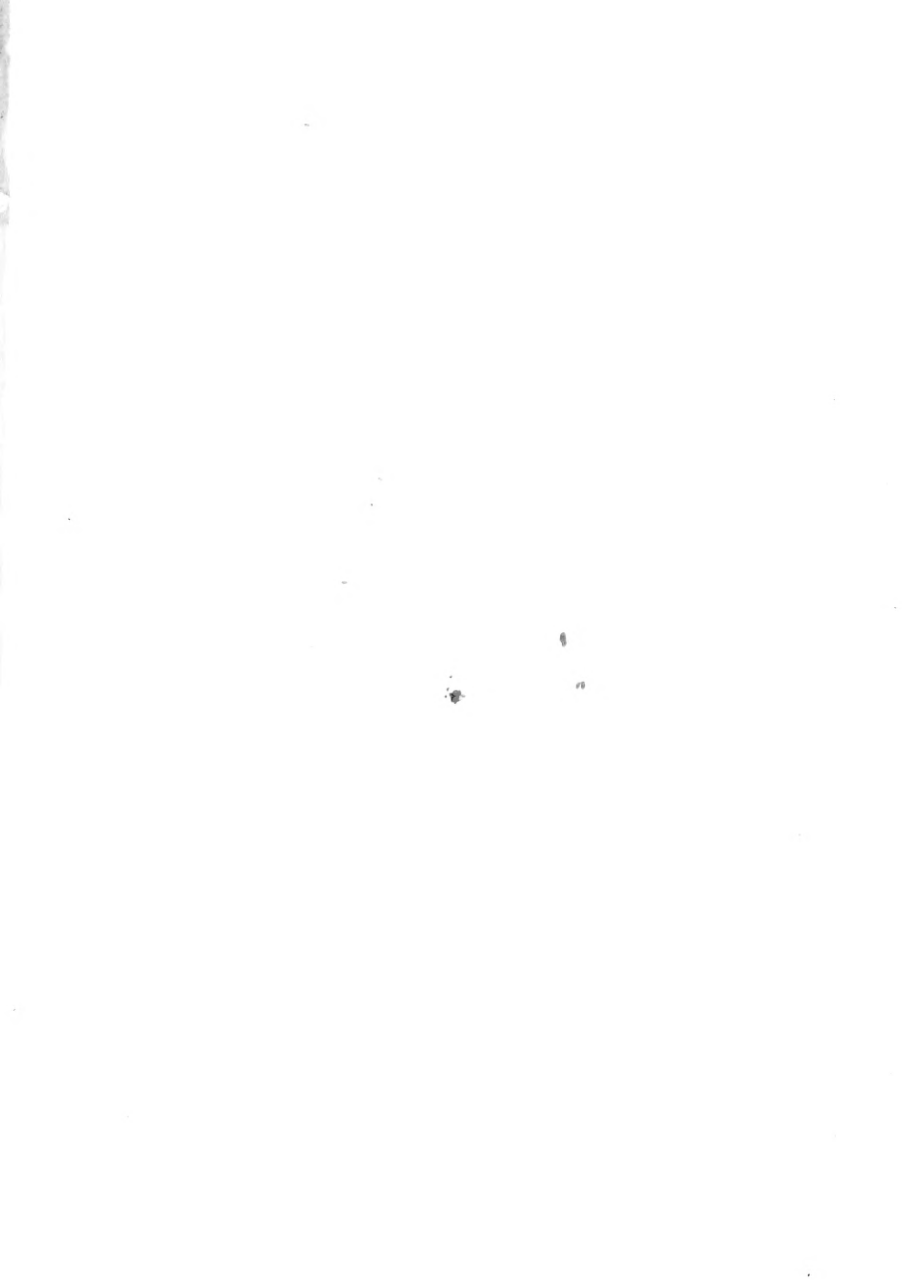
EDMUND<sup>2</sup> FOWLE, second child and eldest son of Edmund<sup>1</sup> and Abigail (Whitney) Fowle, was born Dec. 21 (or 31), 1747. He married 1st, Nov. 17, 1772, Mary Cook, and married 2nd, Huldah Curtis, who was born in the State of Connecticut. He died Sept. 23, 1821; widow Huldah Fowle died in Watertown, Feb. 21, 1842, aged 85 years. Edmund Fowle was selectman in Watertown in 1795, 1805 and 1806.

Edmund<sup>2</sup> had one child by his first wife, MARY (Cook) FOWLE:

- 11. EDMUND<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, born July 29, 1774.

Children by second wife, HULDAH (Curtis) FOWLE:

- 12. MOSES GILL<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, born April 7, 1785; unmarried.
- \*13. REBECCA BOYLSTON<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, born Oct. 27, 1786; married Nov. 7, 1810, Joseph Putnam Bradlee. He was born May 17, 1783, and died Feb. 19, 1838. She died Dec. 1, 1871. (See copy of portrait opposite page 38).





14. MARSHALL SPRING<sup>s</sup> FOWLE, born March 22, 1788; married Oct. 18, 1832, Lucy Meacham. He was never known to have slept out of his own house during his entire life, and was married in his own parlor.
15. MARY<sup>s</sup> FOWLE, born Feb. 13, 1790; unmarried; died May 11, 1823.
16. HULDAH CURTIS<sup>s</sup> FOWLE, born Aug. 3, 1791; unmarried; died May 6, 1822.
17. STEPHEN COOKE<sup>s</sup> FOWLE, born Oct. 26, 1794; unmarried.
18. WILLIAM HUNT<sup>s</sup> FOWLE, born Feb. 11, 1796; unmarried. (See copy of portrait opposite page 67).
19. EDMUND<sup>s</sup> FOWLE, born Dec. 16, 1797; unmarried; died April 22, 1873, in New York.

## — 7 —

CAPTAIN JOHN<sup>s</sup> FOWLE, sixth child and third son of Edmund<sup>1</sup> and Abigail (Whitney) Fowle, of Watertown, Mass., was born Feb. 1, 1756. He married, Jan. 8, 178-, Mary Cooke, daughter of Captain Phineas and Abigail (Durant) Cooke. He died in Watertown, Dec. 31, 1823. She died about 1820.

Children of (Capt.) JOHN<sup>s</sup> and MARY (Cooke) FOWLE:

20. CHARLOTTE<sup>s</sup> FOWLE, born Nov. 7, 1782; married Jan. 26, 1804, Benjamin Wiggin, of Boston, Mass., and London, England. He was born Oct. 30, 1772, in Hopkinton, N. H., and was the eldest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Clement) Wiggin. He died May 9, 1849. She died April 27, 1853. (See copy of portrait opposite page 6).
- \*21. HARRIET<sup>s</sup> FOWLE, born Sept. 10, 1784; married Oct. 18, 1817, William Smith, of Hanover, N. H., and Lowell, Mass. He was born Nov. 19, 1789. He died October 19, 1867. She died in Boston, March 2, 1868.
- \*22. MARIA<sup>s</sup> FOWLE, born Dec. 14, 1787; married Nov., 1809, in Providence, R. I., Abiathar George Britton, of Orford, N. H. He was born April 9, 1776, and died in Boston, Dec. 14, 1853. She died Jan. 18, 1864.
- \*23. (Lt.-Col.) JOHN<sup>s</sup> FOWLE, born Nov. 3, 1789; married May 26, 1831, Paulina Cazenove, who was born in 1806, and died March 21, 1891. He was killed April 25, 1838. (See copy of portrait opposite page 16).

24. ELIZA<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, born Feb. 26, 1791; died in infancy.
25. CHARLES<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, born Feb. 7, 1793; died March 13, 1811.
- \*26. ELIZA<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, born July 24, 1795; married in 1811, Capt. Charles Smith; died Feb. 18, 1868.
- \*27. ADELINE<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, born Feb. 13, 1799; married 1st, 1816, Samuel Welles; married 2d, 1842, Charles Jean Marie Felix, Marquis de La Valette. She died March 21, 1869. (See copies of two portraits, one probably as a school girl in Philadelphia, opposite page 24, the other after her marriage to Mr. Welles, opposite page 30; Mr. Welles's residence and banking house opposite page 26; fac simile of a royal invitation to the Palais of Compiègne opposite page 34.)

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REBECCA BOYLSTON<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, second child of Edmund, by his second wife, Huldah (Curtis) Fowle, was born Oct. 27, 1786; married Nov. 7, 1810, Joseph Putnam Bradlee. He was born May 17, 1783, and died Feb. 19, 1838. She died Dec. 1, 1871.

Children of JOSEPH and REBECCA<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) BRADLEE:

28. REBECCA BOYLSTON<sup>4</sup> BRADLEE, died in infancy.
29. JOSEPH<sup>4</sup> BRADLEE, born Nov. 8, 1812; unmarried; died Aug. 22, 1849.
30. EDMUND FOWLE<sup>4</sup> BRADLEE, born Feb. 20, 1814; unmarried; died June 23, 1875.
31. REBECCA<sup>4</sup> BRADLEE, born Jan. 14, 1816; unmarried; died July 9, 1870.
32. JOSIAH PUTNAM<sup>4</sup> BRADLEE, born June 10, 1817; unmarried; died Feb. 2, 1887.
33. HELEN CURTIS<sup>4</sup> BRADLEE, born March 1, 1819; unmarried.
- \*34. JANE PAINE<sup>4</sup> BRADLEE, married Joseph Lyman Henshaw.

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HARRIET<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, second child of Capt. John<sup>2</sup> and Mary (Cooke) Fowle, was born Sept. 10, 1784. She married Oct. 18, 1817, William Smith, of Hanover, and Lowell, Mass.; born Nov. 19, 1789. He died Oct. 19, 1867. She died March 2, 1868.



Children of WILLIAM and HARRIET<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) SMITH:

- \*35. WILLIAM FOWLE<sup>4</sup> SMITH, born Nov. 2, 1819; married July 2, 1868, Lizzie Sargeant. He died March 7, 1885.
- \*36. HENRY WELLES<sup>4</sup> SMITH, who afterwards changed his name to *Henry Fowle<sup>4</sup> Durant*, was born Feb. 29, 1822, and married May 23, 1854, Pauline Adeline<sup>4</sup> Fowle. He died Oct. 3, 1881. (See likeness opposite page 44.)
- 37. MARIA<sup>4</sup> SMITH, died in infancy.
- 38. ADELINE<sup>4</sup> SMITH, born Jan. 22, 1824; died June 5, 1835.

— 22 —

MARIA<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, third child of Capt. John<sup>2</sup> and Mary (Cooke) Fowle born Dec. 14, 1787; married November, 1809, Abiathar George Britton. He was born in Westmoreland, N. H., April 9, 1776, and died in Boston, Dec. 14, 1853. She died Jan. 18, 1864.

Children of ABIATHAR GEORGE and MARIA<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) BRITTON:

- \*39. CHARLOTTE<sup>4</sup> BRITTON, born Sept. 13, 1810; married Sept. 20, 1830, Francis Samuel Greenleaf. She died May 23, 1886.
- 40. CATHERINE<sup>4</sup> BRITTON, born Feb. 7, 1812; married May 16, 1848, Edward Morey Bissell. She died Oct. 23, 1869.
- 41. JOHN GEORGE<sup>4</sup> BRITTON, born Sept 1, 1814; unmarried; graduated at Dartmouth at 15 years of age. Died Jan. 23, 1854.
- \*42. LLOYD LEE<sup>4</sup> BRITTON, born Oct. 24, 1816; married Dec. 9, 1842, Maria Augusta Ming, of New York.
- \*43. MARY LOUISE<sup>4</sup> BRITTON, born April 9, 1820; married, Oct. 14, 1846, Timothy Wiggin Little.
- \*44. ELLEN<sup>4</sup> BRITTON, born Sept. 13, 1825; married Oct. 6, 1847, Dr. William Edward Townsend, of Boston.
- \*45. FRANCES<sup>4</sup> BRITTON, born April 13, 1832; married Sept. 1, 1858, John Long Graves, of Boston.

— 23 —

LT.-COL. JOHN<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, fourth child of Capt. John<sup>2</sup> and Mary (Cooke) Fowle, was born Nov. 3, 1789, in Watertown; married May 26, 1831,

Paulina Cazenove, daughter of Antoine Charles Cazenove, of Alexandria, Va. He died April 25, 1838. She died March 21, 1891. (See likeness of Mrs. Fowle opposite page 20.)

Children of Lt.-Colonel JOHN<sup>3</sup> and PAULINA (Cazenove) FOWLE :

- \*46. PAULINE<sup>4</sup> ADELINE, born June 13, 1832; married May 23, 1854, Henry Fowle<sup>4</sup> Durant. (See copy of portrait opposite page 50.)
- 47. ANNE ELIZA,<sup>4</sup> born Jan. 13, 1835; died April 16, 1843.
- 48. JOHN CHARLES,<sup>4</sup> born Oct. 10, 1836; died Jan. 22, 1840.

— 26 —

ELIZA<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, seventh child of Capt. John<sup>2</sup> and Mary (Cooke) Fowle, was born July 24, 1795; married in 1811, Capt. Charles Smith. He died July, 1854, aged 76 years. She died Feb. 18, 1868.

Children of (Capt.) CHARLES and ELIZA<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) SMITH :

- \*49. CHARLOTTE<sup>4</sup> SMITH, born in Boston, Mass.; married Jules Etienne Souchard. (See *Le 22 é 22*, Chateau de Vals, in Cantal, France.)
- 50. CHARLES W.<sup>4</sup> SMITH, interred at Mt. Auburn, Nov. 13, 1850, aged 31 years.
- 51. JOHN F.<sup>4</sup> SMITH, interred at Mt. Auburn, July 5, 1849, aged 20 years.
- 52. ADELINE<sup>4</sup> SMITH, interred at Mt. Auburn, Dec. 3, 1838, aged 6 years.

— 27 —

ADELINE<sup>3</sup> FOWLE, eighth child of Capt. John<sup>2</sup> and Mary (Cooke) Fowle, born Feb. 13, 1799; married 1st, Samuel Welles, in 1816, who graduated at Harvard in 1796. He was born in Natick, April 22, 1778, and died in Surenne, France, Aug. 30, 1841. She married 2d, in 1842, Charles Jean Marie Felix, Marquis de La Valette. She died March 21, 1869.

The Marquis married again Feb. 2, 1871, the youngest daughter of the Comte de Flahault, the Baroness of Keith and Nairne. He died May 4, 1881, aged 75 years.

Child of SAMUEL and ADELINE<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) WELLES :

- \*53. SAMUEL<sup>4</sup> WELLES, afterwards legally adopted by his step-father, the Marquis de La Valette.

— 34 —

JANE PAINE<sup>4</sup> BRADLEE, youngest child of Joseph and Rebecca<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) Bradlee, married Joseph Lyman Henshaw, of Boston.

Children of JOSEPH and JANE<sup>4</sup> (Bradlee) HENSHAW :

54. ELIZABETH LYMAN<sup>5</sup> HENSHAW.  
 55. JENNIE BRADLEE<sup>5</sup> HENSHAW, married William E. Peck. She died, —  
 Left 2 children, who died in infancy.  
 56. SAMUEL<sup>5</sup> HENSHAW, married Annie Mayhew Stanwood.  
 57. JOSEPH PUTNAM BRADLEE<sup>5</sup> HENSHAW.

— 35 —

WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> SMITH, oldest child of William and Harriet<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) Smith, was born Nov. 2, 1819. He married, July 2, 1868, Lizzie Sargent, of Springfield, Mass. She died May 19, 1876. He died March 7, 1885.

Child of WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> and LIZZIE (Sargent) SMITH :

58. BESSIE SARGENT<sup>5</sup> SMITH, born Sept. 12, 1871.

— 36 —

HENRY FOWLE<sup>4</sup> DURANT, who changed his name from Henry Welles Smith, thus taking his great-grandmother's name, was the second son of William<sup>3</sup> and Harriet (Fowle) Smith. He was born in Hanover, N. H., Feb. 20, 1822. Married May 23, 1854, Pauline Adeline Fowle. He died Oct. 3, 1881.

Children of HENRY F.<sup>4</sup> and PAULINE A.<sup>4</sup> (Fowle) DURANT :

59. HENRY FOWLE<sup>5</sup> DURANT, born March 2, 1855 ; died July 3, 1863.  
 60. PAULINE CAZENOVE<sup>5</sup> DURANT, born Oct. 10, 1857 ; died Nov. 24, 1857.

## — 39 —

CHARLOTTE<sup>4</sup> BRITTON, eldest child of Abiathar George and Maria<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) Britton, was born Sept. 13, 1810; married Sept. 20, 1830, Francis Samuel Greenleaf. He died May, 1868. She died May 23, 1886.

Children of FRANCIS SAMUEL and CHARLOTTE<sup>4</sup> (Britton) GREENLEAF:

61. CHARLOTTE MARIA<sup>5</sup> GREENLEAF, born Feb. 24, 1836.
62. ELLEN BRITTON<sup>6</sup> GREENLEAF, born July 21, 1840; died April 1, 1885.
63. HENRY FOWLE<sup>5</sup> GREENLEAF, born Sept. 20, 1838.
64. MARY LOUISE GREENLEAF, born Jan. 2, 1850.

## — 42 —

LLOYD LEE<sup>4</sup> BRITTON, fourth child of Abiathar George and Maria<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) Britton, was born Oct. 24, 1816. He married Dec. 9, 1842, Maria Augusta Ming. She died Dec. 17, 1882, aged 56 years.

Children of LLOYD LEE<sup>4</sup> and MARIA (Ming) BRITTON:

- \*65. EDWARD MING<sup>5</sup> BRITTON, born June 21, 1845; married Mary A. Harrigan.
- \*66. ADA<sup>5</sup> BRITTON, born May 17, 1848; married Dec. 4, 1869, Edmund Janes Godine.

## — 43 —

MARY LOUISE<sup>4</sup> BRITTON, fifth child of Abiathar George and Maria<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) Britton, was born April 9, 1820. She married Oct. 14, 1846, Timothy Wiggim Little. He was born Feb. 9, 1805, and died April 12, 1863, in Manchester, N. H. He was son of William and Elizabeth (Wiggim) Little.

Children of TIMOTHY WIGGIN and MARY<sup>4</sup> (Britton) LITTLE:

- \*67. GEORGE BRITTON<sup>5</sup> LITTLE, born Aug. 14, 1847; married Nov. 3, 1875, Ella Walworth, who was born Feb. 7, 1849.
68. MARIA LOUISE<sup>5</sup> LITTLE, born May 8, 1862; died May 24, 1863.

## — 44 —

ELLEN<sup>4</sup> ELIZA BRITTON, sixth child of Abiathar George and Maria<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) Britton, was born Sept. 13, 1825. She married Oct. 6, 1847, Dr. William Edward Townsend. He was born in Boston, August 20, 1820, and died there Nov. 17, 1866.

Children of WILLIAM EDWARD and ELLEN<sup>4</sup> (Britton) TOWNSEND :

- \*69. EDWARD BRITTON<sup>5</sup> TOWNSEND, born Nov. 20, 1848; married June 22, 1881, Grace Parker Appleton. She died Aug. 4, 1886.
70. WALTER DAVIS<sup>5</sup> TOWNSEND, born Feb. 9, 1856.
71. ARTHUR FARRAGUT<sup>5</sup> TOWNSEND, named for his grandfather's friend, Admiral Farragut, born May 17, 1865; married Nov. 26, 1890, Marcia Moffat Alley, of New York.

## — 45 —

FRANCES GREENLEAF<sup>4</sup> BRITTON, seventh child of Abiathar George and Maria<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) Britton, was born April 13, 1832. She married Sept. 1, 1858, John Long Graves, of Boston, Mass. He was born in Sunderland, Mass., Aug. 15, 1831.

Children of JOHN LONG and FRANCES<sup>4</sup> (Britton) GRAVES :

72. GERTRUDE MONTAGUE<sup>5</sup> GRAVES, born July 11, 1863.
73. LOUISE BRITTON<sup>5</sup> GRAVES, born July 24, 1867.

## — 46 —

PAULINE ADELINE<sup>4</sup> FOWLE, daughter of Lt.-Col. John<sup>3</sup> and Paulina (Cazenove) Fowle, born June 13, 1832; married May 23, 1854, Henry Fowle<sup>4</sup> Durant.

Children of HENRY<sup>4</sup> and PAULINE (Fowle) DURANT :

- See 59. HENRY FOWLE<sup>5</sup> DURANT, born March 2, 1855; died July 3, 1863.
- “ 60. PAULINE CAZENOVE<sup>5</sup> DURANT, born Oct. 10, 1857; died Nov. 24, 1857.

## — 49 —

CHARLOTTE<sup>3</sup> SMITH, daughter of (Capt.) Charles and Eliza<sup>3</sup> (Fowle) Smith, born in Boston; married Jules Etienne Souhard, at one time French Consul in Boston. He was born in Aubusson, France, at "La Seiglière," and was a cousin of M. Rouher, the famous minister of Napoleon III.

Child of JULES and CHARLOTTE<sup>4</sup> (Smith) SOUCHARD:

74. EUGÈNE C. SOUCHARD, born about Oct. 1, 1856, in Boston, and died there Dec. 20, 1865.

## — 53 —

SAMUEL<sup>4</sup> WELLES, son of Samuel and Adeline<sup>4</sup> (Fowle) Welles, afterwards legally adopted by his step-father and receiving title of Count Welles de La Valette, and upon the death of his step-father, in 1881, inheriting his property and title, thus becoming Marquis Welles de La Valette, was born March 22, 1834, in Summer Street, Boston, Mass.; married August 11, 1863, Marie Sophie Léonie Rouher, daughter of M. Rouher, at one time premier under Napoleon III.

Children of SAMUEL WELLES DE LA VALETTE,<sup>4</sup> and LÉONIE (Rouher) DE LA VALETTE:

\*75. HENRIETTE,<sup>5</sup> born May or June, 1864; married Count Amaury de Montlaur.

76. MARIE.<sup>5</sup>

77. AIMÉE.<sup>6</sup>

78. NAPOLEON,<sup>6</sup> born 1869. The Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugénie were his god-father and god-mother.

## — 65 —

EDWARD<sup>6</sup> BRITTON, son of Lloyd Lee<sup>4</sup> and Mary (Ming) Britton, born June 21, 1845; married Mary A. Harrigan.

## — 66 —

ADA<sup>a</sup> BRITTON, daughter of Lloyd<sup>a</sup> and Mary (Ming) Britton, was born May 17, 1843. She married Dec. 4, 1869, Edmund Janes Godine, of New York.

Child of EDMUND JANES and ADA<sup>a</sup> (Britton) GODINE:

79. LLOYD BRITTON<sup>b</sup> GODINE, born July 14, 1871; died May 22, 1876.

## — 67 —

GEORGE BRITTON<sup>b</sup> LITTLE, son of Timothy Wiggin and Mary<sup>a</sup> (Britton) Little, born Aug. 14, 1847; married Nov. 3, 1875, Ella Walworth, daughter of C. C. Walworth, of Boston. She was born Feb. 7, 1849.

Children of GEORGE BRITTON<sup>b</sup> and ELLA (Walworth) LITTLE:

80. THEODORE WALWORTH<sup>b</sup> LITTLE, born Feb. 19, 1879.

81. HARRY BRITTON<sup>b</sup> LITTLE, born Aug. 18, 1882.

## — 69 —

EDWARD BRITTON<sup>b</sup> TOWNSEND, son of Dr. William Edward and Ellen<sup>a</sup> (Britton) Townsend, born Nov. 20, 1848. Married June 22, 1881, Grace Parker Appleton. She died August 4, 1886.

Children of EDWARD BRITTON<sup>b</sup> and GRACE PARKER (Appleton) TOWNSEND:

82. ELIZABETH PARKER<sup>b</sup> TOWNSEND, born Aug. 22, 1882.

83. ELLEN BRITTON<sup>b</sup> TOWNSEND, born Aug. 22, 1883.

84. RICHARD SULLIVAN<sup>b</sup> TOWNSEND, born July 27, 1885.

## — 75 —

HENRIETTE<sup>b</sup> DE LA VALETTE, daughter of Samuel and Léonie (Rouher) de La Valette, born May or June, 1864; married Count Amaury de Montlaur.

Child of (Count) AMAURY and HENRIETTE (de La Valette) DE MONTLAUR:

Child,<sup>b</sup> born 1890 or 1891.

Catherine, 1899.

# COOKE.

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## GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND DATA

RELATING TO

### THE FAMILY OF MARY (COOKE) FOWLE, WIFE OF CAPTAIN JOHN FOWLE.

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CAPTAIN PHINEAS<sup>1</sup> COOKE, of the Revolutionary army, son of Samuel Cooke, was born June 7, 1736, in Canterbury, Conn. He married, March 1, 175-, Abigail<sup>2</sup> Durant, daughter of Dr. Edward<sup>4</sup> and Abigail (Jackson) Durant, of Newton, Mass. Captain Phineas<sup>1</sup> Cooke died Jan. 12, 1784.

Children of (Capt.) PHINEAS<sup>1</sup> and ABIGAIL<sup>5</sup> (Durant) COOKE:

2. MARY<sup>2</sup> COOKE, born May 18, 1759; married Jan. 8, 178-, Capt. John Fowle, of Watertown, Mass. (See page 67.)
3. DANIEL<sup>2</sup> COOKE, born Sept. 13, 1761; died in 1763.
4. ARTEMAS<sup>2</sup> COOKE, died young.
- \*5. ANN (NANCY)<sup>2</sup> COOKE, born May 8, 1764; married Capt. Joseph Bliss, of Haverhill, N. H.
- \*6. DANIEL<sup>2</sup> COOKE, born May 18, 1766; married 1st, March 1, 1793, Sarah Nutting. He married 2d, March 23, 1796, Dorothy Nutting, a sister of first wife. He died in Corinth, N. H., Sept. 20, 1839.
7. ABIGAIL<sup>2</sup> COOKE, married 1st, ——— Howard, and had one child who died in infancy. Married 2d, John Leathe.
- \*8. SARAH<sup>2</sup> COOKE, married Nov. 10, 1788, Stephen Swift.
- \*9. SUSANNA<sup>2</sup> COOKE, born in 1776; married May 12, 1800, Dr. Walter Hunnewell. She died Oct. 9, 1841.



## — 5 —

ANN (NANCY)<sup>2</sup> COOKE, fourth child of Captain Phineas<sup>1</sup> and Abigail (Durant) Cooke, was born May 8, 1764. She married, July 11, 1786 (second wife), Joseph, son of Rev. Daniel Bliss, of Concord, N. H.

Joseph Bliss was a captain in the Massachusetts contingent of the Revolutionary army, and served throughout the war. He died Jan 3, 1819, leaving his widow in very straightened circumstances, and with three children to support; but she, being a woman of resources, determined to face the difficulties bravely, and by her own unaided efforts not only gained her own livelihood, but also gave each of her children a good education. She was universally respected, and her influence was far spreading,—indeed, she was said to have controlled the politics of her town, Haverhill, N. H. To quote one of her relatives, “She was a woman of rare force of character, brilliancy and discernment, with a patrician style of thought and of conduct, which her narrow means and lowly vocation failed to repress or obscure. Men of education sought her society, which was also the delight of children and young people.” She died in March of 1830.

Children of JOSEPH and ANN<sup>2</sup> (Cook) BLISS:

- \*10. COL. JOHN<sup>3</sup> BLISS, U. S. A., born in 1787; married Letetia Matilda Ellicott, April 3, 1819. He died Dec. 22, 1854.
- \*11. LOUISA<sup>3</sup> BLISS, born in June, 1791; married Arthur Livermore, Chief Justice of New Hampshire, March 27, 1810. She died in January, 1871. (See account in “Reminiscences,” page 56.)
- 12. CAROLINE<sup>3</sup> BLISS, “who died in early womanhood,” about year 1817.
- 13. JULIA ANN<sup>3</sup> BLISS, died young, about year 1812.
- 14. LIEUT. HORACE<sup>3</sup> BLISS, was born May 24, 1802. He was educated at West Point, and was a Lieutenant in the army, but resigned in 1835. He married, about the same time, Sidney Calhoun, of Baltimore, in which city he resided until his death, which occurred in November of 1878.

## — 6 —

DANIEL<sup>2</sup> COOKE, son of Capt. Phineas<sup>1</sup> and Abigail (Durant) Cooke, was born May 18, 1766; married 1st, March 1, 1793, Sarah Nutting; married 2d, March 23, 1796, Dorothy Nutting, a sister of first wife. He died in Corinth, Vt., Sept. 20, 1839. He inherited entailed property from his uncle, Daniel Cooke.

Child of DANIEL<sup>2</sup> and 1st wife DOROTHY (Nutting) COOKE:

15. LEANDER<sup>3</sup> COOKE, born March 5, 1793; married May 30, 1838, Sallie Sanburn. He died January, 1852.

Children of DANIEL<sup>2</sup> and 2d wife SARAH (Nutting) COOKE:

16. CHARLOTTE<sup>3</sup> COOKE, born May 23, 1796; died Jan. 10, 1804.  
 17. GEORGE<sup>3</sup> COOKE, born June 19, 1798; died April 3, 1818.  
 18. EMELINE<sup>3</sup> COOKE, born March 22, 1801; married 1st, David Brown; married 2d, Daniel Batchelder. She died July 20, 1862.  
 19. ALBERT<sup>3</sup> COOKE, born Jan. 10, 1803; married Eleanor Bowen. He died October, 1865.  
 20. THEODORE<sup>3</sup> COOKE, born Oct. 13, 1805; married Ruth Tenney. He died Aug. 1866.  
 21. MARIA FOWLE<sup>3</sup> COOKE, born July 22, 1807; married June 14, 1825, Joseph Fellows, She died Jan 8, 1888.  
 22. DANIEL R.<sup>3</sup> COOKE, born Aug. 29, 1809; married Caroline Sleaper. He died March 21, 1871.  
 23. ANN JULIA L.<sup>3</sup> COOKE, born Oct. 17, 1811; married Alvah Carpenter. She died March 1, 1884.  
 24. HENRY C.<sup>3</sup> COOKE, born Oct. 12, 1813; married Mary C. Crook. He died August, 1837. 2 children.  
 25. CHARLES O.<sup>3</sup> COOKE, born June 7, 1816; married Laura Ann Tucker. 6 children.  
 26. CAROLINE N.<sup>3</sup> COOKE, born Oct. 5, 1818; married December, 1841, Ezra Dickinson. She died Aug. 1, 1848.

## — 8 —

SARAH<sup>2</sup> COOKE was the seventh child of Capt. Phineas<sup>1</sup> and Abigail (Durant) Cooke. She married, November 10, 1788, Stephen Swift. They lived in Corinth, Vt.

Children of STEPHEN and SARAH<sup>2</sup> (Cooke) SWIFT :

27. NANCY<sup>3</sup> SWIFT, born June, 1789; unmarried; died April 10, 1867.
28. SUSAN<sup>3</sup> SWIFT, married Jonathan Jourdan, of Maryland. 4 children.
- \*29. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> SWIFT, at one time Mayor of Lexington, Ky.; married Verger Vimont (French parentage), living in Millersburg, Ky.
- \*30. SARAH<sup>3</sup> SWIFT, born Feb. 19, 1792; married April 6, 1814, James Robbins, of Watertown, Mass. He died Oct. 26, 1830, aged 38. She died March 10, 1872.
- \*31. STEPHEN<sup>3</sup> SWIFT, born in Corinth, Vt., Aug. 3, 1796; married 1st, — Morford; married 2d, Lucia Tarbell. He died Feb. 13, 1888.
32. CHARLES<sup>3</sup> SWIFT, unmarried; died about 30 years of age.
33. MARY<sup>3</sup> SWIFT, unmarried.
34. ABIGAIL<sup>3</sup> SWIFT, } twins, both unmarried.
35. DEAN<sup>3</sup> SWIFT, }
36. EDGAR<sup>3</sup> SWIFT.

## — 9 —

SUSANNA<sup>2</sup> COOKE, eighth child of Capt. Phineas<sup>1</sup> and Abigail (Durant) Cooke, was born about 1776. She married, May 12, 1800, Dr. Walter Hunnewell, of Watertown, Mass. He was born in Cambridge, Aug. 4, 1769. Graduated at Harvard College, 1787. He died Oct. 19, 1855. She died Oct. 9, 1841.

Children of Dr. WALTER and SUSANNA<sup>2</sup> (Cooke) HUNNEWELL :

- \*37. JANE<sup>3</sup> HUNNEWELL, born June 23, 1801; married June 9, 1822, John Allen Underwood. She died Feb. 2, 1855.
- \*38. HORATIO HOLLIS<sup>3</sup> HUNNEWELL, born July 27, 1810; married in Paris, France, Dec. 24, 1835, Isabella Pratt Welles. She was born Sept. 7, 1812, and died June 7, 1888.

## — 10 —

COL. JOHN<sup>3</sup> BLISS, U.S.A., eldest child of Ann (Nancy<sup>2</sup>) and (Capt.) Joseph Bliss of the Revolutionary army, was born in 1787. He married April 3, 1819, Letetia Matilda Ellicott, of Maryland. He studied law, and was admitted to the practice in Albany, but joined the army upon the commencement of the war of 1812, gained a captaincy, and was in several engagements upon the Northern frontier, Chippewa among others. He remained in the service during forty years of peace, for the greater part of the time upon the remote Western frontiers, Green Bay, Council Bluff, and Fort Snelling. He was also, for a short time, teacher in tactics at the West Point Academy, and eventually rose to the rank of Colonel. He died Dec. 22, 1854.

Children of Col. JOHN<sup>3</sup> and LETETIA MATILDA (Ellicott) BLISS :

39. ANNE<sup>4</sup> BLISS, born March 22, 1822 ; died July 16, 1823.

\*40. JOHN HORACE<sup>4</sup> BLISS, born Oct. 4, 1823 ; married 1st, Sept. 13, 1848, Mary Lovering ; married 2d, Oct 1, 1850, Ellen Christie.

41. LOUISA MATILDA<sup>4</sup> BLISS, born Nov. 3, 1825 ; died June 27, 1832.

## — 11 —

LOUISA<sup>3</sup> BLISS, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Ann<sup>2</sup> (Cooke) Bliss, was born in June, 1791 ; married March 27, 1810, Arthur Livermore, Chief Justice of New Hampshire. She died in January of 1871.

Children of ARTHUR and LOUISA<sup>3</sup> (Bliss) LIVERMORE :

\*42. ARTHUR<sup>4</sup> LIVERMORE, born Jan. 7, 1811 ; married June 1, 1853, Kate Prince, of Lowell, Mass.

43. GEORGE<sup>4</sup> LIVERMORE, born Aug. 10, 1813 ; died in Concord in 1891.

\*44. (Rev.) EDWARD<sup>4</sup> LIVERMORE, born March 18, 1815 ; married 1st, Dec. 12, 1839, Elizabeth Greene Hubbard ; married 2d, Oct. 26, 1853, Mary Stuart McCormick.

45. SAMUEL<sup>4</sup> LIVERMORE, born May 19, 1817 ; was lost at sea, June 14, 1838, by the explosion of the steamer Pulaski.

- \*46. LOUISA<sup>4</sup> LIVERMORE, b. Dec. 23, 1819; married April 15, 1850, James K. Ford, of Little Falls, N. Y. She died March 30, 1865.
47. CAROLINE<sup>4</sup> LIVERMORE, born July 15, 1822; died March, 1867.
48. HORACE<sup>4</sup> LIVERMORE, born March 1, 1829; died June 25, 1838.
- \*49. HEBER<sup>4</sup> LIVERMORE, born April 22, 1832; married Margaret Boteler, of Virginia, who died in 1868.

## — 29 —

WILLIAM<sup>8</sup> SWIFT, third child of Stephen and Sarah (Cooke) Swift, was born in Corinth, Vt. He moved to Kentucky, and was at one time Mayor of the city of Lexington, in that State. He married Verger Vimont (French parentage), of Millersburg, Ky.

Children of WILLIAM<sup>8</sup> and VERGER (Vimont) SWIFT :

50. SARAH<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.
51. MARY<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.
52. WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.
53. CHARLES<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.
54. HARRY<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.
55. GERTRUDE<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.

## — 30 —

SARAH<sup>8</sup> SWIFT, fourth child of Stephen and Sarah (Cooke) Swift, was born Feb. 19, 1792; married, April 6, 1814, James Robbins, of Watertown, Mass. She was a woman of fine mind, wonderful memory, and great force of character. Always courageous, even under the most trying circumstances, she inspired the same quality in others. She died March 10, 1872. He died Oct. 26, 1830, aged 38 years.

Children of JAMES and SARAH<sup>8</sup> (Swift) ROBBINS :

56. LOIS<sup>4</sup> ROBBINS, b. Oct. 22, 1814.
- \*57. JAMES<sup>4</sup> ROBBINS, b. Oct. 19, 1816; married March 6, 1839, Anna Winter, of Lexington, Ky.
58. ABIJAH WHITE<sup>4</sup> ROBBINS, born Oct. 3 (or 30), 1818; died June 26, 1849.

- \*59. SARAH<sup>4</sup> ROBBINS, born Nov. 8, 1820; married Sept. 6, 1840, Harrison Page.  
 60. ANNE<sup>4</sup> ROBBINS, born Feb. 24, 1823; died May 20, 1888.  
 61. MARTHA<sup>4</sup> ROBBINS, born March 3, 1825.  
 62. ELLEN<sup>4</sup> ROBBINS, born July 1, 1828.

— 31 —

STEPHEN<sup>9</sup> SWIFT, fifth child of Stephen and Sarah (Cooke) Swift, was born in Corinth, Vt., Aug. 3, 1796. At the age of twenty-one he, with three friends, left home to make their fortunes. They went to Lexington, Ky., to which State William Swift had gone about two years previously. These young men embarked on a skiff at Pittsburg, and floated down the river by day, and camped on shore at night. They performed the whole journey in about forty days, arriving at their destination Dec. 10, 1817. Stephen Swift had only ten dollars with which to commence business, but he was very successful in what he undertook, so that eventually he was able to invest largely in real estate in Chicago. He suffered great losses from the fire of 1871, in that city, but afterwards retrieved his fallen fortunes, so that upon his death, which occurred Feb. 13, 1888, he was found to be "one of the wealthiest men of the county." He was twice married, first to — Morford. She lived only a few years after her marriage; and her three children died the same year as herself, in 1828. He married, secondly, Lucia Tarbell, an aunt of Dr. Tarbell of Boston, and cousin of Senator Hoar.

Children of STEPHEN<sup>4</sup> and 2d wife LUCIA (Tarbell) SWIFT:

63. CHARLES<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.  
 64. ELLEN<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.  
 65. FANNIE<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.  
 66. LUCIA<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.  
 67. ADELINE COOKE<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.







68. STEPHEN<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.  
 69. EDWARD<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.  
 70. ELIZABETH BARTLETT<sup>4</sup> SWIFT.

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JANE<sup>3</sup> HUNNEWELL, daughter of Dr. Walter and Susanna (Cooke) Hunnewell, was born June 23, 1801. She married June 9, 1822, John Allen Underwood. She died Feb. 2, 1855. He died in January of 1869.

Children of JOHN and JANE<sup>3</sup> (Hunnewell) UNDERWOOD :

71. HENRY ALLEN<sup>4</sup> UNDERWOOD, born April 16, 1828; married Emma P. Richards.  
 72. SUSAN JANE<sup>4</sup> UNDERWOOD, died in Manchester, England, 1837.  
 73. CATHERINE JONES<sup>4</sup> UNDERWOOD, born Dec. 8, 1836; died Aug. 16, 1887.  
 74. JANE ELIZA<sup>4</sup> UNDERWOOD, born in Watertown, Aug. 1, 1838; married April 20, 1865, John Morrison.  
 75. SUSAN LOUISA<sup>4</sup> UNDERWOOD, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1848.  
 76. CHARLOTTE SMITH<sup>4</sup> UNDERWOOD, born in New York March 16, 1844; died Feb. 3, 1850.

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HORATIO HOLLIS<sup>3</sup> HUNNEWELL, of Paris, France, and Boston, Mass., son of Dr. Walter and Susanna (Cooke) Hunnewell, was born in Watertown, Mass., July 27, 1810. He married in Paris, Dec. 24, 1835, Isabella Pratt Welles, ninth child of John and Abigail Welles. She was born Sept. 7, 1812, in Dorchester, Mass., and died June 7, 1888, in Wellesley, Mass. Her father, who was the son of Arnold Welles of Boston, and was born September, 1764, married his cousin Abigail, who was a sister of Samuel Welles, the Paris banker, who married Adeline, daughter of Capt. John Fowle. (See likeness opposite page 60.)

Children of HORATIO HOLLIS<sup>3</sup> and ISABELLA (Welles) HUNNEWELL:

- \*77. HOLLIS<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, born in Boston Nov. 16, 1836; married April 30, 1867, Louisa Bronson of New York. He died in Wellesley June 11, 1884.
- \*78. FRANCIS WELLES<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, born in Paris Nov. 3, 1838; married 1st, May 6, 1865, Margaret L. Fassitt, of Philadelphia, who died in 1876; married 2d, Aug. 29, 1889, Gertrude Sturgis, who died March 15, 1890.
- \*79. JOHN WELLES<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, born in Boston May 30, 1840; lives in Paris, France.
- 80. SUSAN<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, born April 9, 1842; died in infancy.
- \*81. WALTER<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, born in Boston Jan. 28, 1844; married May 15, 1873, Jane Appleton Peele.
- \*82. ARTHUR<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, born in Boston, Dec. 1, 1845; married June 1, 1870, Jane Boit.
- \*83. ISABELLA PRATT<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, born in Wellesley July 3, 1849; married Sept. 14, 1875, Robert G. Shaw, of Boston.
- \*84. JANE WELLES<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, born in Wellesley July 30, 1851; married Nov. 22, 1881, Frank W. Sargent of Boston.
- \*85. HENRY SARGENT<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, born in Boston March 14, 1854; married May 10, 1886, Mary Bowditch Whitney.

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JOHN HORACE<sup>4</sup> BLISS, Eric, Penn., eldest son of Colonel John<sup>8</sup> and Letetia (Ellicott) Bliss, was born Oct. 4, 1823. He married 1st, Sept. 13, 1848, Mary Lovering; married 2d, Oct. 1, 1850, Ellen Christie.

Children of JOHN HORACE<sup>4</sup> and ELLEN (Christie) BLISS:

- 86. ANNA<sup>5</sup> BLISS, born Dec. 5, 1851; married Sept. 3, 1873, Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 87. HORACE JOHN<sup>5</sup> BLISS, born April 11, 1854; died Oct. 6, 1871.
- 88. LOUISA<sup>5</sup> BLISS, born Jan. 7, 1858; married Sept. 10, 1885, Wallace De Witt, of Harrisburg, Penn.
- 89. GEORGE TRUSCOTT<sup>5</sup> BLISS, born May 21, 1864.

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ARTHUR<sup>4</sup> LIVERMORE, eldest child of Chief Justice Arthur and Louisa (Bliss) Livermore, was born Jan. 7, 1811. He practised law for about twenty-five years. In 1869, he was appointed U. S. Consul to Londonderry, Ireland, which office he held until 1887. He married June 1, 1853, Kate Prince, daughter of J. D. Prince, of Lowell, Mass. They now reside in Southport, England.

Child of ARTHUR<sup>4</sup> and KATE (Prince) LIVERMORE :

\*90. SUSAN<sup>5</sup> LIVERMORE, born April 5, 1855; married Sept. 12, 1878, Edmund Sutton, Barrister Inner Temple.

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(REV.) EDWARD<sup>4</sup> LIVERMORE, third child of Chief Justice Arthur and Louisa (Bliss) Livermore, was born March 18, 1815; married 1st, Dec. 12, 1839, Elizabeth Greene Hubbard. She died May 22, 1851. Married 2d, Oct. 26, 1853, Mary Stuart McCormick. He died May 28, 1886.

Children of (REV.) EDWARD<sup>4</sup> and ELIZABETH (Hubbard) LIVERMORE :

91. (REV.) ARTHUR BROWN<sup>5</sup> LIVERMORE, born in 1854; lives in Hinsdale, Illinois.
92. ELIZABETH<sup>5</sup> LIVERMORE, lives in Hinsdale, Ill.

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LOUISA<sup>4</sup> LIVERMORE, fifth child of Chief Justice Arthur and Louisa (Bliss) Livermore, was born Dec. 23, 1819; married April 15, 1850, James K. Ford, Little Falls, N. Y. She died March 30, 1865.

Children of JAMES K. and LOUISA<sup>4</sup> (Livermore) FORD :

93. ARTHUR LIVERMORE<sup>5</sup> FORD, born Jan. 1851; died May 30, 1880, at Colon, Isthmus of Panama, where he was the engineer in charge of one of the divisions of the Panama R. R.
94. JAMES LAWSON<sup>5</sup> FORD, of New York, born July 25, 1854.
95. MARY K.<sup>5</sup> FORD, born Oct. 26, 1856.

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HEBER<sup>4</sup> LIVERMORE, eighth child of Chief Justice Arthur and Louisa (Bliss) Livermore, was born April 22, 1832; married Margaret Boteler, of Virginia. She died in 1868.

Child of HEBER<sup>4</sup> and MARGARET (Boteler) LIVERMORE:

96. ANN BOTELE<sup>5</sup> LIVERMORE, born in 1868.

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JAMES<sup>4</sup> ROBBINS, second child of James and Sarah (Swift) Robbins, was born October 19, 1816; married March 6, 1839, Anna Winter, of Lexington, Ky.

Children of JAMES<sup>4</sup> and ANNA (Winter) ROBBINS:

97. VIRGINIA CARR<sup>5</sup> ROBBINS, born Feb. 19, 1840; married Judge Balzell, of Madison, Wis.
98. MARY ELIZABETH<sup>5</sup> ROBBINS, born April 25, 1842.
99. SARAH MARGARET<sup>5</sup> ROBBINS, born Feb. 14, 1844; married Walter S. Hall, of New York.
100. JAMES WINTER<sup>5</sup> ROBBINS, born Nov. 4, 1845; married ———; lives in Madison, Wis.
101. MATILDA MOULTON<sup>5</sup> ROBBINS, born July 19, 1847.
102. JANE<sup>5</sup> ROBBINS, born July 7, 1849; married Perry Sanborn, of Milwaukee.
103. LOIS<sup>5</sup> ROBBINS, born March 27, 1851.
104. CHARLES WINTER<sup>5</sup> ROBBINS.
105. ANNA WINTER<sup>5</sup> ROBBINS.
106. ELISHA WINTER<sup>5</sup> ROBBINS.
107. HEBER ROLLINS<sup>5</sup> ROBBINS.

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SARAH<sup>4</sup> ROBBINS, fourth child of James and Sarah (Swift) Robbins, was born Nov. 8, 1820; married Sept. 6, 1840, Harrison Page.

Children of HARRISON and SARAH<sup>4</sup> (Robbins) PAGE :

- \*108. ALICE<sup>5</sup> PAGE, born June 24, 1842; married Morris Schaff.
- 109. ANNA WINTER<sup>5</sup> PAGE, born June 25, 1844; married John Allyn, of Cambridge, Mass.
- 110. WALTER<sup>5</sup> PAGE, born Nov. 26, 1846; married Grace Emerson, of Pittsfield, Mass.
- 111. JAMES R.<sup>5</sup> PAGE, born October 7, 1848; married Jennie de Blois, of Boston, Mass.
- 112. HARRY<sup>5</sup> PAGE, born June 12, 1857; married Susan Sanger, of Watertown, Mass.

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HOLLIS<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, of Boston, eldest child of Horatio<sup>3</sup> Hollis and Isabella (Welles) Hunnewell, was born Nov. 16, 1836, in Boston. He graduated from Harvard College in 1858, and married April 30, 1867, Louisa Bronson, daughter of Frederic Bronson, of New York. He died June 11, 1884; and she died Nov. 10, 1890.

Children of HOLLIS<sup>4</sup> and LOUISA (Bronson) HUNNEWELL :

- 113. HORATIO HOLLIS<sup>5</sup> HUNNEWELL, born Feb. 10, 1868; graduated at Harvard College, 1890; married April 9, 1891, Maud Jaffray, daughter of Howard S. Jaffray, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson.
- 114. CHARLOTTE WINTHROP BRONSON<sup>5</sup> HUNNEWELL, born Oct. 13, 1871.

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FRANCIS WELLES<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, of Boston, Mass., second child of Horatio Hollis and Isabella (Welles) Hunnewell, was born in Paris, France, Nov. 3, 1838. He graduated at Harvard College in 1860. He married 1st, May 6, 1865, Margaret L. Fassitt, of Philadelphia, Penn. She was born there, and died in Nice in 1876. He married 2d, Gertrude Sturgis, daughter of John H. Sturgis, of Boston, Aug. 29, 1889. She died March 15, 1890.

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JOHN WELLES<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, third child of Horatio Hollis and Isabella (Welles) Hunnewell, was born in Boston May 30, 1840; graduated at Harvard College in 1860; and lives in Paris, France.

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WALTER<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, of Boston, Mass., fifth child of Horatio Hollis and Isabella (Welles) Hunnewell, was born Jan. 28, 1844, in that city. He graduated from Harvard College in 1865. He married May 15, 1873, Jane Appleton Peele, daughter of J. Willard Peele. She was born Dec. 8, 1848, in Boston, Mass.

Children of WALTER<sup>4</sup> and JANE (Peele) HUNNEWELL:

115. MARY PEELE<sup>5</sup> HUNNEWELL, born Nov. 17, 1875.
116. WALTER<sup>5</sup> HUNNEWELL, born July 12, 1878.
117. FRANCIS WELLES<sup>5</sup> HUNNEWELL, born Dec. 28, 1880.
118. WILLARD PEELE<sup>5</sup> HUNNEWELL, born July 4, 1882.
119. LOUISA<sup>5</sup> HUNNEWELL, born April 16, 1884.
120. ARNOLD WELLES<sup>5</sup> HUNNEWELL, born Dec. 28, 1889.

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ARTHUR<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, of Boston, Mass., sixth child of Horatio Hollis and Isabella (Welles) Hunnewell, was born in that city Dec. 1, 1845. He graduated from Harvard College in 1868. He married June 1, 1870, Jane Boit, who was born Oct. 5, 1849, and was a daughter of Edward D. Boit.

Children of ARTHUR<sup>4</sup> and JANE (Boit) HUNNEWELL:

121. ISABELLA<sup>6</sup> HUNNEWELL, born May 7, 1871.
122. JANE BOIT<sup>6</sup> HUNNEWELL, born May 9, 1872.
123. JULIA OVERING<sup>6</sup> HUNNEWELL, born Nov. 19, 1873.
124. MARGARET FASSITT<sup>6</sup> HUNNEWELL, born May 21, 1878.

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ISABELLA PRATT<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, seventh child of Horatio Hollis and Isabella<sup>3</sup> (Welles) Hunnewell, was born in Wellesley, Mass., July 3, 1849. She married Sept. 14, 1875, Robert Gould Shaw, of Boston, Mass. He was a son of S. Parkman and Hannah (Buck) Shaw, and was born in Parkman, Maine, May 6, 1850.

Children of ROBERT and ISABELLA<sup>4</sup> (Hunnewell) SHAW:

125. SUSAN WELLES<sup>5</sup> SHAW, born Aug. 9, 1876.
126. ROBERT GOULD<sup>5</sup> SHAW, born Sept. 15, 1877.
127. HOLLIS HUNNEWELL<sup>5</sup> SHAW, born Oct. 4, 1878.
128. THEODORE LYMAN<sup>5</sup> SHAW, born Nov. 1, 1882.
129. ARTHUR HUNNEWELL<sup>5</sup> SHAW, born Aug. 28, 1887.

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JANE WELLES<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, eighth child of Horatio Hollis and Isabella (Welles) Hunnewell, was born in Wellesley, Mass., July 30, 1851. She married Nov. 22, 1881, Francis W. Sargent, of Boston, Mass., who was born in that city Jan. 19, 1848, and was a son of Henry Jackson Sargent and Margaret A. (Williams) Sargent.

Children of FRANCIS W. and JANE<sup>4</sup> (Hunnewell) SARGENT:

130. JANE WELLES<sup>5</sup> SARGENT, born Sept. 7, 1882.
131. FRANCIS WILLIAMS<sup>5</sup> SARGENT, born April 12, 1884.
132. ALICE<sup>5</sup> SARGENT, born Dec. 25, 1886.
133. HENRY JACKSON<sup>5</sup> SARGENT, born May 21, 1889.
134. DANIEL<sup>5</sup> SARGENT, born Aug. 22, 1890.

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HENRY SARGENT<sup>4</sup> HUNNEWELL, of Boston, Mass., ninth child of Horatio Hollis and Isabella (Welles) Hunnewell, was born in that city March 14, 1854. He graduated at Harvard in 1875. He married May 10, 1886, Mary Bowditch Whitney.

Children of HENRY SARGENT<sup>4</sup> and MARY (Whitney) HUNNEWELL :

135. CHRISTINE<sup>5</sup> HUNNEWELL, born May 2, 1887.  
 136. GERTRUDE<sup>5</sup> HUNNEWELL, born April 24, 1891.

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SUSAN<sup>8</sup> LIVERMORE, daughter of Arthur and Kate (Prince) Livermore, was born April 5, 1855. She married Sept. 12, 1878, Edmund Sutton, of Manchester, Eng., Barrister Inner Temple.

Children of EDMUND and SUSAN<sup>8</sup> (Livermore) SUTTON :

137. RALPH<sup>6</sup> SUTTON, born in May, 1881.  
 138. KATE ELINOR<sup>6</sup> SUTTON, born June 11, 1883,

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ALICE<sup>6</sup> PAGE, eldest child of Harrison and Sarah (Robbins) Page, was born June 24, 1842. She married Morris Schaff.

Children of MORRIS and ALICE<sup>6</sup> (Page) SCHAFF :

139. HARRISON HALE<sup>6</sup> SCHAFF, born Aug. 25, 1869.  
 140. CHARLOTTE<sup>6</sup> SCHAFF, born Feb. 19, 1872 ; died April 25, 1877.  
 141. RODMAN<sup>6</sup> SCHAFF.  
 142. SARAH SWIFT<sup>6</sup> SCHAFF.



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#### ERRATA.

- Page 20. For Alexandria, D. C., read Alexandria, Va.  
“ 42, 53, 56, 60. For Corinth, N. H., read Corinth, Vt.  
“ 67. For Paulina Cazenove, born in 1806, read April 13, 1806.  
“ 69, 72. For F. S. Greenleaf, read S. F. Greenleaf.  
“ 69, 72. For Charlotte Britton, read Charlotte Fowle Britton.  
“ 69. For Catherine Britton, read Catherine Maria Britton.  
“ 69. For Ellen Britton, read Ellen Eliza Britton.  
“ 69. For Frances Britton, read Frances Greenleaf Britton.  
“ 69, 71. For William Smith, died March 7, 1885, read William Fowle Smith, died  
March 7, 1884.  
“ 84, 88. For Jane Boit, read Jane Hubbard Boit.
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#### EXTRACT FROM HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WATERTOWN.

By C. FRANCIS.

“At the time when Watertown became more intimately connected with the public proceedings of a fearful crisis, and in consequence of the expedition of the British troops from Boston and its bloody result on the 19th of April, 1775, a meeting was suddenly summoned at Concord on the 22d April, and having appointed a chairman and clerk, they immediately adjourned to Watertown. Here the Congress assembled, during the remainder of the session, in the meeting house. This Provincial Congress was succeeded by a General Court, or General Assembly of the Colony. They convened at the meeting house in Watertown on the 26th July, and the Council met in the house of Edmund Fowle.\* This house was selected on account of its vicinity to the meeting house, which enabled the two bodies to have easy and immediate intercourse.”

\* Edmund<sup>2</sup> Fowle, page 66.

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