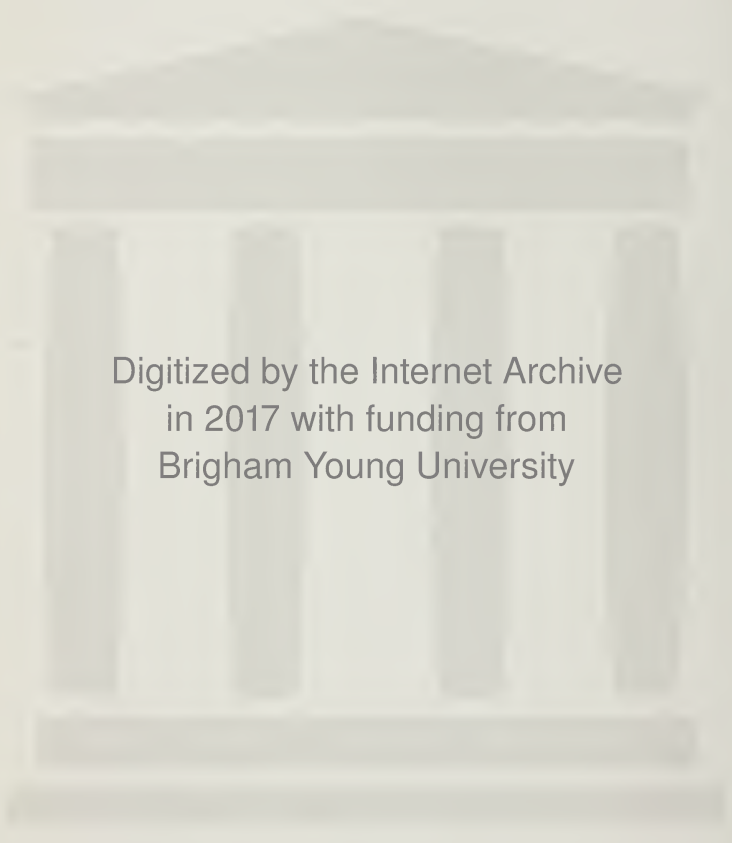


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VOL. XLVII—1911



SALEM, MASS.

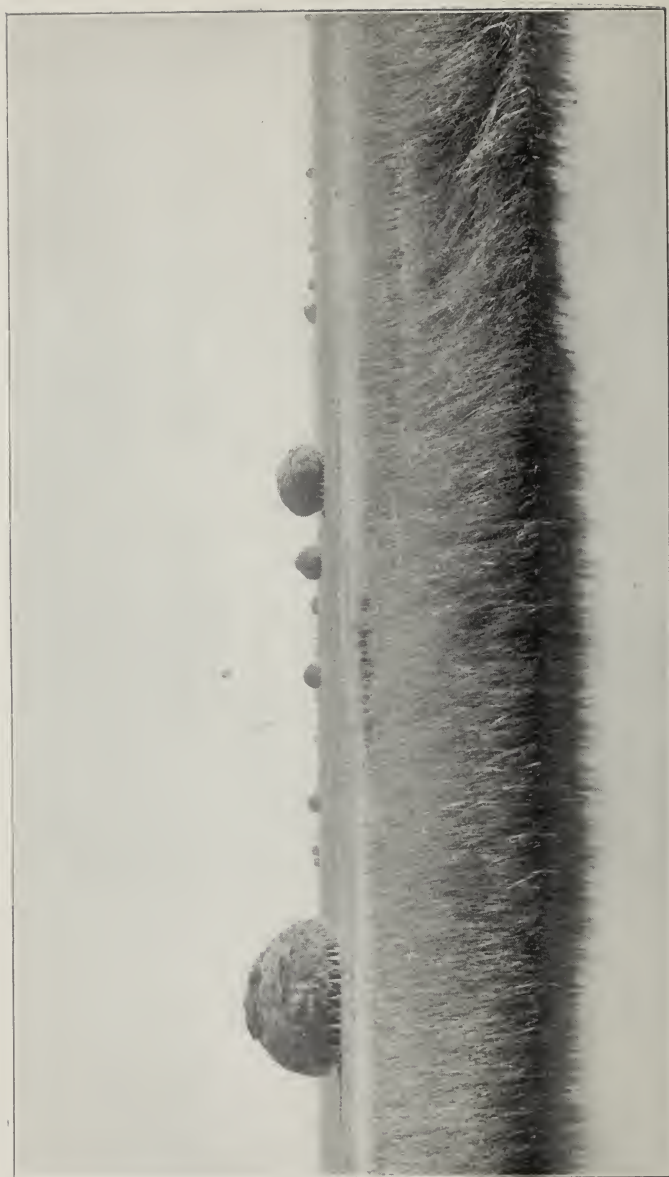
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1911

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From Currier's "History of Newbury."

THE MARSHES AT NEWBURY.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS
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VOL. XLVII.

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No. 1

THE SALT MARSHES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
COAST.

BY HENRY FOLLANSBEE LONG.

In the latter part of April in the year 1614, Capt. John Smith sailed along the shores of Massachusetts Bay, and in his description of the place now known as Ipswich he relates, "On the East is an Isle of two or three leagues in length, the one halfe plaine marish ground, fit for pasture, or salt ponds,"* thereby showing a familiarity with the utility of the salt marshes of New England. Many of those who settled near Ipswich came from the east coast of England where still exist the extensive marshes and "broads" of Norfolk and Essex. The early settlers naturally brought with them the customs of Old England, and probably at the very first used the marshes for pasturing, as we learn that in their former homes across the sea some marshes were not allowed to be cut, "for it is justly supposed to be very hurtful to such valuable bullock lands," and further, "it has been observed that horses and black cattle thrive better, and flesh and fat sooner in salt marshes than in fresh water meadows or

*This refers to the Plum Island marshes lying between the Ipswich river and the Merrimac, and now having an area of about 12,500 acres. This system of marshes is perhaps the largest of any existing north of Long Island Sound, and when connected with the marine swamps lying about the Hampton river on the north, and those about the Ipswich and Essex rivers on the south, the total area, amounting in all to over 20,000 acres, is greater than any other of the northern salt marshes. A monograph by Prof. N. S. Shaler, describing these seacoast swamps, both geologically and economically, may be found in the 6th Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey (1884-5), pages 353-398.

upland pastures, though the reason of it has never been fully assigned. But according to some, it is supposed that the air of the sea whets their appetites."

But these marshes were valuable to the settlers not only for fodder, but for the long thatch which was used to cover the rude dwellings of that time, for in spite of the fact that as early as 1631, Governor Dudley forbade any man building a wooden chimney or thatching his roof, up to 1690 one-story houses were nearly all thatched. It was usual for towns to set aside certain lots lying between the salt marsh and low water mark, where thatch grew, for the purpose of supplying the roofs of the cottages, and up to the year 1660 the dwellings were largely of this sort, with catted wooden chimneys. These wooden chimneys were lined with clay, daubed to the very top, though the labor of claying the top was quite difficult. This combination of wooden chimney and thatched roof did not promise well for a community without ample fire protection, and the result was that in 1642 some towns made a law that all houses of this construction should have a ladder in readiness, in case of fire. It was not uncommon for the splinters at the top of the chimneys to catch fire and the sparks to drop on to the thatch and then of course the flames would soon destroy the house. In the Court Records appears the case of a woman servant at Ipswich accused of setting fire to one of these dwellings, and in answering the charge she said that being at home alone, and the cows having got into the corn, she took hold of the thatch to pull herself up to look around to locate them, and in doing so she upset her pipe and the thatch caught fire.

In the Colonial Laws, under date of October 17, 1649, it is recorded that, "the inhabitants of a towne wthin this iurisdiction, at their first siting downe did gen^rally agree to set apart a certeine p^rcell of land, to the value of about 20 acres lying between the salt marsh and the low water marke, for the use of the whole towne, to be impved for thatch^d houses, the want whereof is very preiuditiall to the towne, since w^{ch} time this honored Genurall Co^rte, by an order of theirs, haue made all the lands to low water

marke to be the proprietors of the land joyning there vnto ; the aforesaid inhabitants, not being able to resolute themselues, humbly desire the resolution of this honoured Court, wther the orde^r of the Court make voyd the preceding towne order. The Court doth conceive the Courts order doth not disanull the order of the towne preceding it." The result of this action is shown by Joseph B. Felt in his History of Ipswich, when he notes under date of 1668, that "the poorer sort of inhabitants having been restricted in the use of what they considered common lands, they are prevented from getting thatch to cover their houses, and to serve for fodder." Again, under date of May 19, 1669, in the Colonial Laws, we find that, "In ans^r to the petitions of the inhabitants of Ipswich and Gloucester exhibited to this Court in relation to Thatch Banks, etc., the court judgeth it meete to declare that notwithstanding the lawe about priuledge to low water marke one hundred rods, yet, when townes doe not grant their lands to the riuers, but otherwise bound mens lands that lye by the riuerside there, they have not liberty to clayme further right by the sayd lawe, though where no such bounds were sett, or reserves made in grants, the Court declares that the say'd lawe must take place and doeth cleerely determine the case, it remaining wth the Court to consider the lawe as they see cause."

Although the use of thatch for roofing has long since disappeared in this country, the thatching of roofs with rye and similar growths is very common in Great Britain and Europe to-day. An article in a magazine of recent date speaks of the "varied beauties of thatch" and of the "thatch encircling the little dormer windows and the beautiful curves of the roof, and the exquisite finish of the roof ridge, the most critical point of the whole." Just how the earlier settlers thatched their roofs the records fail to show, merely mentioning the value of "thatching tools." The practice in Great Britain of late years has been as follows, and probably the earlier method in this country was very much the same: the roofs of the dwellings had boards, slats, or strips of wood laid across the rafters. The thatch, after being mowed, was gathered by

hand into a bunch about six inches thick, and two or three strands of grass were taken to tie the whole bunch together. These bunches were laid along the roof just over the eaves, and were held in place with a short willow stick sharpened at both ends and stuck under the slats, then carried over the bundle of thatch and stuck under the next slat, thus holding the bundle of thatch firmly in place. These bundles of thatch were piled about six or eight bunches deep, and attached to each other by means of these willow sticks. The loose ends extending over the edge of the roof were sheared off to about four inches from the eaves, leaving just enough overlay to carry the rain water clear of the house, and yet make the roof look neat. The next bunches were not only wound tightly together in the centre, but the ends, cut even, were wound as tightly as it was possible. A long dull-pointed tool was used to make a hole in the first layer of thatch, and the tightly wound end of the next bunch was jammed into the space made by this implement. The process, from eaves to the ridgepole, was exactly the same, and similar to the present method of laying shingles. The ridge of a roof was not thatched, but a layer of sod was placed so that the ridge was covered, and also some portion of the roof near the ridge.

At first glance the salt meadows appear rather monotonous. Pale yellow and muddy brown seem to be the only noticeable tints in the straw-colored waste. But a closer scrutiny will reveal a remarkable variety of color effects. The areas of different grasses are often acres in extent, so that the tints, shading from the lightest pea green of the thinner sedges to the blue green of the rushes, and the deep emerald green of the hay grass, merge across their broad bands into perfect harmony. Some one has said that "there is no bank of violets stealing and giving half so sweet an odor to my nostrils, outraged by a winter of city smells, as the salty, spray-laden breath of the marsh. It seems fairly to line the lungs with ozone. I know how grass-fed cattle feel at the smell of salt." Our Essex County poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, must have had a somewhat similar

feeling when he wrote in his "Snow Bound" of the marshes, with the very breath of the marsh in every line.

"Where Salisbury's level marshes spread
Mile wide as flies the laden bee;
Where merry mowers, hale and strong,
Swept, scythe on scythe, their swaths along
The low green prairies of the sea."

And is there in Massachusetts a landscape or a touch of Nature's hand that carries the mind so far toward the creative period of the earth as to stand in the midst of the salt marsh when the flush of twilight steals over its straw-colored desolation. It is as if our eyes opened for the first time upon the struggle of darkness with light; as if chaos ruled again and the drama of evolution had to be created anew, for the salt meadows, with their lagoons and pools of standing water, are the last remnants of the sea which once covered them entirely.

September 23 and 26, 1661, all the marsh land in Newbury, bordering on Plum Island river, was divided among the freeholders of the town. The first division extended from Rowley bounds to Sandy beach, "in lots of four acres each . . . and the second division . . . from four to ten acres each, . . . beginning at the upland next Merrimack Barre and extending to Sandy Beach, . . . also the marsh land in the neck over the Great River . . . of five acres each."

In Gage's History of Rowley, under date of 1667, we read that "Hog Island marshes were divided and laid out to the following persons . . . The Hog Islands were reserved for the use of the Indians for planting, etc.; other Salt marshes had been previously divided."

In the year 1665 there was a division made of 800 acres of marsh and upland in Ipswich, beginning at the end of Plum Island toward Rowley. In the same year lots were assigned on Castle Neck and Wigwam Hill. This included only a portion of the marshes, and it may be that the marshes elsewhere were included in the upland grants near by.

In the very early days the settlers went to marsh on

horseback, loading the tools and food on the horse's back as well. When two or three went it was customary for them to take turns in riding the animal. One would ride ahead for a distance and tie the horse and continue on foot. The next man reaching the horse would ride on a distance beyond where the first was walking and hitch as before, and so continue on foot. As the early roads or trails were almost impassable for the rude carts they had in those days, it is more than likely they brought the hay home in winter on sleds. At a later date, when the two-wheel chaise came into use, the custom of going to marsh was similar, save that the tools were loaded into the chaise with two men, and they drove the horse some distance, and after tying, proceeded on foot. Tradition says that this custom was very common in Topsfield, and that it was usual for the first hitch to be made at Gravelly Brook, the town line between Topsfield and Ipswich, and then always spoken of as the "half way place." The labor on the marsh was severe, and it is told of one Topsfield farmer in those days, who arose at the hour of one and walked to the marsh with his scythe and food and other small things strapped to his shoulders, that having done a day's work and walking homeward, when he reached the last hill on his return trip, though the weather was cold, he would as quickly lie down by the roadside and sleep for the rest of the night as to go a mile farther. An elderly man has recently said that "marsh work was one way to kill a man." Yet the meeting of neighbors and the friendly rivalry between men made the work on the marsh a welcomed change from the daily routine on the farm.

The manner of cutting and curing the hay in those early days probably was not unlike that followed in more recent times. Owing to the long and severe New England winter, it was very necessary to be well supplied with hay for the live stock, and as sufficient English hay would be very costly, the farmers used a large amount of salt hay. Formerly the products of the salt marshes were not forgotten by the coast dwellers of Massachusetts in their annual acknowledgment of blessings bestowed by Providence, when thanks were returned upon the day which is

now one of national observance. Joseph B. Felt, in his History of Ipswich, written in 1836, says, "Large quantities of salt hay are obtained from the marshes. It is healthy for cattle and makes much saving of other fodder. The labor of obtaining it is the hardest and most perilous which our farmers have to do. It is noticeable that old records, in speaking of marshes, sometimes call them meadows." English accounts of about the same date state that "in some places the grass from salts is annually mown, and yields a short, delicate hay, that proves a very salubrious provender for sheep; but care must be taken to prevent its being carried off by the tide, for which reason it is often found necessary to bring it into the inclosures for making." It is added that these salt marshes are very "efficacious in relieving many complaints incident to cattle, and are likewise useful in furnishing a considerable range for young sheep." The higher grass was suited more for laboring horses, "but the low meadow marsh and some other of the softer descriptions of hay are, from their possessing such qualities, better suited as a fodder for milch cows and other kinds of neat cattle, as well as such horses as are not much employed in team labour."

One writer speaks of the marsh in the following words: "Instead of waste high grass, there lay around me acres and acres of the fine rich hay grass, full grown, but without a blade wider than a knitting needle or taller than my knee. It covered the marsh like a deep, thick fur, like a wonderland carpet, into whose elastic, velvety pile my feet sank, and sank, never quite feeling the floor. Here and there were patches of higher sedges, green, but of differing shades, which seemed spread upon the grass carpet like long-napped rugs."

These marshes yield an abundant growth of the coarser grasses locally known as "black grass, fox grass, branch grass, blue grass, goose grass, cove hay, salt hay mixture and flat sedge." These hays have been subjected to a chemical analysis by the Massachusetts Hatch Experiment Station, and their digestibility determined by the aid of sheep, and it was found that "salt marsh hays differ but

little in chemical composition from average meadow hay." Salt hay cut when in blossom and well cured, contains rather less digestible matter than the average English hay cut under similar conditions, "and has from 10 to 18 per cent. less feeding value than average English hay." When fed in combination with grain and corn silage, which is the general method of feeding, "the salt hay rations produce from 2 to 5 per cent. less milk and butter than an equal amount of English hay similarly combined."

In 1835, salt hay sold at auction in Topsfield at \$12.50 per ton, but at earlier dates the price was no higher than five or six dollars. Previous to 1850 the Topsfield farmers cut annually about six hundred tons of salt grass. The town is located about ten miles from the marsh lands. The total amount of salt grass cut at that time by the farmers living within convenient hauling distance of the marshes must have been very large.

A marsh to produce good hay and to be in good condition to cut must be well drained, and these drainage ditches, cut with turf spades, are a source of constant danger to people unfamiliar with the marshes, and many a gunner or green marsh hand can relate a personal experience of having slipped into one of these narrow ditches three or four feet deep. Practically no care is given to the marshes beyond keeping open these ditches which serve to drain the tide water. In the old days, a marsh that was well drained and well situated was valued at upwards of \$70 an acre; at the present time it is hard to give a marsh away, and the towns will not even try to sell them for the taxes. In some places, however, large areas are now purchased for gunning purposes by clubs and wealthy individuals. The soil on these marshes is exceptionally good and runs to the depth of 30 or 40 feet. In addition to the ditches, the marshes are a regular network of natural creeks which are filled with water at high tide.

It is safe to say that every farmer within convenient hauling distance has at some time owned a piece of salt marsh, and although the cutting of it was by far the most laborious of all his work, it was also the only labor that he looked forward to with any degree of enthusiasm.

Some of these marshes have been in one family for upwards of 125 years and have been cut every year.

About thirty years ago considerable research and investigation was made by the United States government in connection with a plan for diking these marshes, somewhat as has been done in the maritime provinces, and thereby reclaiming land which would be very valuable. The chief obstacle that prevented the successful carrying out of this project was the fact that the ownership of these marshes had been divided and sub-divided many times, and in consequence it was practically impossible to get any considerable number of owners to agree upon any proposition of improvement entailing expense. Private enterprise, however, has diked some of the marshes at a cost of about \$5 an acre, and it has proved a wise investment. The roadbed of the Eastern Railroad, when built, formed an excellent dike, and to-day rich hay fields along the New Hampshire shore were once wide open marshes.

The rivalry among the young men in the old days as to physical ability was as keen as at present, but lacking the out-of-door games of to-day, they had the salt marsh, where all questions as to muscular ability were settled. The rivalry also was just as intense among the older men, for to be known as a powerful mower on the marsh was an honor indeed. The young men would often practice mowing some weeks before marshing began, to get their hand in, and also to try out the different scythes, that they might be sure of every advantage they could obtain by choice of implements.

The first step a farmer must take before mowing his salt marsh was to find out the exact time for a low run of tides. During the high course of tides the marshes were covered with six or eight inches of water at least, for six hours of the day and often longer. When the low tides came, the marshes were free of water for ten days to two weeks during the entire day. The grass must be cut and dried for two or three days before it was stacked or carried from the marshes on long poles, for the salt water would spoil the mowed grass if it did not carry it away on the tide. In the very early days certain men in the com-

munity knew enough about the position of the moon with relation to the earth as to be able to tell some time in advance when the tides would be favorable, but the majority of farmers have used the almanacs for many years. Having set his date for cutting, the farmer began to get his crew together. In this he had but little difficulty as help could always be obtained for marshing, for though the work was hard, there was lots of fun and plenty to eat and drink. These men could be hired for one dollar a day and board. In many cases a community of farmers would help each other. The farmer's wife had to bear the labor of the next step in marshing, which was to prepare two or three days food for eight or ten hungry men. Though many farmers went to marsh a day at a time and of course in some cases the day trip would last for twenty-four hours, yet many others would go for a stop of two or three days, sleeping in the barns near the marsh.

From the fact that the neighbors often helped each other in cutting hay, the "wimen folks" always gave the best the house afforded, for there was considerable rivalry then as now, and one house-wife was not to be out-done by a neighbor, so in consequence she worked, fretted and schemed, to have something better and different than any other woman, and the men reaped what she sowed. The farmer, however, had to prepare sufficient drink for his crew, and this usually consisted of plenty of rum and hard cider, though some brandy was taken. In some cases a farmer carried nothing but sweetened water, but these instances were spoken of with a groan or with contempt. One man who always insisted on carrying sweetened water was called "Molasses Jack" for years on account of the following incident. The day before going to the marsh he had carefully mixed a lot of this sweetened water in a ten gallon keg and had put it in the cellar to cool. That night, about twelve o'clock, he went into the cellar for the keg, and as it was dark he had difficulty in locating it, but finally seized a ten gallon keg and loaded it into his wagon. His marsh was located about a mile from the shore, and it was with considerable trouble that his crew finally got the keg out to the lot. No sooner was the

keg set up than all hands wanted to quench their thirst. Imagine their feelings when instead of sweetened water, molasses came from the keg.

The call of the marsh was strong and the farmers looked forward to marshing as they would to a picnic. I have been told by an old marsh man that the most impressive thing he ever saw at the marsh and one which he has remembered the longest happened when as a young man he was sleeping in a hay barn near the marsh with two or three other gangs besides his own. During the early morning hours, he was awakened by voices, and rolled off the hay to locate them. The rain was falling fast, and it was pitchy black. In the middle of the barn floor, seated around a lantern, were three old men all over 75 years of age. They were telling each other old marsh yarns, and many of them were personal experiences, happening from the time when they first went to marsh nearly seventy years before.

The night before the crew was to cut hay, bed was sought early for by midnight breakfast was enjoyed and by one o'clock they were well on the way to marsh. As mile after mile was covered they were joined by other crews, for all the farmers had to take advantage of the same low run of tides. It is said that when within two miles of Ipswich it was no uncommon sight to have a dozen teams in line, and when the party turned into the narrow road leading to the marshes, fully twenty or twenty-five teams would be together moving in single file like some great caravan. The marsh side reached the teams began to separate and immediately the horses were unhitched and tied and soon the shadowy forms of men were seen winding into the marsh. Many jests were hurled at rival gangs, for it was the first leg in the battle to get on to the marsh first. Those cutting shore marshes would enjoy another breakfast while the others worked. In some cases the crews walked one or two miles over the marsh before beginning work and when we realize that all the tools, food and drink had to be carried as well, it was a day's work in itself. Since the invention of marsh shoes, horses have been used for all severe labor of this nature.

It was usual for the men to have some little argument as to what part of the "kit" each should carry on to the marsh, for some things were harder to carry than others. It is related of one man, who chose to carry the scythes, that he picked a job that lasted him considerably longer than any other. He had been to marsh but once before and then noticed that the man who carried the scythes seemed to have an easy time, but this time he did not know that a different kind of marsh was to be cut. When a marsh is left uncut for a year, the old grass remains standing, and the new grass comes up inside the old stalk, which forms a shell for the new. The new grass ripens and when ready to mow, of course it is as hard as any salt grass, but in addition it has the old grass protecting it so the labor of cutting is just twice as hard. When a marsh in this condition is cut, it is necessary for a man to have six or seven scythes and in this case the man who selected the job of carrying the scythes had about forty to carry on to the lot.

All plans were laid to be ready to begin mowing just as soon as the grass could be seen, and by three nearly the whole marsh would be in swing and for two miles could be seen many men mowing. The work of cutting would go steadily on for five or six hours or until the dew had dried off the grass. All grass mows more easily while wet and especially salt grass. It has been proven that the only salt in salt grass is what forms on the outside.* So long as the dew was on the marsh, the grass was in a condition to cut, but as soon as the dew disappeared the salt crystallized on the outside and scythes were dulled very quickly. In some cases the salt would fill the air like dust and the blades of the scythes would be solidly caked with it. Today, when mowing machines can be used the drier the salt grass the better, for it stands up stiff and is cut more easily by the machine. To sharpen these scythes, one farmer used to carry a grind stone on to the marsh as he had a shore marsh. Every few rods the mowers would stop to put a better edge on their scythes, which is called "whetting," and is done by means of a

*The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station has reported that a ton of marsh hay contains about 54 lbs. of salt.

sanded stick called a "rifle." In olden days, every farmer made his own rifles. He would whittle a stick into the shape he wished, then rub tallow on it, and then sprinkle over it a fine sand. When this wore off, all that was needed was more grease and sand. Today these rifles are made of emery and are sold for a small sum at the general stores. Nearly all the old grocery stores sold rifle sand. They also sold rum, and in consequence many worthy deacons found it convenient to ask for two gallons of rifle sand when in reality they wanted something quite different.

All the mowers had their favorite scythes, but a short straight scythe was generally used as the salt grass is very wiry and therefore it is necessary to strike it hard and to keep the force to the end of the swarth. The average scythe was about 3 feet and 6 or 7 inches long. The rivalry in cutting largely centred in preventing the man ahead from cutting your corner, that is, not to let him cut what would naturally be your last stroke. A man who was beaten in this manner was obliged to stand lots of joking. A man who carried a short swarth was said to cut a "hog trough." The average good mower must cut a ten foot swarth and keep it up for five or six hours, though a few men could cut nearly a twelve foot swarth. By working ten hours a day a smart man could cut about four acres. As the marsh floor is thick with grass, all the tools, when not in use, were stuck into the mud so they could easily be found, for when placed on the ground they were easily overlooked in the brown fur-like grass that enveloped them. The tires of the wagons and machines used for marsh purposes today are about seven inches wide and hardly any grass is now cut by hand for the cost of making salt hay is relatively much greater and its intrinsic value for feeding is rated much lower than in the old times. In consequence the value of the marshes has materially decreased. In the old days every spear of grass was carefully gathered, today only the grass easily reached with the machines is cut.

No one who has traveled along the shores of New England can fail to have noticed the numerous hive-shaped stacks of hay thickly scattered over the extensive marshes. The former method of getting the hay into stacks was

vastly different from that in use today. The small creeks into which the marsh lots slope are called "dwindlings," and all the grass growing on these slopes was carefully cut. After the mower, usually followed a boy with a rake to gather the grass with the rest on the higher places. Salt marsh hay when cut drops exactly where it stands while upland hay is carried on the scythe making a line called a "windrow." The salt grass was raked into a "windrow" for drying or curing. Today, a long plank or pole called a "scoop" drawn by horses and having a plank for a man to stand on, drags all the hay at once to the stack and no care is taken to get any hay other than what the "scoop" may gather up easily.

One man told the writer that as a boy he was anxious to go to marsh and so offered his services for his food. He worked hard all day raking out the "dwindlings," and though he enjoyed the food he was very sorry he went, as it was several days before he was rested from the hard work. When the next year came around and all the other boys were going to marsh, he had the same old fever come over him and so offered his services on the same basis as the year before. Imagine his surprise when he heard from the farmer that the year before he didn't think the boy earned his board and so he guessed he didn't want him again.

After the hay was mowed it must dry for two or three days. Some grasses took longer to dry than others and of course the weather made a great difference. After the hay had been "turned" a few times and well dried, the process of stacking began. These stacks were built on stakes which were driven into the ground sometimes many feet, and were called "staddles." The "staddles" were about three feet above the marsh or high enough to clear the high tides and would hold about three tons of hay. Of course the highest place on the marsh was selected for the stack and in many cases the marsh was so low that the hay was stacked on shore. The marsh soil is peculiar in the fact that it preserves the wood used for "staddles," and some of these old "staddles" have been found that must have been in the soil nearly a hundred years. After the

dry hay was raked into bundles, two poles were run under them, and then two men carried the hay to the stack and placed it convenient for the experienced stack builder to spread as he wished. After the stack was made, rocks or sticks were laid over the top to hold the hay so that the wind would not carry it away. A great deal of fun was had when this poling was going on. When the hay was poled ashore to be stacked, long distances often were covered, and the trip would take the men by the little salt ponds or "soup holes," which cover the marsh, and sometimes the temptation was too great for the head man to resist leading his helper waist deep into these mud holes and in consequence a ducking in the clear water of the creek was necessary to remove the mud. Great joy was experienced when some green man wanted a ride on the load, for then both men poling enjoyed the fun of dumping their passenger into a salt pond. These stacks of hay remained until the marshes were frozen over in the winter when the farmer hauled the hay home by means of sleds. Severe storms, causing a high run of tides, have not infrequently carried all the stacks of hay away, and the farmer's work was entirely lost. Many a marsh hand and gunner has been marooned all night on one of these stacks when caught by the rising tide.

After the day's work was finished it was customary to race the horses home. The story is told of one man who was racing and leading the others, that the tire of his wheel came off. He paid no attention whatever to it but kept up his speed. In a short distance the rim of the wheel came off and it is said that he finished victorious with nothing left of the wheel but a few spokes.

The "thatch" or coarser grass used by our first settlers for roofs, is covered by the tides every day and was very generally used for fodder, some farmers considering that certain "thatch" was the best of all hays on the marshes. It was said to make the cows drink more water which was considered beneficial. All this grass had to be gathered at low water and flat hay-boats called "gundelows" or "gondolas", were used to carry it to the shore. This side of marsh work was the most dangerous of all and was

called "green freighting" from the fact that the thatch was gathered green and cured on shore. Many farmers when "green freighting" drove their oxen to the landing, that they might bring home the hay to cure. It was no unusual sight to see at one time thirty or forty yokes of oxen hitched at the Rowley Landing, waiting for the freighters to come up on the tide. The thatch cutters must go with the tide regardless of the time, day or night, for they always quoted that "the tide waits for no man." Some of the wiser farmers would engage their boats ahead and have them anchored down the stream toward the tide so that they might get away earlier and thereby have more time on the lot.

Many of the Topsfield people tell of drowning accidents which occurred while using these hay-boats some of which are mentioned in records as far back as the year 1700. The average hay-boat was about twenty-five feet in length, with a depth of about three feet running nearly the entire length. On the front end, which was square like the rear, were seats for the rowers, three on a side, while in the rear of the boat a place was reserved for a man with a steering oar, which was a hard task and only the best of men were used for this position. The bottom of the boat was filled with hay, which also was loaded on a rigging made by means of planks extending six or eight feet on each side the boat. By piling the hay about six feet high, a load of about ten tons was obtained, though some boats carried more. In the early days many large boats came down the Merrimack River to be loaded with hay to be used by the inland farmers. These crews would bring a large tent and remain several days on the marsh, returning with their load on the tide. Before tug boats were in use to carry them beyond the influence of the tides, the hay-boat would go up the river until the tide turned, when they would "tie up" on the bank and wait for the next tide. But some of them used large sails and kept going, "tide or no tide." These boats were forty or fifty feet long, and would carry about thirty tons of hay.

Cross' Banks was a favorite cutting place for the Topsfield people, although many had lots on Plum Island and



From Currier's "Ould Newbury."

PLUM ISLAND RIVER AND MARSHES.



LOAD OF SALT HAY DRAWN BY OXEN.

also the Great Flats, which was a very dangerous place and could only be worked at the very lowest tides. The hard bottomed thatch banks were the best for cutting but many farmers were obliged to mow thatch in ankle deep mud. Before the tide was low, the farmer placed his boat in a good position for loading and at the same time for getting away quickly on the flood tide. When the water had all receded the boat was high and dry on the thatch bank, but before it had all gone the mowers were swinging their long scythes through the thatch, for this grass mows very easily and a wide deep swarth could be taken. When the weather was a little damp the scythes would disturb clouds of mosquitoes and midgets from their comfortable resting places on the thatch. The poets call these insects "the nymphs of the salt marsh," but the word *imps* is too mild for a farmer to use for no rest can be obtained until a wind springs up or the tide brings relief. As fast as the grass was mowed, a raker gathered it into bundles and these in turn were poled to the boat to be piled on, a gang plank being used to get on to the boat. Very little fun was indulged in for it was a case of quick work to get the boat loaded with the tools, gang plank and food on top, to meet the coming tide. When the boat "fleted" or floated, the men plyed their oars and worked liked galley slaves until the landing was reached, the man behind shouting "port" or "starboard" as the case might be as the boat wound in and out through the creeks. Very few farmers owned a hay-boat, the majority hiring them for a "freight." Capt. Jewett of Ipswich owned many boats and landed them all at Green's Point, a favorite landing place for Topsfield people. Here all the oxen were hitched and it was not unusual to see fifteen or twenty yokes at one time waiting for the loads. Capt. Johnson of Rowley Landing, was another hay-boat man who was well patronized.

These hay-boats often cost as high as \$300.00 and could be hired for about \$2.00 a freight, or \$5.00 with the skipper. Of course the owners were anxious to let their boats for every tide and the following yarn will give an idea of the care they took to have the boats ready for use. The

skipper was hired to go with his boat, to a marsh at some distance from the landing, for of course some marshes must be a long distance away and in some cases they were five miles. The farmer was anxious to obtain all the hay possible and so loaded the boat very heavily. After the tools were laid on top and the crew had taken the oars, the skipper began shouting "starboard" or "port," as the tide allowed them to go from one creek into another, in order to reach Green's River or Green's Creek, the main way to the landing. This particular boat was obliged to come down Paine's creek, which was a very difficult passage and where the boat always struck the tide both ways. The boat was run ashore many times for it seemed impossible, so heavy was the load, to keep in the middle of the creek. The skipper soon began to fret and fume about taking so much time to get back and complained bitterly of such a load. The owner of the hay however was not worried so long as he got the hay up to the landing. Another bad creek called "Pull-and-be-Damned" was a source of further loss of time, for the boat was constantly hitting the mud banks. During all this time the skipper was shouting directions from his post, for it is no uncommon thing for a man to get lost in the many creeks of the marshes and he also was swearing between orders about his chances of letting his boat for the next tide when it turned. At last his patience was exhausted and for five minutes not a sound was heard from him and the rowers wondered what was the matter. Shortly after while rounding a curve they noticed a large amount of hay floating away from them. The farmer at once stopped rowing and climbed over the stack to see if the skipper was all right, and found to his surprise that the owner of the boat instead of steering and attending to his duties as pilot, was diligently plying a fork to the pile of hay and throwing it into the creek, intending thereby to lighten the load so that better speed could be made and the landing reached in time to unload and let the boat again.

The oars used for rowing these "gundalows" were from twenty to twenty-five feet long and were very heavy. Many drowning accidents have occurred when these oars

caught on the bank or in eel grass and drew the rower into the water before he could loosen his hold on the oar. Great care had to be taken in loading the boats for they easily would take in water and sink and then only could be raised when low tide came and the plug in the bottom could be removed allowing the water to run out when the boat would float on the next tide. These boats have all disappeared and the only boat for hay in existence today is called a "canoe," and is practically two dorys held together by means of boards thereby making a foundation for the hay stack.

There was always a race to reach the landing place, for the first man in went beyond the landing to unload where it cost him nothing, while the last man would have to pay a dollar to unload at the landing, if he was fortunate enough to reach there before the tide left him stranded on the mud a rod or more from shore. In those days the land near the landing place was used for drying the hay, the farmers paying a small sum for the accommodation. But when the owners of this land realized that they were getting very little for the accommodation and at the same time were injuring their own grass land, the carting home of "green freight" became general. But this was not profitable and "green freighting" is now a thing of the past. Today many marshes are cut by machine at a very low price. The Tilton brothers of Topsfield, in 1908, cut over two hundred tons of salt hay with a mowing machine, for there is still quite a demand for salt hay for fodder, but it is used more generally in the large business houses to pack crockery, while much is also used to protect the early vegetables, as salt is a non-conductor of frost.

RECORDS OF THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT
AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CONDEMNATION OF PRIZES AND RECAPTURES OF THE
REVOLUTION AND THE WAR OF 1812.

(Continued from Vol. XLVI, page 324.)

MEQUAIT (361), sloop, 76 tons, J. Woodward, master, Bath to Portland, captured July 29, 1813 by Dart (privateer), Cargo: small quantity corn and rye and some fish. Taken into New Brunswick.

MERCHANT (63), ship, T. Noyes, master, Liverpool to New York, captured Aug. 28, 1812 by Colibrie. Restored on payment of costs.

MERCHANT (67), ship, 270 tons, C. Hopkins, master, Gottenburg to Portsmouth, captured Aug. 29, 1812 by Statira. Cargo: iron.

MIDDLESEX (87), ship, M. Pollard, master, captured Sept. 8, 1812 by Liverpool Packet. Taken into Liverpool. Restored on payment of costs.

MINERVA (3), brig, 256 tons, James F. Trott, master, Liverpool to Boston, captured July 6, 1812, by Africa, Æolus, Shannon, Belvidera. Cargo: coals and salt.

MINERVA (269), brig, 184 tons, T. Patterson, master, Boston to Lisbon, captured June 30, 1813 by La Hogue. Cargo: beef, pork and staves. Restored.

MINERVA (494), brig, 55 tons, A. C. White, master, Matanza to New London, captured Apr. 21, 1814 by La Hogue. Cargo: 140 hhds. 22 tierces and 22 bbls. molasses, 22 hhds. and 4 bbls. sugar. Restored.

MINERVA (373), schr., 136 tons, J. E. Scott, master, Barbadoes to Wiscasset, captured Aug. 30, 1813 by Weazel (privateer). Cargo : ballast and \$4,000. Restored.

MINERVA (597), schr., 43 tons, Elida Baldwin, master, New York to Bridge Port, captured Aug. 11, 1814 by Shannon and Liverpool Packet (privateers). Cargo : flour, fish and other articles. Taken into Liverpool.

MINERVA (636), schr., 136 tons, Dav^d. Pinkham, master, Wiscasset to Boston, captured Sept. 26, 1814 by Lunenburg (privateer.)

MINERVA (351) sloop, 43 tons, B. Belvin, master, New York to New Port, captured Aug. 5, 1813 by Matilda (privateer). Cargo : 250 bbls. flour, 24 bbls. pease and 400 lb. snuff.

MODEL (512), schr., 250 tons, John Austen, master, at anchor in Little Egg Harbour, captured May 23, 1814 by Niemen. Cargo : 270 bbls. flour.

MONK (61), ship, 253 tons, J. P. Felt, master, Rio Janeiro to Salem, captured Aug. 23, 1812 by Colibrie. Cargo : sugar, hides and horns.

MORNING STAR (357), schr., 32 tons, A. L. Burges, master, Folly Land to East Port, captured Aug. 18, 1813, by Curlew and Nymphe. Cargo : 1000 bushels Indian corn.

MORNING STAR (272), sloop, captured June 13, 1813 by Spartan, Statira and Martin.

MORNING STARR (568), sloop, captured in the harbour of the Chesapeake, the tobacco taken out of store houses and vessels sailing under the American flag, which were burnt. Captured June 11, 1814 by Albion, Dragon, Acasta, Loire, Narcissus, Jaseur and St. Lawrence, 13 hhds. tobacco. Captured July 2, 1814 by Abion, Dragon, Acasta, Loire, Narcissus, Severn, Jaseur and St. Lawrence, 4 hhds. tobacco.

MONSOON (52), ship, N. Williams, master, from Liverpool, captured Aug. 22, 1812 by Æolus. Restored on payment of costs.

MONTEZUMA (420), ship, 320 tons, M. Rodriquez, master, Boston to Cadiz, captured 1813 by La Hogue and Tenedos. Cargo: candles, staves, codfish, chairs, tar, turpentine, tobacco, beef and cloves.

MONTGOMERY (204), brig, J. Strout, master, 12 guns and 90 men, from Salem, cruising, captured May 5, 1813 by Nymph, Shannon, Tenedos and Emulous.

NANCY (639), brig, captured bet. Sept. 1 and 18, 1814 at Penobscot, by united naval and military force. Cargo: timber and lumber.

NANCY (618), brig, J. Tindale, master, Liverpool to Halifax, recaptured Sept. 13, 1814 by Pylades.

NANCY (416), schr., coasting vessel, captured May 28, 1813, by Victorious and the blockading squadron of the Chesapeake.

NANCY (291), sch., 14 tons, S. B. Wadsworth, master, taken in harbour of Little River, captured June 28, 1813, by Boxer. Cargo: variety of articles of little value. Taken into New Brunswick.

NANCY (100), ship, E. Stamworth, master, recaptured Aug. 17, 1812 by Statira.

NANCY (580), sloop, 64 tons, Wm. Williams, master, New York to Providence, captured July 28, 1814, by Lively (privateer). Cargo: 337 bbls. flour and 616 bushels corn. Taken into Liverpool.

NANCY SANDERS (472), sloop, N. Barber, master, captured Dec. 18, 1813 by Liverpool Packet (privateer).

NAUTILUS (42), brig (American Govt. vessel of war), 200 tons, Lt. W. Crane, Commr., from New York, cruising, captured July 16, 1812 by Shannon, Belvidera, Af-

rica, Æolus, and Guerriere. Cargo : guns, ammunition and provisions. Taken into possession for the use of the King's service.

NELLY (552), schr., W. Jennings, master, Havannah to Greenock, recaptured July 10, 1814 by Bulwark. Cargo : sugar, coffee and logwood.

NEPTUNE (183), schr., 98 tons, B. Mills, master, Fox Island to Boston, captured Mar. 31, 1813 by Bream, Cargo : timber and cord wood. Taken into New Brunswick.

NEW FORGE (118), schr., 47 tons, J. Stutevant, master, New York to Boston, captured Nov. 11, 1812 by Liverpool Packet (privateer). Cargo : sugar, wheat, ware and snuff.

NEW ZEALANDER (492), ship,——Cheswicke, master, recaptured Apr. 21, 1813 by Belvidera.

NIMROD (21), schr., J. Ford, master, recaptured July 17, 1812 by Paz.

NORTH STAR (256), brig, 177 tons, S. Moore, master, St. Salvadore to Boston, captured June 24, 1813 by Tenedos. Cargo : 117 trunks and bales, 8 casks brandy and cordials, 2 bbls. tea, goat skins, horns, hides, sugar, &c.

NYMPHE (149), schr., 48 tons, W. Patterson, master, Virginia to Salem, captured Mar. 14, 1813, by Liverpool Packet (privateer). Cargo : 2300 bushels corn, 24 packages shoes and 33 bbls. beans.

NYMPHE (251), schr., 20 tons, W. Ryan, master, Boston to Machias, captured June 11, 1813 by Matilda (privateer). Cargo : 70 bbls. flour and 190 bushels corn. Taken into Digby. Restored.

OCEAN (384), brig, J. Huddeston, master, recaptured Aug. 11, 1813 by Borer.

OHIO (297), brig, Jas Webray, master, captured July 12, 1813 by Manly. Restored.

OLD CARPENTER (584), schr., 22 tons, W^m M^cDaniel, master, Halifax to Boston, captured Aug. 7, 1814 by Spencer. Cargo: dry goods.

ONTARIO (508), ship, Jn^o Potter, master, Alicant to Greenock, recaptured May 25, 1814 by Curlew. Cargo: 150 pipes wine, 541 cut cork wood and 480 hhds. salt.

ORIENT (528), schr., captured June 11, 1814 by being cut out of a harbour near Boston by the boats of Bulwark and Nymphé.

ORION (232), brig, 191 tons, J. M. Jubin, master, New York to Lisbon, captured May 16, 1813 by LaHogue. Cargo: 743 bbls. flour and 534 bbls Indian meal. Restored.

ORONOKE (8), ship, 427 tons, John Richards, master, Lisbon to New York, captured July 11, 1812 by Æolus, Shannon, Belvidera, Guerriere, Africa. Cargo: ballast.

OSBOURNE (48), ship, ——— Watson, master, Gibraltar to New Brunswick, recaptured Aug. 19, 1812 by Emulous.

PACKET (106), ship, N^l Noyes, master, from Liverpool, captured, ———, 1812.

PACKET (177), sloop, 57 tons, E. Luce, master, Savannah to Providence, R. I., captured Apr. 10, 1813 by Valiant. Cargo: 124 hides, 158 bales of cotton and 3 bbls. old copper.

PACKET (268), sloop, H. Mowat, master, captured June 19, 1813 by Matilda (privateer). Cargo: cord wood.

PARAGON (213), brig, J. Gardner, master, Aberdeen to New Brunswick, recaptured May 19, 1813 by Sir John Sherbrooke (privateer).

(To be continued.)



THE PHILIP TENNEY HOUSE, GROVELAND, MASS.

(See page 304, October, 1910 issue.)



THE SAVORY-BALCH HOUSE, GROVELAND, MASS.

(See page 25.)

THE HOUSES AND BUILDINGS OF
GROVELAND, MASS.

COMPILED IN 1854, BY ALFRED POORE, M. D.

Continued from Vol. XLVI, page 304.

WALLINGFORD, SOPHIA and CLARISSA, two sisters, residence of, since the house was built by their father, Nathaniel, in 1831, on Main st. Besides their parents who lived there until they died, Jacob Searl resided there, 1848-51, and since Nov., 1852; and widow Anna B. Johnson from Apr. 10, 1851, until she went to Lowell.

SARGENT, NATHAN, JR., residence of, since May 21, 1852, on Main st., in a house owned by William S. Balch which the latter made, with additions, from the old school-house, in 1838, and leased it to John Page, 1839-42 and 1843-5; James S. Morse, 1843; John A. Renton, a short time in 1846; Julian Levea, a Frenchman, 1848; widow Ann B. Johnson, now Mrs. Perkins, 1849-51; and Robert Bulmer, a Yorkshire Englishman, in the winter of 1851-2.

BALCH, WILLIAM S., residence of, since 1823, on the Jewett lot, Main st. Dea. Ezekiel Jewett had a house which stood on this spot, but it was taken away and the present one built, a part at a time, by William Savary, who occupied it. Later his son Thomas resided there at two different times, the last time about 1831. Samuel, Mr. Balch's father, resided from 1818-22 in the easterly part, and Eliphalet Danforth in the same part, 1822-3. In the westerly part Lt. Silas Hopkinson resided from 1819-23, and then Ira, son of Lt. Silas Hopkinson, resided there from 1823-39, when Mr. Balch bought that part and

has let a part of it to Paul Page, 1839-42; T. J. Dunbar; Rufus H. Wood, where he died in 1849; then Mr. Wood's widow till Apr., 1852; and widow A. B. Johnson in 1852.

BALCH, WILLIAM, residence of, since his birth, on Main st. This is the Worcester place, which Mr. Balch's grandfather, Rev. Wm. Balch, bought. He repaired the house and left it to his son, Dea. William Balch, who lived there until he died and left it to his son, the present owner. The westerly part of the house is occupied by his nephew, Thomas H. Balch, who assists him in tilling the land. An old house which was burned stood a few rods back of this.

BAILEY, NATHAN, son of Dea. Richard, resided in a house that stood on the westerly end of William Balch's orchard, and owned six acres of land on the opposite side of the street. His barn stood near Mr. Balch's present small one. He went from this place to West Andover, after most of his children were born, where his descendants now live.

PAGE, PAUL, residence of, since the autumn of 1844, on Main st. He made his house from a shop, originally built for a shoe factory, that he bought of N. S. Vance, near D. B. Stickney's, about 1842. He removed and enlarged it, and also built, in 1853, the boot and shoe manufactory which stands near his house, commencing business there on Aug. 8.

MERRILL, BURTON E., residence of, since the autumn of 1840, on Main st. Dr. Spofford bought this house lot of the parish about 1824 and built this house, in which James Merrill lived until he died in 1841. B. E. Spofford his son, has since occupied it. Other occupants have been Priscilla Tenney and widow Mace. The first meeting house in the East parish of Bradford stood where Mr. Merrill's place is and the schoolhouse stood in the garden.

PERLEY, NATHAN, MAJ., residence of, since May 19, 1813, on Main st. Lemuel Marden built this house about 1770 and lived in it until he went to New Boston, N. H. Dr. Seth Jewett bought the place of Marden and resided there until about 1796, when Joshua Hardy purchased it. He occupied it until about 1803, then Thomas Stickney owned it and resided there until he went to E. Boynton's place. Elijah Clarke next bought it and resided there, 1806-13, when Maj. Perley bought it. Mr. Clark's shop where he manufactured shoes and traded stood on the southeast corner of Mr. Perley's garden and was afterwards removed to West Bradford and made into a dwelling house by Richard West in Ferry Cove. Other occupants: Silas Plummer, when his son Rev. Frederick Plummer was born; Thomas Knight about 1795; widow Elizabeth Tuttle; Nathaniel K. Merrill; Priscilla Tenny, 1827-8 and 1835-6; Hannah Ordway, 1829-30; John Tappan, when his wife died in 1830; Frederick Chase, about 1830-1; and Sarah W. Hills, sister to Mrs. Perley, 1836. A school was kept in this house by Hannah Bailey at the time Plummer lived in a part of it.

MECHANICS HALL was raised Oct. 24, 1854 and on the 25th the dancing boys turned out and helped them board it. It might be called at this time Free Soil Headquarters on account of the present sentiments of most of the occupants except Paul Page.

PARKER MANSION. This house is situated on the northwesterly side of Main st., opposite the Common, near Peter Parker's corner, and was owned by Joseph Jennings, who came from Andover and lived here the latter part of his life. He probably bought it of some of the Hardy's. Freeborn Balch who resided there about 1779, was a blacksmith as probably were some of the residents of the house before that. Moses Parker bought the place of Thomas Savary in 1779, repaired it and made additions at different times before he died. In the part in which Mr. Pike now lives, he had his goods, until he built the store on the opposite side of the street. He kept a

public house until about 1807. After Mr. Parker died in 1837, it was let for three tenements until 1853, when his widow went to live with her daughter. Thomas M. Hopkinson lived in that part from 1841-3, and since then, T. S. Pike has lived there. In the middle part, John Dresser lived a while, than Dea. Ira Hopkinson, from Apr., 1842 until Oct., 1852. In the western part have lived widow Tuttle, one of whose daughters, Rev. Mr. Perry married; Elijah Clarke, jr., 1841-2; Benjamin K. Hovey; Paul Page, 1840; J. G. Tyler, 1844-51, before he went to live in his house on Union st.; and J. W. Jameson, 1851-3. At the present time, Peter Parker, a grandson of Moses Parker, occupies the middle and western parts. Joseph Simonds, a blacksmith, lived in the house before 1779.

HOPKINSON, CHAS. W., residence of, since Apr. 1848, on Parker court, opposite Congregational common. This cottage was built by Moses Parker in 183- from the porches which were taken from the Congregational church, when repaired in 1836, and when he died he gave this house to his granddaughter, M. H. Parker, who still owns it. Other occupants: Metephor Chase; Nathaniel Downs, 1838-9; Alex. Lucy, until 1843; Charles W. Hopkinson, the present occupant, until his first wife died; Hezekiah Jameson, 1844-6; Thomas R. Stackpole; Enoch Adams, jr., before he went to California.

GILE, JUDITH S., MRS., residence of, since 1853, in Peter Parker's house on Main st. This house was given to Mr. Parker by his grandfather, M. Parker, he having built it near the place where Peter Cheney lived the last of his days and after him his daughter Nabby. The south-westerly room of this house was a part of that cottage. Occupants since the house was built have been: Simeon Atwood, 1822-5; Rev. Daniel L. Nichols, the second preceptor of the Academy, 1822-4; Mrs. Elizabeth Tuttle; John Tappan, 1829-30; Edwin Hopkinson, 1830-2; Jonathan Balch, 1830-2; Elijah Clarke, jr., 1832-3; Frederick Chase; Thomas H. Page, where he died 1843; Paul Page, after his brother Thomas H. died.

ELSAS, LUTAS, residence of, about thirty years, in a small house that stood back of the house now owned by P. Parker and occupied by Mrs. Gile, on Main st. near the Congregational common.

WOOL, JOHN, formerly the residence of, in one of the three small cottages which stood near Mrs. Gile's house. The site is owned by Peter Parker, who had it from his grandfather, Moses Parker.

PARKER, ABIGAIL, WIDOW, residence of, since 1814, on Main st. This house stands where there was formerly a smaller one owned many years ago by a William Perry, who sold it to Mr. Ordway. He lived there about one year and sold to Samuel Tyler. Mrs. Parker's husband Peter, son of Moses Parker, bought the place and built the western part of the house in 1813-14 and the eastern part in 1841. Since he died in 1844, his family have continued to live there, leasing the easterly part that belongs to John, to Andrew J. Huntress, Oct., 1848 to 1850, and Otis B. Merrill, since his marriage. Before the last part was built, Mr. Parker used the old Perry house to trade in, before he removed his business into his father's shop on the corner, joining it to the new part of the house.

ATWOOD, WIDOW, S. P., residence of, Main st., since about 1813, when her husband bought it. This house was built for Simeon Atwood in 1794, by his wife's father, where he resided until 1807. Peter Parker, sr., then owned and resided there until he sold it to his father, M. Parker, who gave it to Mrs. Atwood, his daughter.

BOYNTON, CHARLES, residence of, on Main st. Mr. Boynton bought the land of Mr. Perry, built a shop in 1835 and let it out to shoemakers until he made it into a dwelling house, where he and his mother kept house until he was married. Since then he has made additions and let a part of it to Hezekiah Jameson, 1843-4; widow Sally Hovey, 1844-6; and Nathaniel Jameson, 1849-52.

JOHNSTON HOUSE, situated on Main st., which G. S. Parker has occupied recently, is owned by Moses P.

Atwood. Mr. Atwood lived here from Feb., 1841, to May, 1848. Benjamin Atwood built the original part and resided there, then Thomas Johnston, who married his daughter, lived in it about twenty years. Moses Parker bought and enlarged it by building a two story front and let it until he died, leaving the place to his grandson, the present owner. Occupants since it was enlarged: William, son of Samuel Parker, 1815-19; Nathan Sargent, 1819-27; Cyrus Eaton, a carpenter from Chester, about 1829. Thomas Lucy (now George Hudson), 1838-5; Edmund P. Rundlett, 1834-9; John Brown, jr., 1835-40; Edwin Hopkinson, 1848-9; Thomas Holmes; Mrs. Judith S. Gile, 1850-3; Sophia A. Parker; Henry Hills, 1853; George S; Parker, since Sept. 20, 1854; also John Mansfield, probably resided in this house about 1786, and Elbridge A. Richardson lived here at one time. Mr. Page built his boot and shoe manufactory northeast of his house in 1849, which he has occupied since that time.

PAGE, RUFUS H., residence of, since Oct., 1845, on Main st. Ira Hardy bought the land of Mr. Perry, and put up this house for a shop to trade, which he occupied as such for awhile. It was used for the district school one season and afterward fitted for a dwelling, having had the following occupants; Warren L. Parker, 6 months in 1836 Sylvanus Morse, the Preceptor, 183- to 1840 and 1844-5; George P. Carleton, winter of 1843-4; Leverett W. Tyler, 1845; James N. Jameson, 1849-50; also Francis Peabody, from Danvers, who kept a stable; and Benj. K. Hovey.

BURBANK, WIDOW BETHIAH, residence of, Main st., and Samuel N. her son. Benjamin Burbank, sr., built this house in 1788. Here most of his children were born, and since he died his children have occupied it, viz: Benjamin, nearly all of the time after marriage, until he died in 1844, and since then his widow and children; Fitts William, about 1811; Samuel, about 1821; and others that occupied it have been Enos Carleton; Asa Robinson, a blacksmith, seven years; Samuel Johnson; Rowell Foot; William

Smith, a tailor, about 1800 ; Samuel Tyler ; John Goodrich ; — Ober, from Salem ; Flint Tyler ; John Hardy, who married Martha, 1822-3 ; Charles Fairbanks, about 1824 ; Moody Emery, about 1826-8 ; George Huntress, 1829 ; Walter Norris, 1831 ; James Dunley, 1834 ; Gorham P. Tandy, 1835-6 ; Eben J. Hardy, 1836-9 ; Jonathan Balch, 1839 ; Hannah Ordway, 1840 ; Sally Greenough, 1840-1 ; Richard Welch, 1842 ; Ephraim W. Reynolds, 1844 ; John T. Burbank, three months, in 1846 ; George W. Hills, 1847-9 ; and David Erving, who married Mary, from 1849 to Sept. 20, 1854. Benjamin Burbank, sr., and son Benjamin were blacksmiths, and their shop was on the opposite side of the street.

PARKER, HENRY C., residence of, since Nov. 22, 1849, on Main st. He built his house in 1849 on land that he received from his mother, which was a part of her father's place.

LAPHAM HOUSE, an old place on the bank on the northerly side of Main st., once owned by Peter Cheney, who probably came into possession of it through his father. John Atwood bought it of Cheney about 1755, and after he died his widow married Timothy Burbank, who died there. Jesse, son of John Atwood, repaired and enlarged it by building on the front part about 1780, and he lived here until 1783. Joseph Kimball was the next owner, exchanging it for a house in Rindge, N. H., and Lieut. King Lapham bought it in 1793. Upon his death, his son Barker Lapham owned it and left it to his daughter Anna, who now (1854) owns the property. Occupants besides the above have been : Eben Hopkinson, who married Lt. Lapham's daughter and lived there with him about 1803-4, about 1808-9, 1812 and 1825 ; Richard Goss ; Samuel Johnson ; Theodore Parker, 1809-12 ; Mancil Hardy, 1818 and about 1848-51 ; William Balch, 1825 ; Nathaniel K. Merrill, about 1827, Alfred I. Stickney ; Jeremiah, son of William Tyler, about 1830-1 ; Samuel Norris, 1827-31 ; Jacob Lowell, about 1828-31 ; John N. Quimby, 1831 ; John E. Goss ; Jonathan Balch,

1832-3; Edmund P. Rundlett, 1833-4; Moses Foster, six months, about 1834; John Spofford, 1834; James Dunbar; Nathaniel Downs; James Downs; Leonard Wood, 1835-7; Josiah G. Tyler, 1835-42; George Huntress, 1837-42; Rufus P. Hovey, 1842-4; Erastus B. Stickney, 1843; Richard Welch, 1843; Chandler B. Hardy, 1844; Obediah Stewart; John Brown, jr., 1845-9; widow Jameson; widow Hurl; Nathan Sargent, jr., 1849-52; Alexander King; widow Allen, 1852-3; and J. W. Dorr, 1853-4.

FOSTER, MOSES, JR., residence of, since July, 1851, in the Bacon house on Main st. Rev. William Balch bought this place soon after he was settled in the parish, for Josiah Bacon, a carpenter, whom Mr. Balch employed to repair his house. Mr. Bacon kept a few goods to sell at one time. After Mr. Bacon died his son Josiah and his son Samuel's family lived there. Next, George, son of Samuel came into possession of it, made repairs and additions when he was married and lived there until his wife died in 1840. Since then he boarded in the families who lived there until he died, and it is now owned by Dr. Joseph Fisk of Salem. Others who have occupied it are: Dr. Eben Jewett, 1808-10; Simeon Atwood, 1819-22; Sylvanus Morse, the Preceptor, 1840-2; Josiah G. Tyler, 1842-4; and Wm. Lucy, 1844-51; also Thomas Knight, who married a Boynton, lived in the house at the same time with Josiah Bacon.

RUNDLETT, EDMUND P., residence of, since Jan., 1844. This place, which Mr. Rundlett bought of Daniel Spofford in 1845, is where Jeremiah Hardy lived when he died with the smallpox in 1777. Next his son Abner Hardy resided there a short time and died, after which Simeon, son of Abner Hardy, with his brother Parker owned it together. Parker sold out, and bought his brother Sylvanus' house, then Simeon made an addition to the eastern part about 1810 and occupied it until he died. Other occupants: Elijah Clark, 1826-37; Nathaniel Jameson, 1839-41; Erastus B. Stickney, 1840-1; George Huntress,

1842-3 ; William Fowler, 1844 ; Thomas W. Stickney, winter of 1845-6. Edward, son of Paul Tenny, lived there several years ago. Mr. Rundlett manufactured shoes in his shop near the house until he went into stable-keeping.

LADD, GARDNER P., residence of, since his marriage, on Main st. Sylvanus Hardy built this house in 1797, and, resided there until 1810, when Parker Hardy and his son Jeremiah, bought it, living there until their decease. Since then, Mrs. Lois T. Hardy has lived in the family of Mr. Ladd, and let one part of the house to Rev. Bryan Morse, 1847-8 ; widow Judith S. Gile, 1848-9 ; John D. Pillsbury 1850-2 ; and widow Sarah Palmer, since 1853 ; also George Huntress, who married P. Hardy's daughter, lived there at one time.

ATWOOD, MOSES P., residence of, since May, 1848, in the Jesse Atwood house, so called, on Main st., he having bought out his grandfather Parker's heirs. It formerly belonged to Dea. Timothy, son of Joseph Hardy, then to his son Joseph Hardy and Benjamin Marden, who was probably brother to Dea. Hardy's wife. After Hardy and Marden removed to Hillsboro Co., N. H., in that part called Society Lands, it was sold to Daniel, son of Capt. Eliphalet Hardy, sr., who sold it to Jesse Atwood about 1800. He resided there until he died in 1827, then his son Aaron owned and occupied it from 1830-2 ; after that, Mr. Parker owned, made repairs and enlarged it. Among the occupants besides owners were Enoch Hardy, before 1800 ; Elijah Clark, jr., 1833-40 ; John Brown, jr., 1833-5 ; Geo. Hudson, 1835-9 ; Edwin Hopkinson, 183--1848 ; Edmund C. Tenny, a wheelwright, 1840-3 ; Samuel A. Kimball, 1840-1 ; wid. Hovey and her son Benjamin K., about 1842-4 ; John Felton, 1843-4 ; Thos. Grace, about 1844-5 ; Chas. G. Savary, 1845-1854 ; John Page, 1845-8.

ATWOOD, MOSES P., a trader in millinery, fancy and other goods, next door west of his residence, Main st., since 1848. Before that, the building stood west of R. H. Page's house, which was fitted up by Mr. Page and himself in 1839.

GRIFFITH, N. H., boot and shoe manufacturer, Main St., near his residence. This building, which formerly belonged to J. B. Little in West Newbury, was removed from that town in 1843 by Mr. Griffith who still occupies it.

GRIFFITH, N. H., residence of, since fall of 1840, on Main st. Aaron Atwood, in 1812, commenced this house by altering over a carpenter's shop which was used by Sylvanus Hardy. He lived in it about 7 years, then sold out to Dr. J. Spofford, who enlarged it for his father-in-law, Dea. Eliezer Spofford. The latter occupied it until he died in 1828, and after that it was let to various persons until Mr. Griffith bought it in 1840, viz: William Hopkinson, 1829-30; Jacob W. Reed; Isaiah Jewett; William H. Balch; John Brown, jr., 1832-3; Luke A. Spofford; Jonathan Balch, 1835-8; Samuel A. Kimball, about 1836 and 8; Charles Hovey; R. P. Hovey, 1839-40; Allen H. Goss, 1839-40.

ATWOOD BUILDING originally was built in W. Newbury and used by — Dow to trade in. It was removed to Groveland and placed on Aaron Atwood's land for George Atwood to occupy. Moses Foster, jr., occupied the lower part.

SPOFFORD, JEREMIAH, DR., residence of, since June, 1817, on Main st. The Rev. Mr. Dutch built this house about 1780, occupied it until he died and his widow resided there until Capt. John Harriden bought it. He repaired it and occupied it about 3 years, when he sold out to William Greenough, who soon sold it to the present owner. The land was owned, before the house was built, by Dea. Timothy Hardy and his son Jonathan lived in a house that stood back of this one. Others, besides the above, who have lived here: Capt. Ephraim Emery; Jeremiah Hardy, about 1816; William Hopkinson, 3 months in 1818; and H. A., son of Dr. Spofford.

SPOFFORD, H. A., residence of, since his marriage in 1841, in the western part of the house with his father on Main st. Mr. Spofford in company with his brother J.

Morris Spofford, manufactures boots and shoes and also keeps a variety goods store. The building they occupy was built where formerly stood a small shop occupied by Simeon Atwood. The building was enlarged in 1852. Among the occupants have been: Lucy & Rollins; William H. Balch; N. H. Griffith and Daniel Atwood.

ATWOOD, AARON, residence of, since he built the house in 1832, Main st. His son George occupied a part of this house until he died in Jan., 1854. An old house stood in the place of this one, which Timothy, son of Dea. Timothy Hardy, removed from his farm near John B. Hardy's and lived in it until he died. His widow lived in it a while, then Caleb Tilton, twice about 1820 and lastly an Englishman, named Lewis Esney, who went to Georgetown. S. H. Parker moved into the part where Geo. Atwood lived, in the summer of 1854.

WALSH, ARDIS, residence of, since July 9, 1853, on Main st. Niles Tilden built this house about 1795 and sold it to Jonathan Balch who lived there from 1796 to 1800. After this Stephen Thurlow from West Newbury occupied it. Moses Bailey owned it and resided there when his wife died. Nathan Ordway owned it and lived there, and, at the same time, Dr. Manly Hardy occupied a part of it. Eben Hopkinson, jr., occupied it from 1804-5, and Wm. Goss lived there when P. Parker bought it in 1807 and exchanged it for the dwelling which is owned and occupied by widow Atwood, with Simeon Atwood. Mr. Atwood resided there until 1837, when he died and his son Moses occupied a part of it some of the time. Simeon Atwood, jr. had it in 1841, and lived there till he went to West Bradford in Apr., 1847. Since that time it has been occupied by Nathaniel Jameson; John S. Ricker; Henry Hills; George W. Hills, 1849; and George P. Carleton, who owned the house, June 15, 1850-3. Other occupants: Theodore Parker, a few months in 1809; William Hopkinson, 1812-15; Rufus P. Hovey, 1837; and Richard Welch, about 1838-40.

DANFORTH, GEORGE E., residence of, in Atwood's

Court, Main st., since Apr. 6, 1853. The house was built by Simeon Atwood, jr. in 1828. Here he lived until 1841, and since that the occupants have been: John Felton; William Lucy; Augustus H. Atwood, the owner; Bryan Morse, 1848; Edward Cooke; John Cobban, until July, 1850; Joseph C. Pecker, 1850-3; also John A. Renton, in 1841.

SPOFFORD, J. MORRIS, residence of, since he was married on July 15, 1854, on Main st. Mr. Spofford's father built this house on the site of the Marden house and has leased it, before his son occupied it, first to four tailors: John Downing, 1847-8; Peter Cronin, 1848; Hiram A. Pearson, 1848-9; and William Downie, 1851-2, all of whom used the lower front part as a shop and lived in the other part. Edwin Hopkinson lived there from 1849-51, and kept a restorator; Charles B. Hopkinson, 1852-4; Miss Mary Hale, a short time before she was married in 1852; John Fegan in the winter of 1852-3; and James S. Walsh, 1853-4.

PARKER, REBECCA, place, formerly residence of, in John T. Burbank's house, when it stood where J. Morris Spofford's house now stands. There was originally an old house on the site which belonged to the Hardy's and David Marden, who married Mehitable Hardy, lived there. Phebe Palmer, previous to her marriage to S. Webster, occupied a chamber and kept a private school there some of the time. After that, David, jr., son of David and Mehitable Marden, built the Rebecca Parker house in 1795, and lived there until he married Reuben Hardy's widow. He then removed into her house, where Theodore Parker now lives. Miss Parker bought the place about 1801 and resided there until she died in 1831, leasing the eastern part. Among the tenants were William Griffith, sr.; William Hopkinson, 1819-26; widow of William Burbank, when her son William died; Leonard Hovey to 1831; Moses Jameson, 1831-2; widow Somes, now Mrs. Hopkinson, 1830-2; Edmund P. Rundlet, 1832-3; Daniel Hardy, about 1833-7; Jonathan Balch, 1834-5. Moses Cole bought the house

after Rebecca died and lived in it from 1832-50. John T. Burbank, who married his daughter, has lived in it since June, 1836, removing the same to Elm st. in 1846.

JAQUES, BENJAMIN, residence of, on Main st. In May, 1797, Thomas Knight built this house on land that he bought in 1795 of Peter Russel, and lived in it until he went to Salem in 1799. Solomon Dresser next owned it and sold it to his brother Daniel about 1803. Noyes Jaques bought it and lived there until he died, and it then came into possession of his son, the present owner. Occupants: Thos. Knight; John Shuff, where he died; James Goodrich; and after Noyes Jaques bought it, Nathan Ordway; Fitz William Burbank; Mary Foot, cousin to Moses; John Atwood; Simeon Atwood; William Vickery, the tailor; Nathan Sargent, 1827-9; Nathaniel Downs; E. P. Rundlett, 1831-2; John Brown, jr., 1832; John Page, 1833-4; John Goss; Allen Goss, 1840-1; Rev. Mr. Culver; John Brown, jr., again, 1840; John Felton; William H. Fowler, 1847-9; Samuel D. Hale, 1853-4; also Theodore Parker about 1812-13.

LADD, NATHANIEL, DEA., residence of, corner Main and Elm sts., since Dec., 1816. Richard Goss lived in an old house that occupied this site many years ago, and Barker Lapham bought and built the present one about 1799. He lived here until about 1807, when he sold it to Nathan Parker. Amos Noyes hired it in 1811, and Capt. Benjamin Parker, who bought it in 1810, lived there from 1811-13. Elijah Clark occupied the place from 1813-16, when Dea. Ladd bought it. Others who have lived on this corner: Jonathan Hardy; Caleb and Stephen Norton, ship carpenters, whose niece, Rachel Norton, kept house for them. Also Shuff once lived there. Mr. Ladd repaired and added an L to this house in 1853.

PARKER, THEODORE, residence of, since 1815, on Main st. Reuben Hardy, who removed from the rear of John B. Hardy's house, lived in a house of which this is a part until he died. After that, his sons, Reuben and Moody, owned it, and Reuben died there. David Marden married

his widow, and died here in Aug., 1821. Before the westerly part of this house was taken down, a part was let to Benjamin Burbank, about 1782-8, Samuel Tyler, and perhaps others. Mr. Parker built his shop about 1827, on the site of one that was removed to West Newbury and fitted into a dwelling for Joseph Richardson.

PARKER, BENJAMIN, CAPT., residence of, since 1814, east of the Chain Ferry on Main st. Many years ago Joseph Mulliken kept a public house here and also a ferry, where the present Chain Ferry now is, called Mulliken's Ferry. Peter Russel, Esq., from Littleton, kept the tavern awhile, and about 1795, James Alexander, the Irish weaver, was here as an innkeeper, before he went to Salem, N. H. Others who have resided here: Mr. Pettengill; Samuel Hale, Mrs. Palmer's father; William Stickney; Niles Tilden; Eliphalet Ordway; widow Shuff and her son; Samuel Norris, 1808-12; Samuel Foster, 1812-3; and Rev. J. W. Eastman. Barker Lapham bought it of the heirs of widow Russell in 1808, and sold to Mr. Parker, who is a dealer in West India goods, patent medicines, etc. His store has stood between his house and the Ferry since 1825, but from Apr. 14, 1811, to 1825, he used a building which stood on the other side of the street. The old store was built by Mr. Lapham about 1808, and the upper part was occupied by Samuel Chisemore, harness maker and chaise trimmer, until he died in 1837. Samuel Perley manufactured shoes here, until he removed to Haverhill in 1850.

RUSSEL HOUSE is opposite Chain Ferry, and is sometimes called the Tavern house. This was an old meeting house which was owned by a society in Boxford and was moved to this place in 1775, and made into a dwelling by Peter Russel, Esq. Mr. Russel came from Littleton, married Molly, daughter of Dea. Chadwick of Boxford, and resided in it until about 1798, when William, son of Abraham Parker, bought the place. Mr. Parker lived here until he sold the house and land near it to the corporation, in 1832. Then it was occupied as a public house by

Sylvester Carter; William Varney; Moody Noyes, from Byfield; Paul Hopkinson, 1835-6; John J. Rollins, 1838; Merrill Chase. It has recently been occupied by two or more families at a time, and owned by Dr. Joseph Fisk, who bought it of George Bacon. Charles P. Rollins lived there before he went to West Newbury; George Hudson, 1839-49; George Coleman; Edwin Hopkinson, 1851; A. F. Smith, 1851-2; widow Allen, before she went to the Lapham house; William Fegan, 1849-50; James Fegan, 1850. Since 1853, the following have occupied it: George W. Rice; Charles B. Hopkinson; J. S. Walsh.

SAVARY, CHARLES G., shoe manufactory, is in the Bacon building, up stairs, entrance on Entertainment court.

BACON BUILDING, built in 1845, and occupied by George Hudson, who lets Chas. G. Savary and John Pemberton occupy the 2d story. Formerly Wm. Lucy occupied it for a shoe manufactory until he went to Haverhill.

HARDY, MANLY, residence of, since Oct., 1835, on Main st. This house was built by Joseph Mulliken for Jonathan Stevens, who lived there until he died. His widow resided there until she sold it to William, son of Jonathan Balch, in 1828. Then he occupied it till 1835. Other occupants have been the following: Thomas Johnston; Eliphalet Danforth; Capt. Phineas Parker; Theodore Parker, 1808-9; Flint Tyler; William Hopkinson, 1818-19; Bart. C. Pecker, at the same time; Simeon Atwood, jr., 1825-8; John Brown, jr., 1832; Eben Greenough, 1836; Warren L. Parker, 1836; Rufus P. Hovey, 1840-1; George P. Carleton, 1844-50 and 1853-4; Samuel Perley; Leverett W. Tyler, Mar. 18, 1850, to Feb. 3, 1851; and Eben S. Page. The shop on Ash st., let to shoemakers, stood by the river near the Jewett house.

HARDY, SYLVANUS, formerly a residence of, is a red house near the ferry, on the opposite side of Main st., where Mary B., his widow, and three other families live. The westerly part of this house was built in 1769, R. H. Parker being the carpenter. The widow of Joseph Mul-

liken built a part of this house for Eliphalet Rollins, who lived there until his death in 1799. She gave that part of it to his son Joseph, on account of his name, and he resided there until he removed to Industry st. Next to Rollins, John Goodrich bought it and lived there about ten years. He was a cooper, and had a shop that was J. Rollins' carpenter shop and which stood opposite the house from which, with additions, Abner Hardy made his dwelling. Sylvanus Hardy bought it in 1820 and lived there until he died. Since then his widow has occupied it. Others who have been occupants are the following, viz.: Eliphalet Rollins, jr., at two different times; Paul Hopkinson, 1806-8. Soon after this it was so enlarged that it may be considered as three tenements. First, in the eastern part lived Mr. Hardy, Rufus P. Hovey, Rev. Mosley Dwight, Rev. J. M. H. Dow, widow of William Balch in 1843-6, Alfred Farmer, Tristram Hobson, and William S. Hardy. Second, in the middle part, Samuel B., their son, about 1832; Rev. R. D. Esterbrook; R. P. Hovey, 1837-8; Rev. D. Culver; Josiah G., their son, about five years, when first married; Joseph Burnham; widow Hart; Michael Hadley; Parker Perry; — Walker, a painter, and H. B. Huntress. Third, in the western part, Samuel Foster, about 1810-2; Uriah Hopkinson, from about 1813 to 1819, except 1814, when his first wife died, which year Thomas Morse occupied it; Elijah Clark, 1819-23; John K. Sargent; Abner, their son, 1832-1846; George Huntress, 1846-9; Gorham Pillsbury; Henry D. Morse; and widow Abigail B. Balch. Besides the above, Bartholomew C. Pecker, when first married; Charles Fairbanks, where most of his children were born; and John E. Goss, when he was first married, about 1825.

HARDY, GILBERT P., boards with Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hull, who has occupied his house since Nov. 15, 1852, on the corner of Main and Pleasant streets. The house was built in 1852, the frame being raised on June 9th of that year, and the barn, with a shop in it similar to E. J. Hardy's, was built in 1854.

(To be continued.)

REVOLUTIONARY ORDERLY BOOK OF CAPT.
JEREMIAH PUTNAM OF DANVERS, MASS.,
IN THE RHODE ISLAND CAMPAIGN.

JULY 10, 1779—DECEMBER 19, 1779.

FROM THE ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF THE ESSEX
INSTITUTE.

(Continued from Vol. XLVI, page 347.)

Head Qr Sept 13th 1779

The Monthly altaration to Be Incerted in the Returns of The 18th instant and Duplication of the Returns to Be forwarded As Usual att the Saim Time The Commanding officers of the Severel Continentel Regts in this Department Will Make A Return of the Number of Non Comd Officers and Privats In the Regt Whose time of inlistment is Expired on Jan 7 Next What Number In Febury What Number In March & What Number Are Engaged for the War The Number Being added Must agree With the Number Total of the Men in the Regt The Generel Recomends the Strictest Disapline to Be Observid in Every Post and Particularly by the Guard On Board the prisen Ship Last Nights Experence is Sufficant to Convenc the Army That No Licence is To Be Given the Enemy with in Our powers any More that Those with out

Camp Providence Sept 14th [16?] 1779 A Regementel Court martial Where of Capt Woodbridge Was president Lut Wenchel Hoar Sacket Covel members To try Such Prisoners as Shall Be brought Befor them James

Hambelton and John Cavendar Was Brought Befor them Both of Capt Hoveys Comp in Coll Tylors Regt The former of Striking And Abusing Robart Gage of Capt Putnams Comp In Coll Tylors Regt and Found Gilty and is ordered To Be Striped att the Whipping Post and ask the offened Parsons Pardon and promis Reformation the Latter of Sd Compy and Regt for Disobedience of Orders and Neglect of Duty found Gilty And ordered to Do three Extrordinary towers of Duty On fatigue and Reprimanded By Capt Hovey

Joshua L Woodbridge Presed

I approve of the above Judgment of the Court Reletive to the above mentiond James Hambelton and John Cavnⁿ And order the Sd James to receive his punishment as A bove To morrow Morning att Roll Call att Sun Sett and that the Sd John receive his punishment Afor Sd as soon as opportunity will Admit

Nathan Tylor Coll Sept 14 [16 ?] 1779

Head Quarters Providence Sept 20 The Commasary of Issues will Deliver to the Guards Double the present allowance of Candel

Head Quarters Sept 28th 1779 A Ge^l Cort Martial to set att Providence on Wansday Next Att Nine of Clock Att The Court house to try Such Prisoners as Shall be Brought Before them all Evidences and Persons Consernd to Attend the Cort Col Eliott Prisident Leut Col Putnam And Major Perkins With three Capt and three Subs from Col Tylors Regt Members Capt Lut Perce Judge Advocate Adgt Carver to atend the Cort [Those] Confined for Cappetel Crime Are to Be Sent to morrow With ther prosecutions To Providence George Millemons Solder In Coll Angels Regt Tryed Att A General Cort Martial for Muteny and Sentanced to Suffer Death Is further Respited from Exceution Until Monday 11 of Oct Next

Brigad Orders Adgt of the To Morrow Adgt Wallis

1 Sergt 1 Capt And 7 Privates from Coll Tylors Regt to March To Coll Bowens and ther to Receive orders In Addition to Day

THOMAS FISH BG MAJOR

Head Qr Sept 29th 1779 Coll Moony Regiment to March Early to morrow Morning to Tiverton to Relive Coll Webbs Regiment Who is to march and Incamp att Warren the Whole of the troops in This Department Are to hold them Selves in Rediness to march or to Embark Att The Shortist notice A Return of the men Acquainted with Battos in Col Tylors Regt An Coll Jacobs to Be Delivered to The Adg Gell this Aftournoon att Sun Set

Head Qr Sept 30th 1779 2 Subs 2 Sergt one Drum and one fife and Forty Rank and file from Col Jacobs Regiment to parade at Sun Rise to morrow morning To march and Reinforce the Guard att Warreek Neck They are to Receiv ther orders from Capt Edding Coll Harrisons Regt of Artillery Commanding Commanding officer of that Place Capt Callender of Coll Crains Regiment of Artillery is Apinted to Act as Assesint ingenere of This Department

Head Quarters Sept 30th 1779 Coll Jacksons Regt to furnish The Main Prison Ship and fox point Guard Coll Tylors And Coll Jacksons Regt To furnish the Other Guards And also 2 Capt 2 Sub 4 Sergt 4 Corp 2 D F and Seven Privates for fatigue the Fatigue Party Will Not Leve work until Twelve of Clock And will Begin Again Att Two

Head Quarters Oct 2d 1779 Att A Ge^l Cort Martial held ye 29 of Sept of which Col Elliott Was President Was Tryed Fin Brusien Dugage all of Coll Jacksons Regt for Desertion Found Gilty and Sentedced To Be Whipped Fin one hundred Lashes Duggage Thirty Nine Lashes and to have a Clog of Twenty Weight Chained to his leg for one month And to Atend all Parade orders in that Setiation Pedly one hundred Lashes and Blake Thurty Nine Lashes Well Layd on the Gen Aproves of the Sentence and And Acquaints fin Berruke Pedley and Blake and Orders The Punishment to Be inflicted att the head of Coll Jacksons Regt to Morrow Morning Upon Application of Coll Jackson The General Is plesd to Remit the Corpoel Punishment of ordred to Be Inflicted Upon Dugage And Directs that he Be Immediately Relesed from his Confinment Att the Same time Cort Martl Held the

thirteenth ult Was Tryed Peter Smith of Coll Regt for Desertion and found Not Gilty The General orders him immediately Relived Thomas Cooper of Col Tylors Regt Tryed By the Saime Court Martial for being Drunk and Sleeping on his post Found Gilty and Sentenced To be Whipped on his naked Back fifty Lashes The Genll approves The Sentence and orders the punishment Inflicted To morrow morning att Guard mounting att the head of Col Tylors Regt John Dun of Col Leveingstons Regt Tryed att The Above Court martial for Desartion Found Gilty and Sentenced to be whipld Fifty Lashes on his naked Back The Gen^l approves The Sentence And orders the prisoner Sent to his Regiment to Receive his punnishment att The Same Court martial held The 1 Instant was Tryed Richard Smith matros In Col Crains Regt for Desertion Found Gilty and Sentenced to be Whipped one hundred Lashes on his naked Back well Layed on The lashes To Be given four Mornings Twenty five Each morning And to have A Clog Chained to His leg for The Terme of two Months and To atend all Parad orders in That Situation The Gen^l Approves The Sentence and orders The prisoner to Receive his furst Twenty five Tomorrow Morning And to have Clog Chained to his leg att The Same Time

Head Quarters Oct 8th 1779 Col Jacobs with all that Remains of his Corps in Camp Att Providence To march To morrow morning att warren where thay will Receive Col Sherbourns orders Col Webbs Regt to march Early to morrow morning To providence The Baggage of Both Corps Upon Application of The Qr Mr Genl for Boath May be Transported By Warter

Head Quarters Oct 9th 1779 Col Webbs Regt To furnish The Prison Ship Guard The other Guard To be furnished as Uswel all Guard To be paraded Presisly att 9 of Clock in The Morning 1 Sergent and 10 men from Col Webbs Regt and The Like number from Col Jacksons Regt to parad att Seven of Clock Tomorrow att The Qr M Genl Store to Cut fire wood for the Respective Corps for which Col Bowen is To pay them one Dollar A Cord Thes partys Are To be Supplied with Six Day Provisions and

The usual Allowance of Rum The ordinary party to work To parade for The future at The Bridge Nere The market House Capt Callender will Receive his orders from The Qr Mr Gen^l This Party for The future to Consist of only 1 Capt 2 Subs 2 Sergeants and Fifth Rank and file

Head Qr Providence Oct 10th 1779 Colo Webbs Regt To furnish Fox pint Guard Till Further orders The Commissary of Military Stores Mr Gren having upon account of Disability occasioned by Illness Resind his office it is proper That An Exact State of The Store Late under his Care Be Immediately Taken and The Condition in which The Saim is Left Carefully Examined in To For That End The Gen^l orders Major Perkins Capt Callender and Lieut Pierce To be a Court of Examination In To The State of the Department of the Commissary Store and Finely to Report There Proceeds To the Gen^l a proper Clerk Shall be appointed to Assesst them in thair Examination The Gen^l further orders Major Perkins Capt Callender Lt Pierce to take Charg of Sd Store until a proper person is apinted as Commissary Which will be in A few Days. A Capt from Each of the Continental Regt of Infantry in Providence and A Capt from Colo Crains Regt of Artillery to met att The Commissary Gen^l Store to Morrow morning 10 of Cl for The purpose of Examining In To The State of Quantity of Provision in Sd Store A Simmel Board of officers to be Emediately appointed By The Commanding officer of Each of The out post To Exammin in to the Provision of Their Posts Each Board of officers To Make Thair Report To Head Quarters As it is Necessarye the Regementel Returns Which are Sent To The Adgt Gen^l officer Should be Maide on The Blanks Struck off For That Purpose The Commanding Officer of Those Regts who are Destitute of Sd Blanks are Desied to Send To The orderly office in Providence Where They will be Supplied

George Millemen A Soldier of Col Angels Regt who is under Sentence of Death is further Respetid Until Monday The 25 Instant

Head Qr Oct 11th 1779 All officers att present in

providence Belonging To Any of The out poast are A Mediatly To join Thair Respective Command

Head Qr Oct 12th 1779 A flet of men of war and Transports having yesterday Arived att Newport and Thair Curcumstances verely Strongly Inducate an oppinion That The Enemy will Spedely be in Motion Thair Either To Act offencively Against this State or Sum other Nabouring State or perhaps In Concentration with Another Embarcation Now preparing for New York Are mediataing Sum Expedition of impotence Therefore It Behoves all The officers Commanding poasts Guards or Detachments From This Armeiy To Be Particulariy Vigelent and attentive To Thair Duty The Gen^l Requests The officers Commanding All The out Poasts will report To him every Extraordinary Moovement of the Enemy And Exactly Remark The Arival and Departure of Vessels

Head Qr Oct 13th 1779 The Main Guard and Fox pint To Be furnished By Col. Jacksons Regt Tomorrow and The prison Ship Guard By Col Webbs Regt The Commanding officer of the Artillerey will order The Heavey Battring Guns Those att Fox Pint Excepted to be Brought To The Water Side Ready for Embarcation with all The Carages and Propper Articles Belonging To Them

After Orders All Fatigue and out parteys Belonging to Col Webbs or Col Jacksons Regt To Join Thair Respective Corps As soon as Posibel the Fatigue party from Col Tylors Regt To Joyn Thair Regt This Night The Q Mr Gen^l is To Discontinue his Preparation for Building Barracks att Providence Greenwich and Warrin until Further orders The Artilleres Now in providence Are to Attend To No other Dutey Than what Relats To Prepair them for A March or Embarkation All the Artillerey Belonging To any of The Corps are Emmediatly To joyn Thair Companyes

Head Qr Oct 14th 1779 Advertisement Lost Between Doct Bowens farm And Head Quarters in Providence An eligant Silver mounted Small Sword Who ever will Bring The Same To head Quarters Shall Be Handsomely Rewarded

Extract From Gen^l washington orders of the 2d instant

The following are The uniform That have Ben Detarmined For These Respectively as Soon as The State of The publick Supplies Will Permet thaire being furnishd Accordingly and in the mean time It is Recommended To the officers To order to accomedate thier Uniform To The Standerd That When the Men Come to be Supplied thair May be A Propper uniform

N. Hampshire Massachusetts Rhodisland Connecticut Blue Facd with White Buttons And Linings White

Nw York Nw Jersey Blue facd with Buff white Linings and Bouttons

Pensylveny Maraland Dilleware Verginea Blue faced with Read Buttons and Linings White

Noth Carolina Soth Carolina George Blue facd with Blue Edgd with Narrow white Lace or Tape Buttons and Linings white

Artillery Artillery Artificers. Blew facd with Scarlet linings yallow Buttons yallow Round Hat Coats edged With narrow lace or Tape and Button Holes Bound with The Same

Light Dragoon The whole Blew facd with White Buttons And Linings

Head Quarters Oct 17th 1779 The Main and Fox Pint Guard to Be furnished By Col Jacksons Regt The Preson Ship Guard By Col Tylors Regt Col Webbs Regt to be ready To Embark in the Boats Appin[te]d to receve them Att high Warter Tomorrow Morning in order To proced Dow[n] the River att Day light Should thay them Be Commanded So to Do The Sloop with the heavey Artillery will att the Same Time be ready to proceed to joyn The Galley and Argo Sloop Att Patuxett who have orders To be prepared to Convoy The ordence vessells to Newport Col Crains and Col Elliott will with All The officers And Solders of Ther Corps be Ready to Proceed with The ordinance Sloop To Newport Col Crane will also Take two Brass field Peaces with his Regt and propper Articl[s] Belonging To Them.

Head Quarters Oct 19 1779 Col Tylors Regt To be Instant Redey to Embark With Col Webbs under The Commd of Genl Stark Who upon order Given will Proceed

Down The river to Newport the Assistant Qr M Genl Mr Whittlecey Will have propper Boats Immediately Provided for Col Tylors Regt Col Webbs Are Supposed To be already Supplyd Colo Webb & Colo Tylors Regt to March as Possibel And To be reddy To Embark in An Instant on Board The Boats Appinted To Receve Them Col Tylor To Leve his Q Mr And A Small Guard With his Tents Which Are To be Left Standing Should Col Crane be So ill As To Be Unfit For Dutey The Commd Off The Artillerey will fall To Majr Perkins Col Elott will Be Readey To Embark with them And the State Artillerey For Rhodisland

Head Quarters Oct 22d 1779 The Sevel Adjts off Regts Att Bristol and Warriens are Desired To attend att Head Qr In Warren att Eight of Clock in The morning and Five in The Aftournoon Daley for Genl Orders

Genl Orders Oct 23 1779 The Commanding Officer of regements Will have A Reveu of the Mens Arms And Ameunition this Aftournoone And Report The Deficentey Each Corp Is Constantly To Have two Days Provision Constently Redey Drest Redey to March Att A Minutes Warning Lieut Col Flag will be Ansewerabel that the Artillerey Under Marching orders Are in All Respects Properly provided that thay may Not Ocation the Smalist Unnesercey Delay When Orders To March the Order of March Will be Delivered to the Commanding Officer of Corps Provicons to These &c Being Ordered Upon The Island

Camp Att Bristol Oct 23 1779 Regementall Orders The Commanding Officer of Each Company in My Regement Are to Parade Ther men on The West Side of the Meting house Att Three of Clock this Aftour Noon in Order for a Reveu of Arms and Amminition as Complants had Ben made By the inhabetents of thir Gardings And C— C— Being plundered By the Solderey Each officer Will Take the Most Effectual Care that there is No Cause for further Complains of The like Sorte And Any Soldier Committing Such A Crime May Expect Punnishment Equal To the Offence

Nathan Tyler Coll^o

Bristol Octr the 24th 1779 The order for Embarcation
of Col Tylors Regt

22	Majr	—	& fish	
40	Marten	—	No 1	
28	Lincon	—	No 2	
40	Howel	—	No 6	
31	Guard	—		
46	Kimball	—	No 7	
28	Baggage	—		
46	Woodbridge	—	No 4	
40	Frankland	—	No 4	
32	Col	—	No 4	Boat
40	Covel	—		
40	Hovey	—	No 9	
40	Sartel	—	No 5	
46	Sparrow	—	No 5	

Characters
Boats I
No of Boats 1, 2, 3, &c
No of Men 46 Sparrow
&c per Boat

Capt Sparrow Martin Woodbridge Hovey Howels and Frankland Leut Sartel Lincoln and Kimball Commands The Boats Assigned Them By Their Numbers When Afflot But as Soon As Landed Officer Commands as Usual By his Rank The officer Commanding Boats are Strickly Ordered To keep Their Men Silent no man Is to Speak a Loud Word But The officers Till landed Leut Covell Will Land first he will march Thirty Rods From The Warter There Halt Until Dark and send out A patrol and Wate Till further orders If attacked he will Maintain His Ground Till Reinforced The Col Boat will land next The men in his Boat Properly ordered Will Parade And Stand as Corps De reserve five paces on the Right of The Battelyon Capt Sparrow Frankland And howel Will Land Next Forming immediately Sparrows on The Right Frankland on The Left Howel on Frankland Left Sartel Capt Woodbridge And Leut Lincon will Land To the left of The Five First Boats Sartell will Form on Howels Left Woodbridge on Sartels And Lincon on Woodbridges Capt Hoveys Leut Kimbal And Capt martens Will Land Hovey Will form on Lincon Kimball on Hoveys Left Martin on Kimball Lt Col Lands on The Whole of the left The men in his Boat properly officerd will form five Paces To the left of The Batalion And Stand As Corps De reserve Till further Orders The whole of the men will keep on their Packs Their Guns in Their Hands from Embarking Till further orders Capt Putnam will order The Boats Winded With their Stern A Shore The Boatsmen will Keep Their Seats Rasing Oers perpendicular And In That position wating For orders The Q M Serg^t Will when The Regt is ord^d To parade for Embarking Put Two Buckets of Warter In Every Boate These orders Are to Be Strickly Obayed Unless Counter Orders From The Gen^l By order of the Coll

T FISH Brigade Inspector

Head Qr. Warren 25 of Octr 1779. Gen^l Orders A Gell Cort martial To Set Immediately att Col Flag Quarters att Bristol To try Such Persons as may Be Brought Before Them Lt Col flag President Col Sherborn to furnish Two Capt and Two Subs Major Hunting-

ton Two Capt Two Subs Coll Tylor 1 Capt and one Sub
 And Col Jacobs one Capt and one Sub For Members of
 The Court Major Hunting To furnish A proper officer
 For A Judge Advocate Col Sharborn Adgt To Se The
 Cort properly Atten^d The Commanding officers of Regts
 Are Desired To Give Thair Q Guards positive orders Not
 To Suffer Any of Their men To Strole From Thair Quar-
 ters The Adjt of The Severel Regts are To attend att
 Head Quarters To Morrow Morning att 9 of Clock

Newport* Oct ye 26th 1779 After Orders Oct. 25th
 1779 The Troops aire To Be Under arms To morrow
 morning And will march in The following order To Bris-
 tol Ferey To Cros Bristol Ferey

Furst The Light infantry Company of Col Sharborns
 Regt who will immediately Land Upon Rhodisland and To
 march and To Take Post of Bristol fort

2d The Artillery under The Command of Col Cook
 who Will March Directly after the Light Company of Col
 Sherborns Regt and Remain with Them in Bristol fort
 until The whole of That Regt Are on Thair march The
 Light Company under Capt Cook will then prosed in
 frunt of That Regt To Butses Hill

Third Col Sharborns Regt

Fourth Col Tylors Regt of Milita

fifth Col Webbs Regt With The Light Company In
 The Rear As A Rear Guard

Sixth Col Jacobs Regt of Milita Two Companys of
 which is To Remain in Bristol Fort and Two Compy in
 our works on The North Side of The ferey Col^l Flaggs
 with The State Artillery Are To Remain with The Two
 Companys of Col Jacobs Regt of Milita in The Works on
 The north Side of Brestol ferrey Col Bartons Men Are
 To Remain Att The ferrey as A Guard To The Boats And
 faciliate The pasing of The Troops as The Genll Will Be
 on Butses hill With The Troops.

Should a Different Dispassion Then Be Necessary or A
 Junction of those with Ge^{ll} Conwell proper orders
 Sutebel to The ocaation will Be Geven Neither officer nor
 Solder is on Any pretence To quit his Post And the Pro-

*Newport was evacuated by the British on the 25th.

found Silence with Utmost Attention To orders Are To Be obeyd All Persons Cumming from Rhodeisland To Any of The out posts are To Be Sent with a Guard To The Geⁿ Maroding And plundering will Be Death and any person Stroling from his platoon or Division will Be Consid^d As A Maroder The Comma^s officer of The artillerey To See That a Tumbrill of Spair Amminition for The Army is Provided

Att A Gell Cort Martial held this Day att Bristol at Which Col Flag was President was Tryed Fremon Lincon Setler for Selling Liquor att Unseasonable Hours att Night and for Sufring Card playing in his Setlers Shop Aftour Tadoo Beating found Gilty and Sentenced to Run the Gantloop Through Col Sharborns and Webbs Regt forfit The Rum That was taken from him By Major Hunting and To Leave Camp immediately The Geⁿ Approves of The Sentence the time for Lincon To Run the Gantloop will Be pinte out in futer orders

Royal Pane A Setler and inhabetant of the town of Bristol Tryed By the Above Cort for Retaling Liquor To The Solders Contrary to the Regulation of the Army And an Act of this State Found Gilty But thair Appering many Curcumstances In favor of Sd pain the Court Sentenc^d him only To forfit the Rum under Cursterty of Major Hunting The Gen^l approves of the orders The Sd paine relese From his Confinment

Willm Oyx A Setler and inhabetent of the town of Bristol tryed By the Above Court for Retailing Liquor To the Solders Contrary to The Regulation of The Army and an Act of this State and found Gilty But Thair Apering Many curcumstances in favour of Sd Oyx The Court Sentend Him to forfit the Liquor Now in Custity of Majr Hunting The Gen^l Approves The Sentence of the Court and orders the Sd oyx Releved from his Confinment The Court Wher of Col Flag was president Is Dissolved

Head Qr Newport Oct 27 1779 Col Levingston Regt To morrow morning Will Parade att Day light And Be Redy to Embark att Sun rise for Connacut The D Q M Genⁿ Will provid Boats Att The Artillery Warf For this

Reception Brigadere Cornwell will Take The Command of all The State Troops and Artillerey who aire in futer To Be Consederd As his Brigad Capt Fish is To Act as inspecer and Brigad Major For That Brigad the Brigad Major Will Atend Att 12 of Clock Daly for the Genll orders The Adgt of The Sevel Regt will receive thair orders from Thair Major of Brigad The Guards To be Paraded Everey Morning Att 9 of Clock the artificiers Are in futer to recev The Same Rations as Those In The Grand Army Which Rations Are to Be Deliverd to The orders of Col Bowens D Q M Gen^l Information having Bein Guiven that A Graet Numbr of Horses Left By The Enemy having Ben taken By the officers of the Army and the inhabetents of this island with Converting tham [to] thair ow[n] private Use the Genll positively orders that the persons Whether officers or inhabetents Thus offend- ing Do Return Immediately them To the D Q M Gell of This Department

Newport Oct 28th 1779 Col Tylor's Regt of Milita Will march tomorrow Morning Att 8 of Clock and Join Coll Jacobs and Col Mooney Corps Att the Enemys Lins on Bannesters hill Thay will thair be under the Command of Gen^l Cornwell Who has Recevd the Genll orders the Q M will Deliver A preportion of Entrenching Tools to the order of Gen^l Cornwell for the Use of These three Regts the officers Commanding Contene^l Regt turn out the Whole of officers and Solders of Duty Att everey Morning Att 8 of Clock to Erect the Batterres ordered to Be layd out By the ingenere for the Defence of the Har- bour the Intrenching tools Will Be Sent By D Q M Ge^l To The Ground whaire thay aire imployd the troops Imployd to Dstroy the Enemys Lyns thay aire Att Lib- erty to Burn the [B]Arbetes For fire wood Every officer and Solder is to Be lowd one jill of Rum Everey Day till further orders Which is to be Deliverd to orders of Com- manding officers of Regts

Head Qr Novr 2d 1779 Capt Car of Col Tophans Regt with 2 Subs 4 Sergt 4 Corpl 2 dr & f and 40 Pri- vates from Ge^l Cornwal Brigad to take Charge of the Boats in and About Newport harbour one Sub one Sergt

2 Corpl and fourteen privates From Gen^l Cornwalls Brigad To Be Stationed Att Brestol Ferrey the officer will Receive his orders from Col Bowen D Q M Gen^l Gen^l Cornwel will Detach From Col Tylors Regt To Collect all the publick Boats from Bristol Freetown &c Together Att howlands ferrey and will order them hawled Up and Securd Att Such place Ner Sd ferrey as he may think proper When the Boats is Collected Gen^l Cornwell Brigad will Daly Take Charge of The Fuel on Brittons Neck The Field officer of the Day Immediately Aftour Being Relevd Make Report of his Tower To The ordely officer Col Webbs Regt Aire Not To Do Any Duty Nor The Day After

Head Qr Novr 3, 1779 Col Greens Regt will immediatly Embareck for Great Island The Q M G^l To furnish Boats for The Removel Thay Aire To Do The Necersary Guard and Fatigue on That island Col Sharborns Regt To Do The Fatigue Duty on Bintons Neck until Further orders

Head Qr 5th 1779 those officers who has had Boots and Shoes from the publick Stores In This Department And have Not Setled there for Are Desired To Call on Col^l Gardner Commarsarey of hides And Setle Ther Acompt Col Jacobs is To Do The Duty of the officer of The Day in Lue of Major Thayer Who is under Marching orders the Continentel Regts And Col Craines Artilleray Are To Be Ready To Embark As Soon As the weather is Moderated And Cros the Bay To East Greenwich Brigader Genll Starkes will be With The Troops And Direct Thair March from thence The D Q M Gen^l Coll Bowen will order Vessels and Boats to Be Prepared for The Transportation of The Troops Baggage &c

Head Quarters Novr 7th 1779 All orders hertofore Given By Gen^l Gates Are To Be Strictly obeyed in Everey Department of This Army Until further orders Except The Allowence of Fatigue Rum which in fatigue will only Be Delivered one Jill To those Non Commisond officers and privates on Guard or Actual fatigue for one Whole Day All The Troops Now Contand out of Town Will March Tomorrow Morning Att Eight of Clock with

Thair Baggage To Be Barracked under The Amediate Direction of Col^o Champlin Barack Master Who will Take particular Care To Se The Sevrel Regt Are Baraked As Compact As posible And The officers to thair Sevrel Company Who Will Be Particularly Careful to Se that Thair men Do no Damage To the Buildings Thay Aire Baraked in As The Genⁿ will hold the officers Acountebel The Genⁿ Positively forbids All kind of Plundring And he Will Punnish Everey offender The Qr Master Genⁿ Will Deliver fifteen feet of Wood To Evrey hundred Men Pr Weeke officer Encluded And Three Quarters of A foot Pr Day To The Main Guard

Genll orders Novr 8th 1779 Where As his Excelency Genⁿ Gats the Last Commander In Chef of This Department* Did think propper For The Publick Good To lay The Good Inhabetents of This Town Under Certin Restriction in Reguard To The Sail of Goods and marchandise The Command Now having Devolv^d on Me I Do By The vertue of That Command Declair All That Restriction To Be Nul invoid and Grant Full lebrty To All The Inhabetents and others To Make Sail of Thair Goods Without Any Set or Molistation Agreabel to The Constatution of This State The Genⁿ Begs The honourabel The Town Council and All other Severill offices To Tak upon Them Selves The Full Exercise of Thair Sevriill offices and Apartments And he Cannot Doubt of thair Geving him Evrey Assistence In Thair power The Troops Being All ordred To Be Properly Baraked This Day under The immediate Command of Col^o Champan Barrack Master it is further ordered That All Chimneys In The Sevrel Barracks Be Well Swept Tomorrow morning Betwen the owers of Six and 9 Evrey officer is Strickly injoynd To See The Execution of This Bisness The Barrack Master will Report to The Genⁿ Any Neglect The Genⁿ Cannot But Remind The Inhabetents That it is Neseserey To have All Thair Chimneys in This Town kept Clean The Barrack Master will viset All The Barracks Att Lest 3 Times In A weak And Report Evrey Misdemenner The Genⁿ Cautions All The Inhabetents That Are so Evill Minded

*The enemy having withdrawn, Gen. Gates joined the grand army leaving Brig.-Gen. Cornell in command.

As To Be Gilty of Plundering or Making Strip and waist in Any Propperty publick or private For Should Thay Be So unhapey As to Be Convictted Thay May Depend on Being Used in A Manner Not The Most Agreabel To Them No furloes Will Be Given Till Further orders To Either officer or Solder under any pretence Whatever

Head Quarters Nuport Nov. 13 1779 Genl Orders all The Troops att This Place will for The futuer Draw Provisions att The Store Kept By John Guardner A C of Issues The Commasary in futuer Will Deliver one Day of Salt Fish and one Day of Salt Pork and one Day of Salt Beef And four Days of Fresh Beef In Each weak

Head Qr Nov^r the 14th 1779 when any flag Shall Cum from the Enemy She will not be permitted to Cum with in the fort on Goat Island and an officer from The Galley will Go immediately on Board and Bring ther papers To the Gen^l But Suffer no person To Cum on Shore until further orders Capt Dyer of Col^o Taphams Regt will Se That thair Is no mischef Committed on The Wharfs of any Kind whatsoever he will See That no Elist Trade is Caryed on he will viset Every Wharf in Town att Lest twice A Day Confine every parson that Shall be found Guilty Either Inhabetents or Solder and Report The Same to The Gen^l Capt Dyer is Excusd from all other Duty in futuer one Capt is to Be appinted pollicer of The Camp from The Regt which The Adgt of The Day Belongs He is To Viset Everey room in The Barracks of Gen^l Cornwells Brigad main Guard house and Provo and Report his Tower To The Brigad inspector att Expiration of This Tower The Names of Sick The Regt and Comp Thay Belong he is to Make Peticular inquirey in To The Provision made for Them To Inspect in to Clenliness of Thair Barracks The manner The men Kook Thair Provisions and Give orders Thair for as he May Think proper he is To here all proper Complaints From the Solders or prisoners And Report The Same Col Barten Core To Embarek Emmediatelyon Board Capt Talbort and To Land att new London on his Way To joyn The Grand Army All officers Comm^d Guards Are To Take Peticular Care To See Thair Guard houses and Parad ner The Guard

hous Swept Clean The Reliving officer To Examin The Guard house And paraid Before he Relives The Guard and if not Left Clean report The officer to the Brigad inspester

Head Qr Nov^r 15th 1779 The following Preportion of Wood is To be Alowd The Troops Till Further order Viz Colo 4 Feet Leut Colo 3 Major 2 1-2 Capt 2 Do Subn 1 & half Do And for 1 hundred men 20 Feet Pr Waek The Q M of Each Regt is To make out A Return agreabel To The A Bove and Receve Thair Wood once A Weak The Return To Be Signed By The Commanding officer of Regt and no wood To be Deliverd To Absent officers or men The Cort Martial wherof Lieut Colo putnam was President is To Sett To Morrow morning Att 9 of Clock All persons Concernd are To Attend

Head Qr. Nov^r 16 1779 The Gen^l wishes The Good inhabetents of This Town To Send all Thair Salt and all other valuable Efects To the main* or Such A place as They Shall Chuse The Gen^l Desiers Thos Gentlemen That Chuse To Send of any of Thair Goods To Give in Thair names and place Thay Shall Chous To Send Them to And vessels will be Redey To Carry Them of no vesels will be Permitted To Go out of The harbour With out A Pas from The Depety Q M^r Gen^l

Att Gen^l Court Martiel wherof Col putnam was president Was Tryed Thomas Cooper Colo Tylors Regt for Desertion The prisoner plede Gilty The Court upon Du Consideration Judg him Gilty and Do Sentence The Sd Cooper To Receive one hundred Lashes on his Naked Back and Be mul[c]t 23 pounds Lawful M[one]y out of his Wages To pay The Acompts of Col Hows and Col Tylors In Taking up Sd prisoner And bringing him To Camp The Gen^l approves The Above Sentence and orders him to Receive his Lashes To Morrow Morning att Guard Mounting And Return To his Duty Att The Same Court Martial was tryd John Frances Ferry of Col Bartons kore for Deserⁿ The prisoner pled Gilty The presoner In his Defence Saith that he Never Rec^d any County pay Blanket nor Clothing Except one Paire of

*Mainland.

Shoues 1 old paire of Briches Shurt Frock and hat he further Saith that thinking he was Rongd was A Going To Col Levingstons Reg^t wher Ther was Many of his Relations To git Relief But not Finding The Regt Was making my [his?] return To my [his?] Comp^y was Taken up att Grenwich A Prisoner The Court upon Du Concederation Judge him Gilty And Sentence The Sd John frances Ferrey To Receive Forty Lashes on his naked Back att The Same Time The Court Recomend The prisoner To The Hon^l Gen^l Cornwel for A Pardon as he being A frenchman and not Under Standing The Regulation of The armey and Appers To Be Simpel and not Receiving any Bounty nor pay The Gen^l Concedring The Above Curcumstases Pardons John frances ferey and Orders him relesed his Confinment and joyn his Corps Immediately Att The Above Court martial was Tried Will^m Carrey A Solder of Col Ellots Reg^t For Desartion The prisoner Plede Gilty. The Court upon Du Consideration Are unanamosly of oppinion That he is Gilty and Do judge The S^d Will^m Carrey To Receive one hundred Lashes on his naked Back wel Layd on and To Serve out The year from The Time of his joyning his Reg^t The Gen^l approves The above Sentence and orders him To Receive his punishment att Guard mounting

Head Qr Nov. 21t 1779 The main Guard is Augmented To 1 Sub More in futer The C Sign Is not to Be Given out To Senternels till 11 of Clock P M And aftour that time The patrols and Senternels are To be ordered To take up all Non Comm^d officers Solders or inhabetents That May Be Pasing wheather They have The C Sign or not And bring them to the Guards house and there Confine them

Head Quarters Nov^r the 25 1779 No officer Commanding Either of The Ferreys is permitted To Carrey from this island aney Non Comm^d officer or Solder without A written Pass from The Comm^ds officer of Regt or Corps he Belongs To All ferrey or other Boats are To Be Strictly Examined if any Non Comm^d officer or Solder Found Attempting to go off This Island without a Pass as A ford S^d he is To Be Sent To The Main Guard att

Newport The Gen^l Strictly forbids all persons Comm^d Vesels or Boats or inhabates Carrying of any Non Comm^d officer or Solder off this island on any Pretence Whatsumever Without A Written Pass from The Reg^t he Belongs All officers Comm^d Detacd Parteyes are To prevent Strolling Both of officers and Solders from Thair Respective Poasts Thair Rools are To Be Cald Twice A Day in presence of a Comm^d officer But where The Detached Parteyes Concast of only A Comm^d officer Thay Are To Be Called in presence of A Non Comm^d officer The Gen^r Desires all officers Comm^d Companeyes or Detachments to Exert Them Selves To See That the Solders keep Thair Cloth[es] Clean thay are Also To se that Thair men Keep Thair arms Clean flints Well Secuerd with Led or Lather Round Them that it May be None To all That the Brave New levey keep their arms as Bright and Clean as The Regular Troops in the Continentel Armye The Gen^l Strickly forbeds all officers And Solders Playing att Cards in This Department Either for Game Chance or Devotion

Head Quarters Nov. 26th 1779 In Case of an Alarm There will Be Three Canon fired from Park of Artillerye or The Drums beat To Arms on Which The Whole of The Troops are to be Paraded on The Grand paraid The Comman^g officer of Reg^t will order There Reg^t Counted of into Platoons and The officers properley posted

Head Quarters Nov^r 29 1779 Lt Col Durfee Will Take The Sole Care and Direction of Presing hay att the Forrage Yard No officer Will interfere and all officers and Solders implyd In That bisness Will pay Implisect obadence To This order

Head Quarters Dec^r 6, 1779 Orders for The Capt of The Main Guards your Senternls Are To Be visted once in Every Relief By A Comm^d officer he is To Examin What thay have in Charge And Se Thay have Propper Orders To Keep Two Pattrowls By Day and Night In and Round The Surburbs of This Town By Day Thay Are To Be Comm^d By Sergts By Night one of Them By a Subalton officer Thay are To Take up all Persons Destroy^g Any kind of Buildings Racks of Vasels or wharfs fences or Any Appertinences Belonging To Any Fort

Redoubt or Lyns Without They Have A written order From The Gen^l All Non Comm^d officers And Solders or inhabetents After The C Sign is Given out att 11 oClock are To Be Stopt and Brought To The Guard Without They Make It Apere To The officer of The Pattrol They Aire on Sum urgent Bisness The officers of The Day aire Desired To Make Them Selves Acquainted with Thes orders And To Se That They aire Put in Execution The Comm^r And D Q M Gen^l is Desired in futer To Deliver upon Cap^t Haskins order Provision Camp Equippege in The Same Manner as is Deliverd To The Sevel Regts in This Department.

Head Qr Decr the 10 1779 A Court of Inquiry to Sett To Morrow Ten of Clock A M att Colo Tophams quarters To inquire in to the Conduct of The Q M of Col Tylers Reg^t Concerning his Embezzeling Flower Candel Cattrages Soap Rum and &c And make Report as Soon as may be Col Topham President Major Flagg Major Reynolds members.

Head Qr Decr 15th 1779 Brigader Gen^l Cornwells Orders wheras it was Unannimously Determined Last night in Councel on Account of The Present Scarcy of wood To Reduce This Garrison To five hundred * Rank & File of The Best Clothed Men fitt For Emediate Action Properly In order to Carrey Sd Detarmiuⁿ Into Execution The following Arangement is To Take Place immediately for Establishing The Garison VIZ

	COL	LT	CM	C	S	S	Df	P
[The handwriting is obscure.] R ^t	1	1	1	1	2	10	8	120
Col Topham			1	2	2	8	8	45
Col Moonys			1	2	2	6	0	60
Col Tylors		1	0	3	3	8	4	92
Col Barton Cove					1	2	0	20
on Com ^d Forrage Y ^d		1			2	2	0	41
Boat Guard					1	1	4	42
Col Ellotts Ar ^y		1	1	2	6	10		80

* A month later the number was further reduced to 180, on account of the difficulty of obtaining fuel. Wood sold for \$20 a cord and the cold also was very intense that winter.

All which are to Remain and Do Duty in the Garrison All the Remainder of Everey Rank and Except^s Such Pay Masters Adg^t Q^r M Surgons & mates As the Commanding officer of Each Reg^t Shall Thing Propper to Comm^d In The Garison To be Redy To March To morrow Morning Att Sun Rise to the Barracks Att Tiverton Col^o Topham will Take The Command of the whole Detachment That is ordered To That Place

Head Qr Dec^r 18th 1779 Att A Gen^l Court Martile Wherof Major Flag Was President Was tryed Ebenezer Chase of Col Tylors Reg^t for Taking riging From The Publick Boats att Bristol ferrey & Selling itt And Like Wise for Taking an Iron Mantelpece from A Barrack & A Warter Bucket At Sd Ferrey found Gilty And Sentenced By The Court To Receve fifty Lashes on his Naked Back The Gen^l Approves The Sentence and orders it To Be Put in [to effect] To morrow morning Att Guard Mounting at Such Place as The Major of Brigad Shalt Think Propper

Walter Wignereon Serg^t Major of Col Ellotts Reg^t Tryed By The Same Court Martiel For Striking and abusing Gabril Connel [*sic*] of S^d Reg^t Found not Gilty But Rather Commended for Doing his Duty The Gen^l Approves The Sentence And orders him immediately Relesd From his Confinement And To Return To his Duty.

Gabril Corner [*sic*] of the Same Reg^t Tryed By The Same Court Matiel Confinned For Steling A Bundle of Childrens Cloths from Daniel Chaces found Gilty & Sentenced To Receive fifty Lashes on his Naked Back The Gen^l Approves The Sentence And orders it To Be put in Execution att The head of Col Elliotts Reg^t Att Such Time And Place as The Court Shall Think Propper.

Isaac Collins of The Same Reg^t Tryed by The Same Court Martiel for Stabing Peter File With A knife Found Gilty and Sentenced To Be Whipped Twenty Lashes on his naked back The Gen^l Approves The Sentence And orders it put in Excuition in The Same Manner and Same Place and Time as Conner

Att The Same Court Martial Was Tryed Cap L^t Carver of Col Elliotts Reg^t of Artllerey for Embezzeling And

Selling Wood Belonging To The States found Gilty By The Court and Sentenced To pay Cap^t L^t Hows Company For four fut of Wood Which He Sold and be Dismissed from 'The Servis The Gen^l Approves The Sentence and orders it To Be Take place immediately and That Cap^t L^t Carver leve[?] the Garrison as Soon as The Sentence Is Performed Leut Springer of the Same Reg^t Tryed For Being Absent From his Post Without Leve Found Not Gilty The Gen^l Approves the Sentence And orders him To Be Relesed From his Confinment.

The Gen^l has Always hertofore Conceved verbel orders Given By Superior officer To an inferior To Be as Binding as Written orders But as he finds it hath Not Ben Consided By and who Hath Ben on Comman^d he Therefor Forbids all and Everey officer in Future Who Shall Be Sent To any Fort Battrey or Guard or out Post Leving The Same Without Being Properly Relivd or Liberty For it had and obtan^d and That he Shall hold all Such officer Changebel With all wast or Dammage That may arise or be Dun To any Boat or Store in A word with Every Artical Belonging To The Continen^l thet Shall Belong or Appertain To any such Fort Batterey or Post.

[The orderly's record ends with a routine entry under date of Dec. 19th.]

ENGLISH NOTES ABOUT EARLY SETTLERS IN
NEW ENGLAND.

COMMUNICATED BY LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

(Continued from Vol. XLIV, page 374.)

BROWNE.

BENJAMIN BROWNE of Salem, County Essex, Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, merchant. Will 8 November 1708; proved 10 January 1711/12. To Harvard College in Cambridge in New England, for poor scholars belonging to Salem, £200 New England. To Salem church, £50, one half for furnishing the Lords Table and half for a decent Bason for Baptism. To the Grammar School in Salem, £60 New England, towards making it a free school. For a workhouse, £70, and towards a stock, £30. To my friend Reverend Mr. Nicholas Noyes, £20. To Hannah Elsey, my present house-keeper, £8. To my nephew Mr. John Winthrop of Boston, £1000. To my niece Mrs. Ann Winthrop, £1000 and 60 ozs. of my plate. To my niece Mrs. Mary Lynd, wife of Benjamin Lynd, £1000 and my garret furniture and 60 ozs. of my plate. To Samuell, son of my nephew Major Samuel Browne, £50. To Sarah, daughter of my nephew Captain John Browne, £20. To my dear late wife's sisters, a trunke of clothes and £50 New England, the eldest one to have two thirds, the other one third. To my Brother William Browne, my Indian Boy Peter, and to Mrs. Rebekah Browne, my sister, £20. To Nephew Samuel Brown, my best Bed and furniture, and to nephew, Captain John Brown, my bed and furniture in the shop chamber. To Benjamin Lynd, son of my niece Mrs. Mary Lynd, my 10 acre lott in Salem bought of Boober. To

Benjamin Browne, son of my nephew Captain John Brown, my dwelling house, warehouse and wharf. Residue of my estate in Great Britain, Barbadoes and New England, to my two nephews and executors, Samuel Browne and John Browne both of Salem. Witnesses: Walter Price, Benjamin Wolcot, J. Barton, Thomas Barnard, Stephen Sewall.

Barnes, 3.

HOPWOOD.

ROBERT HOPWOOD of Well Close Square, St. George in the East, Bookseller. Will 23 January 1781; proved 29 January 1781. I desire to be buried in a piece of ground in which no person before me has been interred and I desire my 4th son, Robert Hopwood of the Custom House, London, and Mr. Thomas Taylor of Ship Alley, to purchase such a piece of ground and bury me in the manner I have requested and which they have promised faithfully to do because I desire my bones may not mingle with any unknown or stray persons. To Robert, my son, and Thomas Taylor, the Grant titles and other papers belonging to the Township of Granby in New Hampshire in America, granted to me by Elihu Hall, Esq., to be given to one of my family or any other person they shall think proper who may be disposed either now or in case of peace with America to go there to cultivate it. To my 1st son Thomas, 1s. 2nd son James, 1s. 3rd son John, 1s. Residuary legatees: my grandchildren when 21. My executors to sell my stock, Books, Printing Types, Presses, Cases and Shelves. Executors: Son Robert and Thomas Taylor. Witnesses: Isaac Fris(?), Mary Hynvin.

Webster, 27.

LANE.

JOHN LANE of Rickmersworth in the County of Hertford, yeoman. Will dated Aug. 7, 1661; proved Jan. 13, 1661-2. To the poore people of Rickmersworth, 50 shillings. To Rebecca Baker, my daughter, £5. To my kinsman Job Lane sonne of my brother James Lane, de-

ceased, £30. To my kinsman Thomas Lane sonne of my brother Symon Lane, deceased, £15. To Jahasell Lane sonne of my brother Jeremiah Lane, deceased, £10. To Mary Lane my kinswoman, daughter of the said Jeremiah, £10. To my kinswoman ffrances, the now wife of Richard Lovett, £10. To Judith Lovett, y^e wife of Henry Lovett, £10. To my said kinsman Jahasell Lane, the bedstedd in my Parlour whereon I now lye with all bedding and furniture. To the said Jahasell Two paire of Sheets And one Brasse Porrage pott with a Notch in it. To my said kinswoman Mary Lane two paire of sheets and one dozen of table napkins and my long table cloth with a fringe att end of it and one short table cloth. Three hundred of spray faggotte to the poore people of Millend to be delivered to them the ensueing Winter next after my death. The said poore people that liue betweene James Edlins and Eves house to haue the said faggotts and none else. Said faggotte shall be given to such poore and continued for one and Twenty yeares next after my death and not longer. Mary Hull who is now with me to be provided with meate, drink, and apparell in decent manner for Three yeares. To James Lane, brother to the said Job, £10. To my kinswoman Martha Lane, daughter of Jeremiah, £10. The rest and residue of goods and Chattells to kinsman John Lane, who is to be executor. Witnesses: Paul Ives, Alice Shrimpton, John Hobs.

Laud, 7.

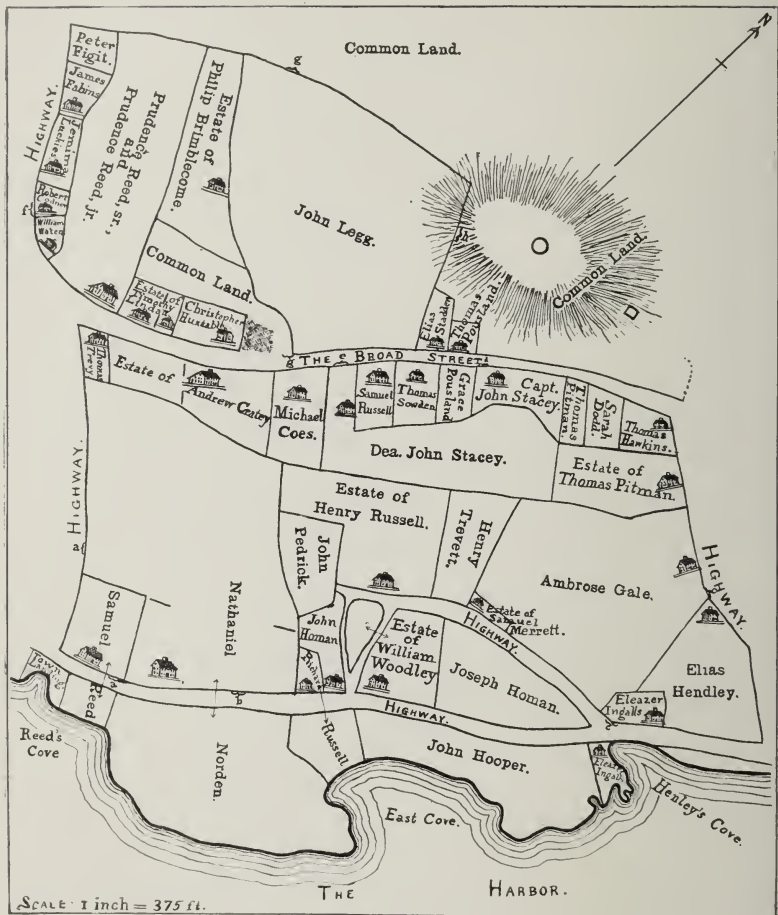
CONTRACT FOR LABOR IN 1828 WHILE BUILD-
ING THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH,
HERBERT STREET, SALEM.

A contract between the building committee for the Meeting house now building in Herbert street, Salem, on the one part & Richard Stickney on the other.

We now agree that the said Stickney shall work on said house at one dollar & fifty cents per day & his apprentice for seventy five cents per day and find themselves. Mr. Stickney shall do to the amount of one hundred dollars or more, but not to exceed two hundred dollars.

And it is farther agreed that said Stickney shall take one half of his pay in said Meeting house at the appraisal of pews in said house and the other half in cash within a reasonable time as witness our hands, this 9th day of January, 1828.

Richard Stickney
Joseph Sibley
John Masury
Jonathan C. Taylor



PLAN OF MARBLEHEAD IN THE YEAR 1700. NO. 5.

MARBLEHEAD IN THE YEAR 1700. NO. 5.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

THE accompanying map represents that portion of Marblehead which is included between State and Mugford streets on the west and High and Franklin streets on the east, and between Elm street on the north and the harbor on the south.

State street was the lane to the town landing, which remained the public landing place until 1785, when it was granted by the town to Capt. Thomas Gerry. State street was called a highway that goes down to ye harbor in 1665; ye lane that goes down to Lattimore's in 1670; highway up towards ye house of Richard Reede in 1671; highway or causeway in 1687; ye lane that leads down from ye middle of the town to ye great harbor of Marblehead in 1718; the lane leading down to the great cove in 1722; ye lane that leads down from ye main street to ye great harbor in 1722; the lane or highway leading down to ye cove formerly called Reed's cove in 1723; ye street called Norden's leading down to the water side in 1726; King street in 1728; a street leading down to ye harbor in 1737; the highway leading from the town house to the new wharf in 1747; and State street as early as 1882.

Mugford street was the ancient way to the ferry on Salem harbor side; and was called a highway in 1703; ye highway or street in 1713; and the street leading to the new meeting house in 1722. It was called Mugford street as early as 1882.

Franklin street was the way laid out to the fort, in 1681; ye highway leading from the old meeting house to Ingall's cove in 1708; street that leadeth from ye old meeting house down to ye great harbor in 1717; highway that goes by Mr. Conant's house in 1727; lane by Mr. Co-

nant's and Rolls' in 1727; ye highway or street leading along before ye old meeting house in 1728; a street leading from the meeting house to the water side in 1736; street leading by the old meeting house to the fort in 1750; street or highway leading from the old meeting house to Ingalls' beach in 1817; and Franklin street as early as 1882.

Washington street was the ancient main street through the town. It was called the highway in 1660; the broad street in 1670; ye great street in 1709; ye Queen's highway in 1710; ye road or main street in 1712; ye highway or main street of the town of Marblehead in 1716; highway or main street that leads through ye town in 1720; ye king's highway in 1739; highway leading to the old meeting house in 1787; the main street leading to the old meeting house so called in 1792; the main street leading from the town house to the old meeting house so called in 1807; and Washington street in 1845.

Front street was laid out as a highway in or before 1687, when it was called a highway. The extreme eastern end was called ye way in 1727; ye street in 1735; lane or street in 1738; and highway leading from Ingalls' beach so called to Fort Sewall in 1823. The western and middle portions of the street were called ye street in 1714; Fore street in 1761; street leading from the new wharf to Oakum bay in 1797; and Front street (whole length) in 1801.

Circle street was laid out before 1700, and called a highway in 1716; a lane or street in 1738; the highway leading to Ingalls beach in 1767; Oakum bay in 1806; and Circle street as early as 1828.

The braces marked "a" on the plan show the ends of Glover street, which was laid out about 1720, being called, at first, the lane that leads down from Captain Norden's house to ye great harbor. It was called the highway leading to Nathaniel Norden's mansion house in 1722; Norden's lane in 1756; and Glover street as early as 1882.

The brace marked "b" shows where Merritt street begins. The southern part of this street was called a passage way in 1737 and 1843. The northern part was called

a highway in 1719; an old cartway in 1843; Merritt's court in 1867; and Merritt street as early as 1882.

The braces marked "c" show where Selman street runs. This street was laid out about 1720; and was called the highway that leads from ye old meeting house down to Ingalls cove in 1723; ye lane leading to ye old meeting house in 1733; the street leading from the old meeting house to Ingalls cove in 1766; highway leading from Ingalls beach through Franklin Place toward where the old meeting house used to stand in 1845; Franklin Place in 1845; and Selman street as early as 1882.

The brace marked "d" shows where Stacey street begins. It was laid out in the division of the Stacey estate March 1, 1722-3, in order that the back lands might be reached from Washington street. It was called Stacey's lane in 1783, and Stacey street in 1825.

The brace marked "e" shows where Pickett street begins. The northern end of this street was a part of the Stacey lane which was laid out in 1722-3, as above stated; and was called a way leading from the main street round to Dr. Edward Stacey's house in 1746. The southern part was laid out about thirty feet easterly of its present location, and was called the new road in 1864; and, the entire length, it was called Pickett street in 1880.

The brace marked "f" indicates the western end of Mechanic street. This street was called a street or highway in 1720; the highway leading up Brimblecomb's hill in 1723; the highway leading up the hill in 1801; the common way on the front of the mansion house of Isaac Story and leading to Brimblecom's hill, so called, in 1807; highway leading over Brimblecome hill, so called, in 1820; and Mechanics' square in 1864.

The braces marked "g" indicate where Pearl street runs. This street was laid out by John Oulton through his lot about 1723. It was called the highway John Oulton is to lay out through his land, thirty feet wide, in 1723; a lane leading through Oulton's land in 1729; the two-rod way in 1741; and ye cross way laid out by John Oulton, esq., in 1744.

The brace marked "h" shows the location of High

street, which was laid out about 1735, the western part, two rods wide, through the orchard of Col. John Legg, and the eastern part over common land. It was called a new way in 1744; a lane in 1752; the street in 1766; a highway in 1771; the way leading from the meeting house to the work house in 1791; way leading to North schoolhouse in 1825; and High street in 1845.

At the place marked with a circle (O) on the map stood a windmill on the hill known in 1733 as "ye lower windmill hill." The windmill was there in 1732, and was gone in 1759.

The square (Π) on the map marks the location of the old North schoolhouse, which still stands.

In 1663, the town pound, in which were confined cattle found astray, stood upon the lot marked "William Waters." Later, a town pound stood on the southern corner of Back and Pearl streets at the place on the map marked with a star. It was gone before 1841.

The harbor was so called in 1665; the great harbor in 1671; ye sea in 1678; Marblehead harbor in 1714; and ye great harbor of Marblehead in 1718.

The eastern cove was called Elias Henley's cove in 1678; Henley's cove in 1690; Ingalls cove in 1708; and Ingalls beach in 1767.

The middle cove was called the Scott's cove in 1665; and East cove many years ago.

The western cove was called Reed's cove in 1700; great cove in 1722; and Codner's cove in 1732.

Samuel Reed House. John Northey, sr., of Marblehead for fifty pounds, conveyed to Mr. Samuel Morgan and John Furbush, both of Marblehead, these lots of land, all ye stage with a little house adjoining to the stage, with the privilege of one shallop mooring in the cove, Feb. 25, 1671.* Messrs. Morgan and Furbush conveyed the same estate to Richard Reed of Marblehead May 25, 1672.† In consideration of marriage with Prudence Hicks of Boston, spinster, Richard Reed of Marblehead, mariner, conveyed to Daniel Harris and William Hall of Boston, mariners, as

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 167.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 168.

feoffees, for her use, in case she survived him, this estate with a dwelling house thereon, Aug. 7, 1691.* The estate came into the hands of Samuel Reed, apparently son of Richard Reed; and Samuel owned it in 1714.

March 30, 1674, Mr. Northey, who had owned this land, conveyed to Christopher Lattamore of Marblehead, mariner, "a well, that stood in my land, which I sould to John Furbush & Samuell Morgaine, now in the possession of Richard Reed, with a passage waye to ye sd well."†

Nathaniel Norden House. This lot was apparently owned by John Coyt, who conveyed it, with the house thereon, to William Pitt Feb. 9, 1647.‡ Mr. Pitt, when of Boston, merchant, conveyed the house and land to Christopher Lattamore of Marblehead, mariner, who was already in possession of the premises, Feb. 2, 1659.§ Mr. Lattimore, then a vintner, conveyed that part of the lot lying north of the dashes to his son-in-law Nathaniel Norden of Marblehead, mariner, June 13, 1687.||

That part of the lot lying south of the dashes, and on the north side of the highway, "whereon the dwelling house of the grantee standeth, part of it being the land, house and orchard which sometimes since was ye estate of and occupied by my father William Pitt, deceased," Mr. Lattamore conveyed to Mr. Norden Feb. 21, 1686-7.¶ Mr. Norden removed the old house about 1700. On this lot afterwards stood the tavern known as The Three Cods.

That part of the lot lying south of the highway belonged to the estate of Mr. Lattimore in 1700, being a flake yard.

Richard Russell Lot. This was probably a part of the homestead of John Coyt, who, Feb. 9, 1647, sold it to William Pitt with the house thereon.‡ When of Boston, merchant, Mr. Pitt conveyed the estate to his son-in-law

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 13.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 55.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 6.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 4.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 44, leaf 60.

¶ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 3.

Christopher Lattimer of Marblehead, mariner, Feb. 2, 1659.* Feb. 1, 1663, Mr. Lattimer conveyed to Robert Hooper of Marblehead, fisherman, "all that dwelling house of mine in Marblehead which standeth on y^e hill where John Goytes house stood, which he sold unto my father Pitt."†

That part north of the highway, Christopher Lattimore of Marblehead, vintner, and wife Mary, for twenty shillings, conveyed to Robert Hooper of Marblehead, planter, Dec. 30, 1680.‡

The deed of Christopher Lattimer to Richard Russell, of the land whereon the house of Mr. Russell then stood, Jan. 2, 1681,§ may have been a part of this lot.

The northerly part of the lot south side of the road was conveyed by Christopher Lattimore of Marblehead, mariner, for eleven pounds, to Edward Holman of Marblehead, cooper, Oct. 2, 1673;|| and, for twenty shillings, Mr. Holman, then called a planter, conveyed the land (upon which Mr. Hooper had built a dwelling house) Dec. 30, 1680.‡

A part was conveyed by Mr. Lattimer (then called a fisherman) to Mr. Hooper (then called a fisherman) Feb. 1, 1663.† Mr. Hooper conveyed this latter part to William Hewet of Marblehead, mariner, Sept. 23, 1681.¶ Mr. Hewet became a planter, and conveyed the lot to Richard Russell of Marblehead Dec. 2, 1686.**

Another part of this lot was conveyed by Christopher Lattimore of Marblehead, yeoman, for eleven pounds and ten shillings, to Henry Russell Oct. 20, 1663.†† Henry Russell was of Marblehead, fisherman, and, for a similar consideration, he conveyed the same portion of the premises to Roger Russell of Marblehead, fisherman, Oct. 10,

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 4.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 89. See Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 14.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 58.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 4.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 52.

¶ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 61.

** Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 121.

†† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 14.

1670;* and the latter conveyed it to his son Richard Russell.

Richard Russell died possessed of this real estate in 1702. This account of the lots of land and houses standing upon the lots marked on the map John Homan and Richard Russell is very unsatisfactory.

John Homan House. This was the estate of Edward Homan about 1670, and his house was then standing there. He was a cooper and had his shop on this lot in 1677. Moses Maverick, Jon. Peach, sr., Richard Norman, Mark Pitman and Thomas Pitman deposed, 2: 3mo: 1677, "that the greatest part of Edward Holeman's house standeth where the old coits house was."† His son John Homan owned the estate in 1700.

John Pedrick Lot. John Pedrick owned this lot about 1670, when his house was standing there; and he owned the lot in 1700.

Estate of Henry Russell House. This lot was granted to Henry Russell about 1670; and he died before Jan. 26, 1683, when administration upon his estate was granted to his widow Elizabeth, who, the next year, married Jacob Knight. The title remained in the estate until Dec. 15, 1701, when, the two older sons, Samuel and Thomas, being dead, the daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah, released their interest in the house and land to their brother Henry Russell. The mother had died in 1690. How long the house stood is not known.

Henry Trevett Lot. Henry Trevett owned this lot about 1700. This was probably the three-fourths of an acre of land that John Gatchell and John Waldron, sr., both of Marblehead, deposed, Oct. 4, 1686, was given in town meeting, to Henry Trivett of Marblehead and his wife about twenty-nine or thirty years before, and was adjoining "to an arm of a little swamp y^t come from a great swamp of y^e northwest side of this sd land, and y^e King's highwaye or roadwaye was to y^e southward of this land, joyning close by y^e sd land," and part of the Marblehead commons.‡

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 97.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 90.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 88.

Estate of Samuel Merritt House. Samuel Merritt of Marblehead died possessed of this small house and lot in or before 1697; and his administrator conveyed the estate to Nicholas Merritt of Marblehead, fisherman, for forty-five pounds, Oct. 20, 1710.* Nicholas Merritt was a brother of the deceased, and, in consideration of love, he conveyed the house and land to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Pearce of Marblehead, baker, Dec. 24, 1735.† For ninety-five pounds, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce conveyed the house and land to Robert Gifford of Marblehead, fisherman, Feb. 17, 1738,‡ and probably the house was removed.

Estate of William Woodley House. This lot and the triangular lot within the roads was granted to William Woodley by the town of Marblehead in 1677, to set a house on. He died before 27 : 4 : 1682, when administration was granted upon his estate. He left an only child, Miriam, who subsequently married John Le Crow, and became possessed of the estate Feb. 22, 1702-3, by a deed of release from the administrator of the deceased.§ At the time of the death of the deceased, his house and land were appraised at fifty pounds. The house and land belonged to Mrs. Le Crow for many years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Le Crow died before 1734. Their daughter Miriam, wife of Charles Wheden of Marblehead, shopkeeper, conveyed her interest in the estate to her brother William Le Crow of Marblehead, mariner, Jan. 8, 1734.|| Her sister Mary, wife of Joseph Andrews of Marblehead, fisherman, conveyed her interest to William Dec. 13, 1736.¶ Her brother John Le Crow of Marblehead, mariner, conveyed his interest to William March 22, 1737;¶ and her brother Samuel Le Crow of Newport, R. I., cordwainer, conveyed his part March 13, 1738.** Thus William Le Crow became the owner of the house and lot. Mr. Le

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 22, leaf 224.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 70, leaf 250.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 77, leaf 268.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 16, leaf 90.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 68, leaf 159.

¶ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 74, leaf 175.

** Essex Registry of Deeds, book 74, leaf 188.

Craw died in the summer of 1740 ; but his estate was not divided until 1772, when the house was standing. Elizabeth Gilbert then lived in part of the house. How much longer the house stood is unknown.

Joseph Homan Lot. The eastern part of this lot was granted to John Legroe by the selectmen and committee of the commoners of Marblehead Sept. 4, 1681;* and the western portion was granted by the trustees for the commoners to Edward Holman, sr., Jan. 29, 1689-90.* The whole lot belonged to Joseph Homan in 1700.

John Hooper Lot. This lot belonged to John Hooper as early as 1678, and after 1700. He apparently had his warehouse and stage and flake yard here.

Eleazer Ingalls House. This lot, on the point, belonged to John Devorex, sr., of Marblehead before July 22, 1678, when he conveyed it to Vinson Stilson, jr., of Marblehead, cordwainer.† Mr. Stilson conveyed the southern part of the lot, for fourteen pounds, to Eleazer Ingalls of Marblehead, cooper, Aug. 26, 1690.‡ Mr. Stilson built a house upon the remaining part of the lot, "ye upper part," and also a barn, and, for sixty-eight pounds, conveyed the house, barn and land to Mr. Ingalls Nov. 30, 1697.§ Mr. Ingalls died Feb. 27, 1717-8, at the age of fifty-six. The house and barn were then standing, but how long the buildings continued to exist is unknown to the writer.

Eleazer Ingalls House. This was a part of the lot of land which Timothy Allen of Lynn conveyed to Elias Hendley of Marblehead Sept. 28, 1660.|| Mr. Hendley conveyed this part of his lot to his son-in-law Eleazer Ingalls and wife Mary, his daughter, Sept. 2, 1685.¶ Mr. Ingalls erected upon this land a short dwelling house, with a stack of chimneys at the eastern end, and died possessed of it Feb. 27, 1717-8, at the age of fifty-six. The estate descended to his three sons, William, Nathan-

* Marblehead town records.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 11.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaf 4.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaf 94.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 177.

¶ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 72.

iel and Joseph. The last two named released their interest in the "mansion" house and land to their brother William Ingalls,—Nathaniel, Oct. 5, 1733,* and Joseph, Feb. 17, 1734.† They all lived in Marblehead, Nathaniel being a fisherman, Joseph, a cordwainer, and William, a shoreman. William Ingalls built an addition to the easterly end of the house on land that then belonged to the estate, his mother having inherited it from her father Elias Hendley. Another stack of chimneys were built at the southwestern end, next to the chimneys of the old house. William Ingalls died before March 30, 1758, when administration was granted upon his estate. The mansion house, barn and land were then valued at two hundred and forty pounds. The estate came into the hands of his son John Ingalls, a sailmaker, who lived in the old part of the house. He sold the new part of the house to Robert Hooper, jr., of Marblehead, shoreman, April 7, 1764;‡ and continued to live in the old part until Sept. 10, 1767, when he sold it to Philip and William Ashton, both of Marblehead, fishermen.§ Feb. 6, 1828, it belonged to widow Elizabeth Sweet of Marblehead, who then released it, for one hundred and eighty dollars, to widow Hannah Selman of Marblehead.|| John Selman, shoreman, Joseph G. Selman, cordwainer, Benjamin Selman, gentleman, and Andrew M. Selman, cordwainer, apparently heirs of Hannah Selman, for three hundred dollars, conveyed that part of the house and land to Aaron T. Thompson of Marblehead, gentleman, March 21, 1845.¶ Mr. Thompson became an expressman, and, for twenty-five hundred dollars, conveyed the estate to Susan W. Candler of Marblehead, singlewoman, June 26, 1871.** Miss Candler removed to Peterboro, N. H., for a similar consideration, conveyed the property to John Rindge of Cambridge, Mass., July 16, 1886.†† Mr. Rindge still

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 68, leaf 185.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 69, leaf 230.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 111, leaf 248.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 121, leaf 180.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 248, leaf 19a.

¶ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 353, leaf 132.

** Essex Registry of Deeds, book 827, leaf 266.

†† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1178, leaf 1.

owns the place, but has relocated and transformed the house.

The grant of about six square rods of land, made by the trustees for the commoners Jan. 23, 1695-6, to Eleazer Ingalls of Marblehead, cooper, was apparently the western end of this lot.

Elias Hendley House. This estate was owned by Timothy Allen in 1648. It was the larger part of the lot which was conveyed, with the dwelling house thereon, by Mr. Allen, then of Lynn, to Elias Hendley of Marblehead Sept. 28, 1660.* Mr. Hendley died Sept. 10, 1699, at the age of seventy. In his will he devised the house and lot to his wife Sarah for her life and to their daughter Sarah while she remained unmarried, then to his children, Elias (eldest son), John, Benjamin and Mary, and his grandson Joseph, son of his deceased son Joseph Henley. The house was probably taken down about 1710, by the family.

Ambrose Gale House. A part of this upland and meadow or marsh belonged to Arthur Sandy in 1660, and an acre of the marsh was the property of Christopher Lattimore of Marblehead, yeoman, Dec. 16, 1663, when he conveyed it, for eleven pounds, to Ambrose Gale of Marblehead, fisherman.† Mr. Gale's house was standing in 1663; and he died, suddenly, possessed of it, Aug. —, 1708. In the division of his real estate this house and land was assigned to his son Benjamin Gale of Marblehead, fisherman. Benjamin died, possessed of the house and lot, April 3, 1714; and the administrator of his estate conveyed the house and land around it to Robert Girdler of Marblehead, shoreman, — 22, 1722.‡ Mr. Girdler conveyed an undivided half of the estate to John Bayley of Marblehead, housewright, May 3, 1723.§ His widow, Elizabeth Girdler, owned it in 1731; and it soon afterward came into the possession of their son Francis Girdler of Marblehead, shoreman. Francis Girdler died June

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 177.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 92.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 42, leaf 2.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 40, leaf 274.

24, 1750, at the age of thirty-nine, and his wife Mary and children divided the house and lot April 9, 1770.* The northwest end of the house was assigned to the widow for her dower, and the southeast end to son Robert and daughter Sarah Ross,—Sarah having certain chambers and Robert the lower rooms and each a part of the land. Sarah and her husband, Alexander Ross of Marblehead, mariner, for fifty pounds, released their part of the estate to John Selman of Marblehead, gentleman, including the dower part, Aug. 31, 1786;† and the widow released her dower part to him July 5, 1788.‡ Benjamin Doak, mariner, and wife Mary, Alexander Ross, mariner, and wife Sarah, and widow Jane Doliber, all of Marblehead, for three hundred dollars in Continental currency, conveyed the northwest end of the house and land to Mr. Selman March 15, 1779.§ Mr. Girdler's daughter Elizabeth's son Francis Curtis of Marblehead, for four pounds, fifteen shillings and two pence, conveyed his interest in the same portion of the estate Oct. 25, 1790.|| The last named Francis Curtis, who was a sailmaker, had a sister Ruth who died, unmarried, before Jan. 16, 1793, when he and his sister Mary, wife of John Bowden of Marblehead, fisherman, conveyed Ruth's interest in the estate to Mr. Selman.¶ Mr. Selman was Capt. John Selman, the patriot of the Revolution. He lived in this house, and died May 30, 1817, at the age of seventy-three, possessed of the house and land. For four hundred and fifty-one dollars, his administratrix conveyed the estate to his son Capt. Francis G. Selman of Marblehead, master-mariner, April 14, 1819.** Captain Selman lived in the house, and died possessed of the property Aug. 3, 1849, at the age of sixty-seven. It descended to his daughters, Esther Lindsey Leavitt and Sally Lindsey Bartol, in whose families the title remains.

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 129, leaf 86.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 149, leaf 244.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 149, leaf 245.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 156, leaf 69.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 156, leaf 35.

¶ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 156, leaf 70.

** Essex Registry of Deeds, book 220, leaf 142.

Estate of Thomas Pitman House. This lot was the property of Thomas Pitman as early as 1680. He made his will in 1694, and died the same summer. He devised the house to his son Thomas Pitman for his life, and remainder to the latter's sisters, Sarah Dodd and Mary Fortune, and the children of his brother John Pitman and sister Elizabeth, deceased. An agreement, making the division according to the will, was executed July 15, 1695. Thomas Pittman, yeoman, Thomas Dodd, sexton, and wife Sarah, Mary, widow of Elias Fortune, Joseph Pittman, John Pittman, Abiel Pittman, fishermen, John Felton, shoreman, and wife Mary, Henry Russell, fisherman, Amos Dennis, fisherman, and wife Elizabeth, Thomas Rolls, fisherman, and wife Mary, James Trevey, fisherman, and wife Sarah, all of Marblehead, for one hundred and twenty-two pounds, conveyed the house and land to Rev. John Barnard of Marblehead March 21, 1716-7.* Mr. Barnard took the old house down.

Thomas Hawkins House. Francis Johnson of Boston conveyed this house and land to Thomas Hawkins of Marblehead, tailor, May 31, 1679.† The "old house" was standing Nov. 17, 1721, when administration was granted upon the estate of Mr. Hawkins. The real estate was divided Sept. 17, 1723. The "old house" was then standing, but an addition had been made to it on the northwestern end. The "old house" was assigned to his son John Hawkins, which, with the land under and on the southeast side of it, constituted his share in the estate; and the new part to son James Hawkins. At that time there was a slaughter house at the southwestern end of the lot. John Hawkins was a weaver, and lived here. He conveyed the house and land to Richard Reith of Marblehead, shoreman, for the use of his son James Hawkings and wife Mary, April 18, 1723.‡ The house was gone before Oct. 14, 1754, when Mary Hawkings of Boston, singlewoman, sold the land, for twenty-one pounds, six shillings and eight pence, to Benjamin Prichard of Marblehead, tailor.

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 32, leaf 98.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 88.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 50, leaf 159.

Sarah Dodd Lot. This lot was a part of the estate of Thomas Pitman, sr., of Marblehead, who owned it as early as 1680. He died in 1694, and by an agreement dated June 15, 1695, division of his real estate was made according to the will, this lot being assigned to Sarah, wife of Thomas Dodd of Marblehead, sexton. She owned it in 1700.

Thomas Pitman Lot. This was a part of the estate of Thomas Pitman, sr., of Marblehead, who died in the summer of 1694. He owned it as early as 1680. By an agreement, dated July 15, 1695, his estate was divided, and this lot was assigned to his son Thomas Pitman under the terms of the will. Mr. Pitman owned it in 1700.

Capt. John Stacey House. This lot was a part of the lot of Mrs. Eleanor Stacey of Marblehead, and she conveyed it to her son John's son John Stacey Nov. 16, 1680.* This grantee was Capt. John Stacey, and he built a house on the lot, dying, possessed of the estate, Oct. 19, 1722, at the age of forty-eight. The estate remained in the possession of the heirs of Captain Stacey until the house was gone, which was before May 3, 1825, when the land was sold, it being this lot "on which lately stood an old dwelling house."† This was the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in 1757.

Grace Pousland Lot. This lot was a part of the lot of Mrs. Eleanor Stacey of Marblehead, and she conveyed it to her daughter Grace (wife of Michael) Coes' daughter Grace Coes Nov. 16, 1680.‡ She married Thomas Powsland Aug. 27, 1699, and owned this lot for many years.

Thomas Sowden House. This lot was a part of the homestead of John Stacey of Marblehead; and was sold by him to Thomas Sowden (or Souden) of Marblehead, fisherman, in or before 1663; but no deed was passed until Jan. 25, 1670.§ He built a house upon it, and lived there. He died in the winter of 1706-7, and in his will he devised the house and land to his daughter Susanna, wife of Thomas Davis of Marblehead. Mr. Davis died,

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 93.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 239, leaf 202.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 93.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book, 13, leaf 290.

and later Mrs. Davis died in the winter of 1738-9. The estate was then valued at one hundred and forty pounds. Her administrator, under license from court dated May —, 1740, conveyed the old house and land to Philip Thrasher, jr., of Marblehead, fisherman, April 28, 1767;* and Mr. Thrasher, on the same day, conveyed the same estate to his father Philip Thrasher of Marblehead, fisherman.* The father was the administrator of Mrs. Davis' estate, and he had been in possession of the estate from about the time of her death. He now built a new house upon the lot.

Samuel Russell House. This was a part of the homestead of John Stacey of Marblehead very early. With his son John Stacey, for eight pounds, he conveyed it to Robert Hooper of Marblehead, fisherman, Dec. 26, 1663.† Mr. Hooper conveyed it to William Brown of Marblehead, fisherman, Oct. 27, 1664;‡ and Mr. Brown conveyed it to Nicholas Fox of Marblehead, fisherman, June 26, 1669.‡ Mr. Fox built a house upon the lot, and died before Aug. 13, 1683, possessed of the estate. His widow Elizabeth married, secondly, Richard Glass of Marblehead, mariner, and she, as administratrix of the estate of Mr. Fox, for forty-three pounds, conveyed the house and lot to Samuel Russell of Marblehead, mariner, Oct. 1, 1684.§ Apparently Mr. Russell removed the house about 1710.

Dea. John Stacey House. This house and lot belonged to Dea. John Stacey as early as 1660, and he died possessed of it March 23, 1705, at the age of fifty-six. Upon the division of his estate, March 1, 1722-3, the house and land around it was assigned to his sons, Dea. Samuel Stacey, Ebenezer Stacey and Michael Stacey. The house was gone apparently soon afterward.

Michael Coes House. This house and lot of land was owned by Thomas Bowen of Marblehead, fisherman, and, for twenty pounds, he conveyed the estate to Robert Codner of Marblehead, fisherman, Aug. 10, 1660.|| The house

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 124, leaf 91.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 99.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 63.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 25.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 89.

and lot were in the possession of Michael Coes of Marblehead, fisherman, before 1689; and he died, possessed of the estate, before June 30, 1715, when administration was granted upon his estate. His children, Samuel Coes of Marblehead, fisherman, Grace, widow of Thomas Pousland of Marblehead, deceased, Thomas Peach and wife Mary, Samuel Nicholson, for himself and his children, William Nicholson and wife Elizabeth, Benjamin Salter and wife Sarah, Thomas Main and wife Elenor, released their interest in the southwestern part of the house and lot to their mother Grace Cows in 1719-20.* This was apparently a new part that had been added to the old house by their father, and his widow was then living in it. It was apparently nearer the street than the old house, though one stack of chimneys was used for both parts. Mrs. Coes, for ninety pounds, conveyed that part of the house and lot to her son Michael's widow, Rachel (he having deceased before July 16, 1718, when administration was granted upon his estate), of Marblehead, shopkeeper, June 3, 1720.† Mrs. Rachel Coes died possessed of her part of the house and land in April, 1736; and for one hundred and ninety pounds, the executors of her will conveyed eight-ninths of her end of the house and lot to Alexander Watts of Marblehead, mariner, Feb. 1, 1738.‡

The old part of the house and the northeastern part of the lot was conveyed by William Nicholson, fisherman, and wife Elizabeth, widow Ellenor Main and widow Grace Pousland, all of Marblehead, children of Michael Cowes, who died in 1715, for four pounds, to Alexander Watts of Marblehead, merchant, who owned the rest of the premises, May 10, 1750.§ The old house was gone before April 23, 1766.

Estate of Capt. Andrew Cratey House. Samuel Condy of Marblehead, fisherman, owned this lot of land as early as 1660. He mortgaged all his real estate to Edmond Batter May 24, 1662, the mortgagee to take possession if

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 40, leaf 190.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 38, leaf 162.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 81, leaf 60.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 99, leaf 246.

Mr. Condy "should die or depart this jurisdiction."* Jonathan Corwin of Salem, merchant, owned that part of the land lying northeasterly of the dashes, and the small house or cottage thereon, June 24, 1689, when, for sixty pounds, with his wife Elizabeth, he conveyed the estate to Capt. Andrew Cratey of London, Eng., a mariner.† That part of the lot lying southwesterly of the dashes, being an orchard and garden, Mr. Condy's daughter Ester and her husband Charles Green of Marblehead, mariner, conveyed to Captain Cratey, for thirty pounds, Aug. 3, 1689.‡ Captain Cratey erected a large house, in place of the small one, upon the lot, and came to Marblehead to live. In the house he constructed a large store, and had an extensive stock of goods on hand at the time of his decease, May 10, 1695, at the age of forty-four. His stock in trade was then valued at four hundred pounds. He also had a house for brewing. There were in his new house the great hall, parlors, kitchen, shop, little room behind the shop, chambers over the hall, shop, little parlor, and garrets over the entry and shop. The dwelling house and about an acre of land and orchard, garden, and one and one-half cow leases, were valued at seven hundred pounds. Captain Cratey's daughter Mary married Nathaniel Elliott of Pascataqua in 1699, and lived here. For four hundred pounds, they mortgaged the eastern half of the house and lot to Capt. Nathaniel Norden of Marblehead, merchant, Oct. 22, 1705.§ Captain Cratey also had a son, Capt. Andrew Cratey, a mariner, who resided in London, Eng. Mr. Eliot died, and Mrs. Eliot removed to Plymouth, Eng., and died, without living issue. Capt. Andrew Cratey, the son, was her heir, and, as executor of the will of Mr. Eliot, he conveyed Mr. Eliot's interest in the estate to Captain Norden Jan. 4, 1711, and on the same day Captain Norden released the estate to Captain Cratey.¶ Captain Cratey removed to America and settled in Marblehead, and, for two hundred and forty pounds, conveyed the mansion house and land, then unsold, and brew

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 59.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 145.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 17, leaf 103; book 22, leaf 51.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 24, leaf 109.

house, cows' lease, etc.. to Captain Norden April 28, 1712.* Captain Norden died March 1, 1727-8.

Thomas Trevy House. Samuel Condey of Marblehead, fisherman, owned this lot as early as 1660. He sold it to John Slatter of Marblehead, the younger, Feb. 17, 1661-2.† Mr. Slater built a house upon it, and died before 27: 4: 1665, when administration was granted upon his estate to his widow Elizabeth Slater and Capt. George Corwin of Salem, merchant. His house and garden were valued at forty pounds. Captain Corwin, administrator, conveyed the house and land to Francis Johnson of Marblehead, fisherman, Nov. 29, 1665.‡ Mr. Johnson conveyed it to Captain Corwin Oct. 31, 1666.§ Captain Corwin conveyed the house and lot to Thomas Trevy of Marblehead, fisherman, Oct. 27, 1671.|| Mr. Trevey, for seventeen pounds, six shillings and six pence, conveyed the house, orchard and garden to Samuel Russell of Marblehead, merchant, Dec. 23, 1702.¶ Mr. Russell, for nineteen pounds and three shillings, conveyed the estate to Joshua Orne of Marblehead, cordwainer, Nov. 10, 1704;** and on the same date Mr. Trevy and his first born son, Thomas Trevy, jr., both of Marblehead, fishermen, for twenty-three pounds and six shillings, released the house and lot to Mr. Orne.†† Mr. Orne conveyed the estate to Agnes Trefry, widow of Thomas Trefry, jr., and the latter's son Thomas Trefry of Marblehead, fisherman, Sept. 15, 1722.‡‡ Mr. Trefry's son John Trefry of Marblehead, mariner, conveyed one-tenth of the "old dwelling house and land wherein my mother Annie Trefry lately dwelt," to the widow Elizabeth Finch of Marblehead June 26, 1749.§§ She apparently became possessed of the other fractional interests in the estate, and died in 1752, her

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 25, leaf 187.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 60.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 119.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 127.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 264.

¶ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 16, leaf 28.

** Essex Registry of Deeds, book 17, leaf 44.

†† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 17, leaf 45.

‡‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 39, leaf 191.

§§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 94, leaf 117.



THE AMBROSE GALE HOUSE.



THE WILLIAM WATERS HOUSE.

will, dated Sept. 22, 1750, being proved Dec. 27, 1752. She devised her property to her sister Tabitha Gorden and the latter's children, Nicholas, George, Elizabeth and Tabitha; and the house disappeared.

William Waters House. Upon this lot before 1695 stood the town pound; and upon its site William Waters of Marblehead built a house before Jan. 23, 1695-6, when the trustees of the commoners granted the land to him.* Mr. Waters was a cordwainer and innholder. He died in the spring of 1703, his will, dated March 16, 1702-3, being proved April 12, 1703. His widow and executrix of his will, Mrs. Mary Waters, for one hundred and twenty-five pounds, conveyed to James Hawkins of Marblehead, slaughterer and tailor, the land and house which was then known as "Mr. Waters' new house," Jan. 29, 1710-1.† Mr. Hawkings, for one hundred and twenty pounds, conveyed the estate to Col. John Legg of Marblehead, merchant, May 20, 1715.‡ John Legg, esq., of Marblehead, for a similar consideration, reconveyed the house and land to Mr. Hawkings May 20, 1718.§ Mr. Hawkings still lived in the house, and these two conveyances probably constituted a mortgage and release. Mr. Hawkings conveyed the estate to Edward Brattle, esq., of Marblehead, merchant, May 21, 1718.§ Mr. Brattle died in the autumn of 1719, and his widow and executrix, Mrs. Mary Brattle, reconveyed it to Mr. Hawkins April 18, 1720;|| and on the next day Mr. Hawkins conveyed the estate to Mrs. Brattle.|| Mr. Hawkins died before July 18, 1727, when administration upon his estate was granted to his widow Elizabeth Hawkins and Jacob Hawkins. The dwelling house, slaughter-house and land were then appraised at three hundred and fifty pounds. The estate was insolvent, and Mrs. Hawkins, as widow and administratrix of the deceased, Mrs. Brattle having probably released the estate to her, conveyed it to Nathan Bowen of Marble-

* Marblehead town records.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 24, leaf 168.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 27, leaf 185.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 33, leaf 198.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 36, leaf 270.

head, scrivener, May 4, 1732.* The estate then consisted of the dwelling house, in which the grantee was then living, and the barn and slaughter-house. Captain Bowen had his office in that part of the house next the street. He died, possessed of the house and land, Dec. 23, 1776, at the age of seventy-nine. He devised his mansion house, barn and houseland to his widow Mary Bowen during her widowhood, and then absolutely to his children, Edward, Ashley, Sarah, Abigail, Elizabeth and Anna. The mansion house, barn, shop and land were then appraised at four hundred pounds. Nov. 19, 1791, the kitchen part of the house and chamber and garret over it and a part of the land was set off on execution in a suit at law brought against the estate by Anna Prince, daughter of Mr. Bowen and widow and executrix of the will of her husband, Capt. John Prince of Marblehead.† She was in turn sued by Thomas Power of Marblehead, mariner, and to satisfy the judgment which he recovered against her in the action the same portion of the estate was set off to him June 15, 1795.‡ Mr. Power, for twenty-four pounds, conveyed this same portion of the house and land to Edward Bowen, esq., of Marblehead, son of Nathan Bowen, the deceased, July 8, 1795.§ The remainder of the estate of Nathan Bowen was divided March 9, 1793, when the southwestern end of "the mansion house" and office and land under that part of the house was released to his son Edward Bowen, the lower part of the northeastern part of the house and land at that end to his daughter Sarah Stiles, and the upper part of the northeastern part of the house and land at that end to his daughter Abigail Wight.|| Mrs. Stiles was a widow and resident of Marblehead Oct. 12, 1795, when, for fifty dollars, she conveyed her part of the house and land to her brother Edward Bowen.¶ Mrs. Wight was a widow, also of Marblehead, and she conveyed her part of the house and land to her daughter

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 77, leaf 78.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 153, leaf 212.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 159, leaf 124.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 159, leaf 234.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 162, leaf 29.

¶ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 160, leaf 177.

Abigail Pousland of Marblehead, widow, Feb. 14, 1807.* Mrs. Pousland conveyed it to Isaac Stone, mason, and Nathaniel Ramsdell, mariner, both of Marblehead, Jan. 5, 1820.† Mr. Stone conveyed his interest in it to Mr. Ramsdell Oct. 19, 1835,‡ and Mr. Ramsdell conveyed his entire interest to Sarah, wife of Samuel Thompson of Marblehead, fisherman, deceased, Nov. 12, 1836.§

Capt. Edward Bowen died, possessed of his part of the estate, Oct. 5, 1796, having devised it to his sons Nathan, William, James and Edward, and daughter Sarah. The west end of the mansion house and land were then appraised at nine hundred and fifty dollars, and the easterly lower part of the house and the land under it at three hundred dollars. The estate was divided March 24, 1803, and the western end of the house and land, except the kitchen and land under it (which was assigned to his son William), was assigned to his son Nathan Bowen, esq., and the rest of the house and land owned by the deceased to his son William Bowen for his life and then to his children. Nathan Bowen, for three hundred dollars, conveyed his part of the estate to Jacob Woodberry of Beverly, mariner, June 23, 1821,|| and Mr. Woodberry, who continued to live in Beverly, but had become a merchant, for six hundred and nine dollars, conveyed his part of the estate to Samuel B. Thompson of Marblehead, fisherman, Aug. 24, 1838.¶ Charles Brown of Salem, shipwright, and wife Mary M., in her right, and Sarah Bowen of Salem, singlewoman, grandchildren of Edward Bowen, and children of William Bowen, conveyed to John Prince, jr., of Salem, esquire, the part of the premises that had been assigned to William Bowen in the division of Edward Bowen's estate, Aug. 27, 1821;** and Mr. Prince, for one hundred dollars, conveyed the same portion of the estate to Samuel B. Thompson of Marblehead, fisherman, April 3,

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 181, leaf 190.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 222, leaf 66.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 285, leaf 147.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 295, leaf 171.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 226, leaf 192.

¶ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 307, leaf 268.

** Essex Registry of Deeds, book 305, leaf 290.

1838.* Mr. Thompson, and also his mother, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, died many years ago, and since that time the house and land has been in the possession of that family. The house is still standing, and an engraving of it is given herewith.

Robert Codner House. Robert Codner of Marblehead had built a house on this lot of land before 1690; and, April 1, 1695, the trustees for the commoners granted to him this lot of "Land and Rocks where on his now old dwelling house stands neare m^r Richd Reedes Hill Land."† Robert Codner was a mariner, and, for thirty-five pounds, twelve shillings and six pence, conveyed the house and lot to Timothy Cummings of Marblehead, mariner, May 3, 1695.‡ Mr. Cummings died, being called a fisherman, before Jan. 7, 1708-9, when his widow Susannah Cummings of Marblehead was appointed administratrix of his estate. The house and land adjoining and cow house were then appraised at seventy pounds.

As his administratrix, Mrs. Cummings, for forty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, conveyed to his son Timothy Cummings of Marblehead, fisherman, two-thirds of the estate Aug. 1, 1713.§ John Cummings of Ipswich, a son of said deceased, for four pounds, nine shillings and five pence, conveyed to his brother Timothy Cummins his interest in the remaining third of the estate Oct. 4, 1715.|| John Haskoll of Gloucester, husbandman, and wife Grace, for five pounds, conveyed their interest in said one-third part of the estate of their father Timothy Cummings to their brother Timothy Cummings Nov. 2, 1728.¶ William Cummings of Marblehead, fisherman, for five pounds, conveyed his interest in the estate of his father Timothy Cummings to his brother Timothy Cummings Jan. 6, 1730.**

Timothy Cummins, for one hundred and thirty pounds,

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 305, leaf 291.

† Marblehead town records, Commoners' book, page 56.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 10, leaf 157.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 25, leaf 227.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 72, leaf 146.

¶ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 71, leaf 240.

** Essex Registry of Deeds, book 71, leaf 239.

conveyed to William Cummings of Marblehead, fisherman, my now dwelling house, barn and land Dec. 6, 1736.* William Cummings owned the estate in 1743, but how much longer the house stood is uncertain.

Jemima Luckies House. Oliver Luckies (or Lucas) of Marblehead built a house upon this lot of land before 1689. He made his will April 27, 1689, and it was proved June 24, 1690. He mentioned in it his mother Susannah Rasley and sister Jane Rasley, in old England, and gave his dwelling house, which was valued at fifty pounds, to his wife Jemima during the minority of his only child, Oliver Luckies, and then to said Oliver. March 27, 1690, Mr. Luckies bought this lot of land of the trustees for the commoners of Marblehead for forty shillings.† Oliver Luckies, the son, became a ship-wright, and removed to Boston before Nov. 27, 1722, when, for one hundred and eighty pounds, he conveyed the house and land to John Cotes of Marblehead, fisherman.‡ Mrs. Jemima Luckies had married George Felt of Salem, block-maker, and they joined Oliver Luckies in the above deed. Mr. Coats removed to Newton, and became a husbandman. For two hundred and forty pounds, he conveyed the house and land under and adjoining it to Capt. Samuel Hendley of Charlestown, merchant, Jan. 9, 1735-6.§ How much longer the house stood is unknown to the writer.

James Fabins House. This lot of land was granted by the trustees for the commoners to James Fabins of Marblehead, fisherman, July 25, 1691.|| Upon this lot he built a house in which he lived. He died before Feb. 5, 1729-30, when administration upon his estate was granted to his younger son James Fabins of Salem, fisherman. The "old house," as it was then called, and the land were appraised at one hundred pounds. For one hundred and thirty pounds, the administrator conveyed the "mansion house," as he called it, with the land and garden to Cornelius

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 71, leaf 241.

† Marblehead town records; Essex Registry of Deeds, book 39, leaf 180.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 39, leaf 181.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 72, leaf 259.

|| Marblehead town records.

Phillips of Marblehead, fisherman, Dec. 12, 1732.* Mr. Phillips became a shoreman, and died before April 5, 1784, when administration upon his estate was granted to Knott Pedrick of Marblehead, gentleman. "The old dwelling house," as it was then called, and the land under and adjoining it, was appraised at eighty-five pounds. The estate was insolvent, and the administrator, for eighty-four pounds, conveyed the house and land to Edward Bowen of Marblehead, gentleman, April 21, 1787;† and Mr. Bowen, for a similar consideration, conveyed the "small old dwelling house," as it was then called, and the land to Jane, wife of Samuel Brimblecome of Marblehead, fisherman, and widow of said Cornelius Phillips, deceased, June 9, 1788.‡ How much longer the house stood is unknown to the writer.

Peter Figit Lot. This lot of land was granted by the trustees for the commoners to Peter Figit April 9, 1692.‡ He probably removed from town about 1700 and died. His widow, Mary (Bondfield), married Pentecost Blackinton Jan. 1, 1701-2; and, when living at Attleboro, as administratrix of Mr. Figget's estate, for ten pounds and fifteen shillings, conveyed the lot to Roger Stevens of Marblehead, fisherman, Oct. 18, 1714.§

Prudence Reed, sr., and Prudence Reed, jr., House. This lot of land belonged to John Russell very early. He died before May 14, 1660, when his daughter Ann Garred conveyed it to Richard Reed and Samuel Cundie, both of Marblehead.‡ For five pounds, Mr. Cundie conveyed his half to John Brimblecome of Marblehead Dec. 10, 1661;|| and subsequently the lot became wholly the estate of Mr. Reed, who, Oct. 15, 1690, conveyed it to his son Samuel Reed of Marblehead, mariner.¶ Richard Reed of Marblehead, mariner, conveyed this land with a dwelling house thereon to David Harris and William Hall of Boston,

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 61, leaf 120.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 149, leaf 164.

‡ Marblehead town records.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 49, leaf 63.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 30.

¶ Essex Registry of Deeds (Ipswich Series), book 5, page 402.

mariners, in trust for Prudence Hicks of Boston, spinster, whom he is to marry, Aug. 7, 1691.* Samuel Reed built a new house upon the lot in the summer of 1699, and conveyed the house and land to his step-mother Prudence Reed, sr., and sister Prudence Reed, jr., Dec. 29, 1699.* Mrs. and Miss Reed removed to Boston, and for two hundred pounds released the house and lot to said Samuel Reed of Marblehead, merchant, Feb. 7, 1709-10,† Samuel Reed having already sold the house and land under and around it, for one hundred and thirty pounds, to Benjamin Stacey of Marblehead, mariner, Jan. 31, 1709-10.§ Mr. Stacey died before Feb. 25, 1724-5, when administration upon his estate was granted to his widow Martha Stacey. The house, barn, small shop and land adjoining were then appraised at two hundred and forty pounds. The estate was insolvent. How much longer the house stood is not known. Benjamin Stacey's widow married, secondly, Joseph Sweat Sept. 13, 1725; and perhaps lived here.

Estate of Timothy Lindall House. This lot of land early belonged to Samuel Condry, a fisherman, who lived in the house which stood upon it. On the "southeast" end of the house he built an addition, and continued to live in the old part. For thirty-two pounds, he sold the new end of the house and the "southeasterly" end of the lot to George Pike (or Peak, Peek or Peck) of Marblehead, fisherman, Dec. 5, 1663,|| and Mr. Pike mortgaged the house and lot to Timothy Lindall of Salem March 17, 1687-8.¶ Mr. Lindall probably foreclosed the mortgage.

Samuel Condry owned the old part of the house and that part of the land in 1688, and probably conveyed it to (his son-in-law?) Charles Green of Marblehead before May 3, 1690, when Mr. Green conveyed the house and land to Mr. Lindall.** Soon after, Mr. Lindall apparently

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 13.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13 leaf 248.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 39, leaf 144.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 26, leaf 12.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 75.

¶ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 184.

** Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 166.

sold the house to Mr. Huxtable who removed it to his lot next easterly.

Mr. Lindall died Jan. 6, 1698-9; having devised his real estate to his sons. This house and land were appraised at seventy-five pounds. James Lindall of Salem, Timothy Lindall and Nathaniel Lindall of Boston and Mary Lindall of Salem, widow of Timothy Lindall, deceased, and guardian of Caleb and Veren Lindall, for sixty pounds, conveyed the house and lot to Francis Haines of Marblehead, gunsmith, April 1, 1707.* The Green house was apparently gone soon after; and the other, known as "Peck's old house," was gone before March 11, 1713, when Mr. Haines, who had become a fisherman, conveyed the land to John Conant of Marblehead for one hundred and sixty pounds.†

Christopher Huxtable House. This lot of land was granted to Matthew Salter by the selectmen of Marblehead, to set a house on, in 1677;‡ and he sold it to Christopher Huxtable April 12, 1681.‡ Mr. Huxtable was a fisherman, and apparently bought of Mr. Lindall, soon after 1690, and moved to this lot the small house which had been the dwelling house of Samuel Condry and later of Charles Green, and stood on the lot next westerly. Mr. Huxtable lived here, and, for thirty-two pounds, conveyed to Samuel Russell of Marblehead, mariner, the lot "and dwelling house thereon formerly ye little house of Samuel Condry, deceased," Jan. 20, 1713-4.§ Mr. Russell became a merchant, and died May 28, 1725, having devised to his sister Rebecca, wife of Enoch Greenleaf of Boston, sadler, "the dwelling house and land next house and land of her sister Elizabeth Trevett, where Dr. Strahan now lives. How much longer the house stood is unknown to the writer.

Estate of Philip Brimblecome House. This lot was probably a part of the large lot of John Legg in 1661; and later John Brimblecome lived here. He died possessed of the

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 20, leaf 161.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 32, leaf 120.

‡ Marblehead town records.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 29, leaf 21.

house and land in the fall of 1678, his will, dated May 11, 1678, being proved 29 : 9 : 1678. His dwelling-house, out-house and land were appraised at forty pounds. In his will he devised the estate to his wife Tabitha for her life and then to his son Philip Brimblecom and his children after him. Philip Brimblecomb lived here, and died, possessed of the estate, before Dec. 6, 1692, when administration upon his estate was granted to his widow Sarah Brimblecom of Marblehead. The house and land were then valued at eighty pounds. The widow Sarah Brimblecom married, secondly, David Furnace of Marblehead, tailor; and an agreement was made between him and his wife's son Samuel Brimblecome Jan. 27, 1712-3, that Mr. Furnace should have the house, barn and land under and back of the buildings.* Her son John Brimblecom was wanting in intellect and this agreement and the following mentioned release deeds were made on that account,—for the support of said John. Philip Brimblecomb of Marblehead, fisherman, son of the deceased Philip Brimblecom, released his interest in this house and lot to Mr. Furnace Dec. 30, 1709;† and Mary, wife of John Pickworth of Marblehead, fisherman, and daughter of Philip Brimblecom, deceased, released her interest in the same estate Feb. 4, 1709-10.‡ Mr. Furniss died Sept. 4, 1727, intestate; when his “dwelling or mansion house, barn and land adjoining” were valued at one hundred and seventy pounds. His real estate was divided Dec. 28, 1728, and the house and land under and around it were assigned to his daughter Susannah, wife of Benjamin Roe of Marblehead, carpenter. The “old mansion house,” as it was then called, stood for some time longer, but it is not known how long.

John Legg Lot. This lot early belonged to John Legg of Marblehead. He died in the spring of 1674, his will, dated 16 : 9 : 1672, being proved 30 : 4 : 1674. This lot of land was then a pasture of three and one-half acres, and valued at fifty-five pounds. Mr. Legg devised his real estate to his wife Elizabeth for her life, and then to such

* Essex Registry of Deeds, book 26, leaf 280.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 29, leaf 97.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 27, leaf 154.

of her children apparently as she thought best to convey it by deed or will. It was next in the ownership of the son John Legg of Marblehead, merchant, who owned it until his death in the winter of 1717-18.

Elias Stadden House. This lot of land was granted and laid out to Elias Staden by the selectmen of Marblehead Feb. 11, 1682-3.* He was a shoreman, and built a house upon the lot. He lived there, and sold the house, barn and cowhouse to Elias Henly of Marblehead, shoreman, July 16, 1722.† Mr. Henly died in December, 1728, intestate; and his son George Henly of Marblehead, line-maker, and daughter Hannah, wife of Michael Bowden of Marblehead, joiner, released their interest in the "house and land called Staddens," etc., to their brother Benjamin Henly of Marblehead, gentleman, April 9, 1750.‡ Benjamin Henly died before Jan. 9, 1764, when administration upon his estate was granted to Joseph Lyndsey of Marblehead, joiner; and widow Rebecca Lindsey was appointed administratrix of the estate in March, 1765. At the time of his decease, Mr. Henly was apparently not in possession of this house and land, and his administratrix brought a suit at law against widow Hannah Bowden, Thomas Williston, housewright, Richard Maze, fisherman, and widow Anna Fortune, all of Marblehead, and recovered possession. She then conveyed the house and land, for one hundred and seven pounds, sixteen shillings and five pence, to said widow Hannah Bowden March 1, 1771.§ Mrs. Bowden, for one hundred and fifty-four pounds, mortgaged the lot and "house wherein I now live, called Stadden's house," to Thomas Gerry, esq., of Marblehead March 2, 1771.|| Mr. Gerry died July 13, 1774; and his executor assigned the mortgage to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Burrill Devereaux. She foreclosed the mortgage, and died before Nov. 10, 1796, when administration upon her estate was granted. The house was then gone.

* Marblehead town records.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 41, leaf 89.

‡ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 100, leaf 189.

§ Essex Registry of Deeds, book 128, leaf 162.

|| Essex Registry of Deeds, book 128, leaf 163.

Thomas Pousland House. This lot of land was granted by the selectmen of the town and committee of the commoners to Thomas Pousland Jan. 12, 1671.* Mr. Pousland built a house upon the lot and died in the spring of 1711, his will, dated April 24, 1711, being proved June 27, 1711. He devised the east part of the dwelling house and the shop, tools and part of the land to his only son Thomas Pousland; and the west end of the house and remainder of the land to his youngest daughter Annis. The east end of the house and one-half of the garden were appraised at fifteen pounds; the west end of the house and one-half of the garden at eighteen pounds; and the shop and tools at thirty pounds. The son Thomas Pousland lived here, and was a fisherman. He died Sept. 15, 1713 (1712?). The shop was then appraised at fifteen pounds; the east end of the house at fifteen pounds; and one-half of the garden at twenty-three pounds. In his part of the house was a parlor, chamber, etc., and in the shop were carpenters' and smiths' tools. Annis Pousland married Samuel Knight, and conveyed the western half of the house and that part of the land to Giles Ivimy of Marblehead, yeoman, Aug. 15, 1764.† Apparently the old house was gone soon after.

* Marblehead town records.

† Essex Registry of Deeds, book 121, leaf 55.

REMINISCENCES OF THE RAISING OF THE
ORIGINAL "OLD GLORY" OVER THE
CAPITOL AT NASHVILLE, TENN.,
ON FEBRUARY 27, 1862.

COMMUNICATED BY LIEUT.-COL. HORACE N. FISHER.

256 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass., June 26, 1910.

To the Secretary of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

Dear Sir :

In to-day's Boston Sunday Herald, a paper was published, entitled "Sisters Made Old Glory," containing some account of a flag stated to be in the Essex Institute, and formerly owned by Capt. William Driver of Salem in 1831, and of Nashville from 1837 to 1886.

The article states that Capt. William Driver of Salem, master of the brig Charles Doggett of Salem, on sailing for the South Pacific in 1831, was presented with a beautiful American flag, which, in hoisting, he christened "*Old Glory*"; also that Capt. Driver, after retiring from the sea, settled in Nashville, Tenn., in 1837, where he died in 1886; and that this flag, carefully preserved by him for so many years, was given to the Essex Institute to be safely preserved.

There is quite an interesting history of this flag, which makes it memorable, namely: that early in the Civil War Capt. Driver persisted in hanging this flag from the window of his house, being a Union man; that it was fired on, and he then kept it out of sight until Feb. 27, 1862, when Gen. Nelson took possession of Nashville with his division of Buell's Army of the Ohio; that he then presented this flag to Gen. Nelson, to be hoisted on the Capitol of Tennessee at Nashville.

I am able to give some additional particulars of this incident, being at that time on the staff of Gen. Nelson and an eye-witness of the presentation and the hoisting of this flag. Perhaps it may be of interest to the Essex Institute to know the facts more fully and at first hand.

In February, 1862, Gen. Grant moved up the Tennessee river to Fort Henry, which the Confederates abandoned to concentrate at Fort Donelson, which was strongly fortified and garrisoned by 15,000 Confederates under Gens. Floyd, Pillow and Buckner. Buell was ordered to reinforce Grant, and he sent Gen. Lew Wallace with his division, who arrived in time largely to insure Grant's success; he also ordered Nelson and Crittenden back to the Ohio River, where a fleet of steamers was in readiness to transport them down the Ohio and up the Cumberland from Paducah to Fort Donelson; and, if Donelson had fallen, to push up the Cumberland to Nashville and cut off the retreat of the Confederates from Bowling Green, while Buell was attacking them in front. These two divisions—Nelson's 4th and Crittenden's 5th—were finely organized and disciplined, consisting of seventeen regiments of infantry and five batteries of field artillery and a few regiments of cavalry, aggregating about 10,000 effectives. They embarked on the Ohio in thirteen large river steamboats, perfectly equipped for a march or for a battle.

When we started up the Cumberland from Paducah, the latest news from Grant was that the Confederates at Donelson were making a successful resistance, that several of our iron-clad gunboats had been disabled, and that our land forces under Grant had met some reverses. It looked as though we would arrive in time to join in the final assault. When we reached Donelson, about 10 in the evening, we found that Grant had that day received the surrender of 12,000 under Buckner, while Floyd and Pillow had ignominiously fled up the river with 1500, and Forrest had gallantly cut through the Union lines with his fine cavalry command.

Gen. Nelson went ashore at Donelson to consult with Gen. Grant, and about midnight—it was bright moonlight

—we cautiously proceeded up the river; our thirteen steamboats in double column, preceded by the iron-clad gunboats "Tyler" and "Lexington." We knew that the enemy had fortified Clarksville, and so timed our movement as to arrive there at break of day; but we found that position abandoned, and proceeded up the river in the same formation, expecting no serious opposition until we should reach Fort Zollikofer, some ten miles below Nashville, which we were assured was armed with heavy siege guns commanding a stretch of two miles down the river; it was the last remaining defence of Nashville, it was admirably located on a bluff, and we had every reason to expect it would be desperately defended. So we timed our movement most carefully, watching either bank, and on the lookout for signals from the gunboats ahead; our plan was to reach the fort at the first dawn. Gen. Nelson, on the "Diana," his flagship, was watching for hostile movements; Gen. Ammen, his senior brigade commander, ready to land his brigade the moment the enemy opened fire, and to assault the fort by land attack while the gunboats were shelling it in front. By and by the sun was reflected from a big brass gun in the fort, many thought it the flash of a gun in firing; the gunboats yawed ready to answer; but not one of the dozen heavy guns in the fort was fired; the garrison had evacuated the fort, and, as we later learned, without spiking the guns effectively, so great was the consternation following the surrender of the Confederate army at Donelson, which had been considered a sure defence of Nashville against attack by the river.

This made us think that the enemy were probably retreating from Bowling Green to Nashville, and perhaps from Nashville south. So we pushed up the river at full speed, the gunboats in advance, until we came in sight of the city; the bluff above the landing was black with people, but not a sound was heard from those thousands watching with awe the steadily approaching army; they saw the dreaded gunboats cleared for action; they saw thirteen big steamboats full of troops ready to carry war into their proud city; the townsfolk were dumb with ap

prehension ; hospital flags everywhere ; not a Confederate nor an American flag in sight.

Gen. Ammen's brigade was the first to land. He sent Col. Nicholas Longworth Anderson with his 6th Ohio infantry—an advance guard with a competent guide in front—to take possession of the City Hall. Gen. Nelson and staff, with our cavalry escort, followed the 6th Ohio. We meant business, and were prepared to act on the instant, and the people knew it. On arriving at the City Hall Square, which was speedily guarded, Col. Anderson was ordered to take possession of the State Capitol. Gen. Nelson then demanded where were the Mayor and Aldermen ; the Mayor promptly appeared, with pale-faced aldermen tagging on behind him, and the mayor formally surrendered the city to Gen. Nelson, who ordered the city government to attend to the routine administration ; but he notified the mayor that he himself would be responsible for preserving peace and order through his provost marshal. He further ordered that the banks and stores should be opened "*at one o'clock sharp today,*" and that suitable guards be posted at each of the banks. Then the General and staff rode to the capitol, where we found the 6th Ohio in full possession, and that the colors of the 6th Ohio were hoisted on the flagstaff ; but all the State officials had fled, no one was left to tender surrender of the State House.

Just then a stout, middle-aged man, with hair well shot with gray, short in stature, broad in shoulder, and with a roll in his gait, came forward and asked, "Who is the General in command ? I wish to see him." Gen. Nelson answered, "I am in command, pray who are you ?" And this stout, short man replied, "I am a Union man, thank the Lord ; I came from Salem, Mass., and am mighty glad to see our old flag once more on the State House. My name is Driver ; I used to be a sea captain." The General clapped him on the shoulder and said, "I was formerly in the navy, and every good seaman must be a good Union man."

Capt. Driver,—an honest-looking, blunt-speaking man, —was evidently a character ; he carried on his arm a

calico-covered bedquilt; and, when satisfied that Gen. Nelson was the officer in command, he pulled out his jack-knife and began to rip open the bedquilt without another word. We were puzzled to think what his conduct meant. At last the bedquilt was safely delivered of a large American flag, which he handed to Gen. Nelson, saying, "This is the flag I hope to see hoisted on that flagstaff in place of the d——d Confederate flag set there by that d——d rebel governor, Isham G. Harris. I have had hard work to save it; my house has been searched for it more than once; my wife devised a safe hiding-place for it by quilting it into this old calico bedquilt." He spoke triumphantly, with tears in his eyes.

Gen. Nelson accepted the flag with manly emotion and ordered it run up on the State House flagstaff, when all heads were uncovered and the troops presented arms; he swore that that very flag should stay there, night and day, as long as he was in command at Nashville.

From the published notice referred to, in regard to this flag now in possession of the Essex Institute, I have no doubt of its being the very same flag which I saw hoisted on the State House at Nashville on February 27, 1862; and, if you will allow it, I beg to congratulate the Essex Institute upon having in its possession a flag which has so creditable a history and a townsman so sturdy as Capt. William Driver, its patriotic owner, when patriotism was fraught with great personal danger.

Respectfully, your obdt. ser't,

HORACE N. FISHER,

Aide-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Wm. Nelson.



W. Gray del.

Engraved by S. Hill.

View of the COURT HOUSE, in Salem, Massachusetts.

THE SALEM COURT HOUSE AND TOWN HOUSE

From the engraving by S. Hill, published in the Massachusetts Magazine for March, 1790.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS
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THE COURT HOUSES IN SALEM.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

THE history of the court houses in Salem is not only interesting, but important. In each have occurred stirring events, and many interests of the people relating to life, liberty and property have been associated with them.

The first court was established here in 1636, and sessions were regularly held in July and September each year. This was known as the quarterly court, the other of the quarterly sittings in this county being convened at Ipswich.

The court, in Salem, was held in a chamber of the ancient Ship tavern, which stood on what is now Essex street, opposite Central street.

In this chamber court room were enacted some of the most heartrending tragedies of the Quaker persecution. Non-resisting citizens of good character and standing were condemned to severe punishment for not attending the established services of the Congregational church in the meeting-house a few rods up the street. Here they were fined, set in the stocks, imprisoned, sentenced to be maimed and to banishment. Here, Lawrence Southwick and his wife Cassandra and some of their children, Samuel Shattuck, Joshua Buffum and a number of others, in the face of such punishment and degradation, stood in the open

court and made a good confession of their allegiance to the doctrines of the Friends.

The most prominent and important of the defendants in the proceedings in this court chamber were William Brand and William Leddra. Brand was seventy years of age, and had begun his missionary labors in Rhode Island. He worked his way northward and encountered scourging and other persecutions on the way. William Leddra was a Cornishman, and had come from Barbadoes. These two men came to Salem, and together preached the Quaker doctrines in hospitable homes. They were sentenced to the house of correction. This was in 1658. They served their sentence in Boston, and Brand, in particular, was most cruelly treated. They were finally banished on pain of death. After confinement in loathsome Newgate prison, Brand died in 1676, at the age of ninety. Leddra returned into the colony a year after his banishment, and after being chained in the open prison in Boston for months in the inclement season of a New England winter, was executed by hanging.

The court was held in this chamber until 1679. The Ship tavern continued to be a public house until 1748, when the building was taken down.

The first meeting-house in Salem had been repaired frequently for several years, when in February, 1669-70, the building of a new one was first publicly considered. At a general town meeting held March 7, the matter was referred to the selectmen, and the meeting adjourned to April 5, 1670, when it was voted that a new meeting-house be built. Thus the matter rested, and services continued to be held in the old building until Aug. 17, 1672, when the town "voated that old meeting house shall be taken downe and that Every family in the Towne, and which belong to the Towne, shall send one man of a family to helpe to take it downe, and to Cary it into Some convenient place wher it may be reserv'd for the Towne use and that for tyme when to begin to doe it and the number of men to worke each day it is left to the Select men to Appoint." The selectmen immediately held a meeting (on the same day) and "ord^rd the old meeting house be begun to be taken downe the 19th of this p^rsent

month, and the Constables are Appointed to warn 30 men a day, to appear to helpe take it downe, and they are to begin, to warne them at strong watter brooke, and soe downwards to the lower End of the Towne." The accounts are so made up that the amount paid for tavern expenses while the building was being taken down cannot be ascertained exactly, but apparently they were not small. At a general town meeting, April 21, 1673, it was "voated that m^r w^m Browne sen^r Cap^t price & m^r Samuell Gardner are apointed & Empowred to Agree with a Carpenter or Carpenters to build a house for the towne which may serve for a schoolhouse & watch-house & towne house of the timber of the old meeting house acording as the timber will bear."

A year and a half elapsed before anything was done to carry out the vote of the town. Nov. 10, 1674, the selectmen "Agreed that the towne howse shall be sett up by the prisson & william dou[n]nton to Rayse Itt with what speed he Can." The prison stood in what is now the street between the present First Church edifice and the tunnel; and to make room for the town house the prison was removed across what is now Washington street into Nathaniel Felton's garden, next easterly of the present Price block, on the southwestern corner of Essex and Washington streets.

William Downton, the carpenter, performed his duty as to raising the building, but little or nothing further. In April, 1676, the selectmen were authorized by the town to engage carpenters to finish it. In the bill of expense for raising the frame is the tavern account to the amount of upwards of three pounds. Mr. Downton was paid eighteen pounds for "building y^e towne house frame."

The building was not finished, however, June 16, 1677, when the town "Voated y^t y^e towne house shall bee remoued Into y^e street neer about Jn^o Roapes his house." This removal took place, the new site being in the middle of the street in front of the Brookhouse estate on Washington street. Sept. 8, 1677, the selectmen agreed with Daniel Andrews, the mason, "to build y^e Chimnies & to fill & Larth y^e walls of y^e Town house alsoe to und^rpin y^e same," and with John Skelling "to finish y^e Towne

house; viz to shingle Claboard floares, windows, stares & all other things needfull wth respect to Carpenters worke." May 22, 1678, the selectmen "Agred with Samuell Stone to build two Chimnies in the townhouse one below and a Chamber Chimny large, good Substantiall worke."

The use of this town house by the county court is first mentioned in the records of the selectmen held May 19, 1679, when "Cap^t John price is Chosen & desired with what speede may bee to fitt the Towne house Chamber soe as may bee Conveyent for the Courte to meete theree."

The first story of the town house was used for the public school, and the second story for town meetings and the sittings of the county courts. Attached to the town house was a little building used as a watch house. In front were the stocks, pillory and whipping post, where offenders suffered their ignominious punishments.

This court chamber became the theatre of the witchcraft trials, which have become a part of the world's imperishable history. It is impossible to imagine the scenes that were enacted there repeatedly in the summer of 1692. The painting entitled "The Trial of George Jacobs," at the Essex Institute, gives an intimation of what these trials were like, but nothing can stir one now as the people of that time were affected. The declaration of the court and clergy that there was a personal devil, with human beings in the very midst of the homes of the people under formal agreement to do his will, confirmed with irresistible authority the belief in witchcraft. No one knew who would be the next to be accused, tried and condemned, and executed at Gallows' hill. Neither the good nor the bad escaped. Terror and great excitement prevailed during the trials, none of which were free from fresh accriminations, and judges and juries were misled by the clamoring crowd.

In 1695, a turret was built upon the southern end of the house and a bell was procured and hung therein. From this time the county paid one-half of the cost of keeping the building in repair.

Another trial, as interesting, though not like the tragical witchcraft trials, took place in this chamber. The

defendant was Thomas Maule of Salem, a merchant and the strongest friend of the Quakers, who had suffered imprisonments and whippings for his faith. He published in 1694 a volume entitled "Truth Set Forth and Maintained." Dec. 12, 1695, the governor and council issued a warrant to Sheriff George Corwin to search Maule's house and seize and burn all the copies of the obnoxious book that he could to the value of sixteen pounds. The sheriff found thirty-one of them at Maule's house. Cotton Mather undertook to answer the statements in his customary manner. Maule was arrested and, after various contentions as to jurisdiction, was finally indicted Nov. 10, 1696. The charge was publishing the book, which, it was claimed, contained slanders against the churches and government of the province. The judges were Thomas Danforth, Elisha Cooke and Samuel Sewall. The attorney-general or king's attorney, Anthony Checkley, appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Benjamin Bullivant of Boston, an apothecary, who had considerable legal knowledge, acted as counsel for the defendant.

The court overruled all pleas. In the opening for the defence, Maule addressed the judges as follows: "You who have set yourselves to be judges in this case against me, as you are invested with magisterial power, I respect you; but wherein you assume to yourselves the power of the bishop's court, as in this case, I no more value you than I do Jack Straw. If you would approve yourselves wise men, you ought to amend the many rents you have already made by the mismanagement of the trust committed to your charge. . . . If your power continues long, he that now enjoys a good estate under your government, seven years hence may not be left worth a groat. You are set to watch over the people, but things have come to such a pass by your means, that they have greater need to watch over you."

The only evidence put in was a copy of the book. In his charge to the jury, Judge Danforth assumed the guilt of the prisoner saying that "this work of Thomas Maule wholly tends to overthrow all good in church and commonwealth, which God has planted among His people in this province."

The defendant made his argument to the jury after the charge, a novel practice, saying: "Jurymen, look well to the work which you are now about to do. The case is committed to you, who are to be governed by the king's law. No part of that law have I broken. . . . If you favor any of the unjust charge of the judges against me, and say there is such matter in the book as they charge me with, you must go to the printer for satisfaction, for I am ignorant of any such matter in the book. My hand is only to my copy, which is in the hands of the printer in another government; and my name in the printed book does not in law prove the same to be Thomas Maule any more than the spectre evidence is in law sufficient to prove a person accused by such evidence to be a witch. Look well, therefore, to your work, for you have sworn true trial to make and just verdict to give. If you do me injustice the fault will be your own, for these, my accusers on the bench, are but as clerks to conclude your work with 'Amen'."

The jury showed their independence by soon returning with the verdict of "Not guilty." The magistrates were surprised, and Judge Danforth asked the jury how they could return such a verdict with the book before them. The foreman, among other answers, said that the matter in the book was not cognizable by them as they were not a jury of divines. The magistrate then lost his temper, and the scene closed in confusion.

Queen Anne came to the throne March 8, 1702; and Dec. 29th following the court of general sessions "Ordered that the Justices in Salem or any three of them do cause y^e Court chamber in Salem to be repair'd & plaistered over head & whitewash'd and y^e Queens Armes to be procur'd & handsomely pla'd over where y^e cheife Justice usually Setts & y^e windows repair'd According to their direction."*

The same winter a closet was built in the same chamber to keep the town's arms in.

In 1712, the use of the watchhouse for that purpose was discontinued, as it was not central enough, and a small building was erected therefor in what is now called Town House square midway of Washington street, on the north

*Records of Court of General Sessions, volume 1696-1718, page 111.

side of Essex street. On top of this new watchhouse was a "handsome" wooden soldier, carved by Lemmon Beadle, and the soldier bore the following golden inscription: "Anne Regina, 1712." The old watchhouse was from that time used in connection with the large room, as a room in which to teach the youth "in writing, Cyphering, mariners art and perfecting in Reading."

The chamber in this building continued to be used for the sittings of the county courts until 1718. The building continued to be used as a schoolhouse until 1760, when the town voted to take it down.

The following resolution was made by the court of general sessions of the peace for this county Dec. 30, 1718: "Whereas y^e Court Chamber in Salem y^e Shire Towne of y^e County of Essex is found by Experience to be too Streight & Inconvenient for y^e Entertainment of y^e Courts that have Occasion to make Use of y^e Same & Judged so by y^e Justices of y^e Super^r Court of Judicature, who at their last Sessions found it too Small, & desired & Directed it might be enlarged or made bigger & for as much as it hath been debated & moved in former Courts for y^e amendment Thereof, & y^e Consideration & resolution Thereabout continued to this Court. This Court do Think It expedient for y^e accomodation of y^e Several Courts y^t are to Sit annually therein & do hereby ord^r y^t there be a Court House erected built & finisht w^tin y^e s^d Towne as y^e Com^{tee} hereafter nominated or yt Maj^r part of them Shall direct of ab^t 40 foot Long, wide . . . & 20 ft Stud or Thereabouts convenient for two Stories besides y^e Roof The upper Story or Chamber for y^e Use of y^e Court & y^e Lower Story or Room for y^e Use of y^e Town of Salem for an Exchange or as they Shall See cause to improve it & y^t the Charge thereof be born & paid y^e One half of it by y^e County out of y^e next County Rate or Tax & y^e other half by y^e Town of Salem & that if any or either of y^e Committee will advance y^e Money or any Person or Persons Else for y^e expediting y^e Work, y^t Counteys Shall be repaid Them out of y^e next County Rate & if y^e Town of Salem or any Particular Gentleman or others See cause to digg & Stone a Cellar under it at their own Costs &

Charge They have Liberty so to do w^c Shall be & remain for y^e proper use & benefit of him or Them that may make ye Same and that Col^o John Appleton Esqr. Col^o Sam^l Browne Esqr & Stephen Sewall Esqr. or y^e Major part of them are appointed a Com^{tee} to take Care of & pform this worke with all convenient Speed.”*

Upon the receipt of this proposal of the county court, “Feb. 9, 1718-9, at a town meeting, The proposalls of the Justices of the County at their last Sessions being Read & Considered, That whereas the Justices in their last Sessions did Agree, That there should be a new Town & Court house built in Salem the Shire Town of the County, To be About 40 foot long & 30 foot wide with a Sutable Roof & Stud for two Stories. The Chamber to be fitted for the Entertainment and Conveniency of the Justices and Courts to be held in the Town for the County and the County to pay one halfe of the Charge & Cost, provided the Town of Salem Join in it and will be at the other halfe of the Charge & Cost of Said building

“Wherefore voted That this Town doth accept of the Justices proposalls and will be at the halfe of the Charge and Cost of building & finishing the Said Town & Court house. And we desire that the Justices will allow the house to be eight or Ten foot longer, which we would haue made and done.

“Voted, That M^r Will^m Gedney is Chosen & desired to Assist & Join with the Committee Appointed by the Justices for Carrying on the worke and getting it done & finished as Soon as may be with Conveniency.

“Voted, That the placeing of the Town or Court house be Left to the Committee to place the Same in or near the Town house street

“Voted. That whereas there may be a Conveniency, for making a good cellar under the Said Townhouse, and the Justices of the County not desiring to be done for them, nor the Town for them Therefore liberty is hereby Granted Unto Samuel Browne, Esq^r and Such other of the Town as he shall take in with him who shall haue the liberty of

*Records of Court of General Sessions, 1696-1718, page 364.

Digging & Stoneing y^e Said Cellar provided he or they will be at the Extraordinary Charge Occasioned by the making of a Cellar, Which Cellar shall be to the Use and benefitt of him or them and their Heirs & assigns.

“ Voted That there be a Tax of Two hundred pounds raised on the Inhabitants of this Town for procureing materials and workmen for building Compleating & finishing the Said Town & Court house and paying for halfe the Charge thereof, the Said Tax to be made and apporioned on the Said Inhabitants the Year 1719 And to be Collected and paid into the Town Treasurer by the first day of December Next, and by the Said Treasurer is to be paid into the Committee, who is to take care and bring forward & accomplish Said house or building, and to haue it as fast as the worke Calls for it when Collected ; and that when the Said Town or Court house shall be built and finished, An accompt of the same Shall be laid before the Town or Selectmen that they may know the halfe of y^e Charge & Cost of the Said building.”

The following order was made by the court of general sessions of the peace Feb. 18, 1718-9: “Whereas y^e Town of Salem at a Legal meeting has come into y^e Proposals of y^e Justices at y^e last Sessions for being & bearing half y^e Charge in building a Town House or Court House in Salem of about 40 foot long & 30 foot wide and further have moved to this Court y^t I[t] may be built Eight or 10 foot longer. Its Considered by y^e Court that y^e s^d Motion is granted to Wit. that its left to y^e Com^{tee} appointed to take care for y^e building s^d House to their Discretion to build it Eight or Ten foot longer, not exceeding ten foot as y^e s^d Com^{tee} Shall see meet & y^e County to pay y^e one half y^e Charge as They agreed for y^e former.”*

The site chosen was in what is now Washington street immediately west of the First Church building, facing Essex street. The size of this town and court house, when completed, was fifty feet in length, thirty feet in width, twenty feet high and of two stories.

The royal arms of Great Britain were transferred from

*Records of Court of General Sessions, 1696-1718, page 367.

the old court chamber to the new and placed on the northern wall high above the bench on which sat the justices of the superior court of judicature and the inferior court of common pleas. These arms were executed in bold relief and supported by the traditional lion and unicorn. Running southerly from this bench of the justices were other benches or forms on the eastern and western sides each twenty feet in length, at which sat the justices of the county when they sat as the general court of sessions. A line from the southern end of these forms enclosed a space immediately in front of the justices, containing the jury seats; and the bar, with a seat in front, was flanked by boxes for the sheriff and crier. Before the bench and between the two juries was an open space, provided with a table and seats for the convenience of counsel and their clients.

A writer in the *Salem Register* of May 12, 1842, says of this court house, that, "In addition to its other public accommodations, it provided a place where merchants and elderly gentlemen, and persons of leisure, could congregate to talk over their own business, and the business of other people, and watch the passers to and fro. In front of the building there was a wide seat or bench where such dignitaries assembled. It was much more comfortable than standing on the sidewalks, or leaning against posts, or holding up the walls of insurance offices."

In this building the general court of the province was held in 1729. The session opened May 28, 1729, and was immediately prorogued to June 25. It then continued to July 10. William Burnet was governor at that time.

In 1733, an armory was built in the garret of the town house, and the arms removed hither from the closet which had been constructed in the old court room in the school house.

Sir William Pepperell, the commander of the expedition that had destroyed the fortress of Louisburg, had returned to New England, where he was feted by the people. A dinner was given to him in this town house July 4, 1746.

Here the citizens of Salem, in public town meeting, denounced the stamp act of 1765; and the tax on tea in 1769.

The trial of one of the most interesting cases in criminal prosecutions that ever occurred in this county was held in this court chamber in 1769. Jonathan Ames, a young man, living in the West parish of Boxford, married Ruth Perley of Linebrook parish, in Ipswich, Dec. 19, 1768; and they began housekeeping in his father's house. The mother-in-law was not agreeable to the bride, and soon manifested great dislike. June 5th following her wedding day Ruth was taken suddenly sick and died from poison four or five hours later. The funeral was held as quietly and exclusively as possible, their pastor, who was a near neighbor, not being invited to officiate, and in his stead they engaged the minister of a neighboring town. The circumstances of the death and burial were so suspicious that a month later complaint was made, the body of the deceased exhumed, and a coronor's jury decided that she came to her death by poison, administered by some person unknown to them. This autopsy and inquest were held in the meeting-house that then stood near the ancient burial place, only a short distance from the Ames homestead.

At the close of the inquest, there was an application of the almost forgotten "ordeal of touch," which has rarely been known in modern centuries. This is undoubtedly the only instance in which a similar test has been made in New England, and probably in America.

The body was laid at length upon a table, and covered with a perfectly white sheet. The suspected party or parties were invited to touch the neck of the deceased with the index finger of the left hand, the superstition being that when the guilty hand touched the remains blood would issue, the whiteness of the cloth making it plainly visible, and "pleading trumpet-tongued against the deep-damnation of her taking off." These scenes were always weird and supernatural. Usually, some sacred building or place was chosen, and an hour of half light and half gloom, that the greatest effect upon the minds of the people by environment might be produced. Few persons ever dared to try the ordeal, and in this case both Mr. Ames and his mother refused to comply with the request to touch the body.

They were thereupon arrested and taken to the Salem jail. The grand jury indicted Mrs. Ames as principal and, Jonathan as accessory in the crime. The trial occurred in this court chamber on Tuesday, Nov. 14. The judges were Benjamin Lynde, John Cushing, Peter Oliver and Edmund Trowbridge. The counsel for the king was Jonathan Sewall of Boston; and the defendants had John Adams, afterward president of the United States. Mr. Adams was, at this time, thirty-four years of age. Fifty-five witnesses had been summoned. The trial began at nine o'clock and continued through the short November day. At night, candles were lighted and the darkness of the ancient court room was but dimly dispelled. Gloom must have had its effect upon the prisoners, who knew not what the verdict might be, and the jury, too, could not have escaped from the feeling of awe that their duty that night might give or take a human life. The trial wore on. The midnight hour approached and passed before the lawyers began their arguments. John Adams spoke first, and Jonathan Sewall replied. The jury retired at two o'clock; and the court adjourned until nine o'clock in the morning, when the jury reported a verdict of "Not guilty."

In the autumn of 1772, the court of general sessions caused a stove to be put in the court house, at a cost of eight pounds.

Because of the hostile attitude of the citizens of Boston, Governor Gage considered it expedient to hold the general court of 1774 at Salem; and a warrant for its convention was issued for June 7th. The session was held in the court chamber of the town house, seats having been built for that purpose.* It continued eleven days, and the independent spirit of the legislators was manifest throughout the session. Before proceeding to its regular business, the house passed five resolutions against the removal of the court to Salem, as a grievance against the governor, and later the council, in an address to the governor, made a provoking reference to his successor. The reader was stopped by the governor from reading beyond that allu-

*Salem Gazette, June 10, 1859.

sion. A brief written reply of the governor concluded, "I consider the address an insult upon his Majesty, and the Lords of the privy council, and an affront to myself." Further efforts to carry on the business of the assembly proved exasperating, and on the 17th the house chose James Bowdoin, Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams and Robert Treat Paine to be delegates to the congress to be held at Philadelphia, "to consult upon measures for the restoration of harmony between Great Britain and the colonies." The assembly voted an appropriation of five hundred pounds to defray the expenses of the delegates. The council concurred, but the governor did not consent to the appropriation. The house immediately prepared three resolves, the first recommending the towns and districts to collect and pay a similar amount for that purpose; the second, recommending that other towns of the province relieve the necessities of people of Boston and Charlestown, who were sufferers because of the closing of the port of Boston; and the third, recommending abstinence from the use of imported tea and all goods and manufactures from the East Indies and Great Britain, and the encouragement of American manufactures.

From the last resolve came the Solemn League and Covenant, which was so disastrous to the manufacturing centres of England.

These preparations for the congress disturbed the governor, and he forthwith had his secretary prepare a proclamation for dissolving the court. News that the house was secretly hurrying measures, came to the governor, and the secretary was dispatched to the town house with the greatest expedition. He found a crowd of interested men about the door of the building, and elbowed his way to the stairs leading to the court chamber. He found the door of the chamber locked and the messenger on guard.

He ordered the messenger to go in and notify the speaker of the house that the secretary had a message from the governor to that body and request that he might be admitted to deliver it. The messenger did as requested, and on his return stated that he had informed the speaker

“who mentioned it to the house, and their orders were to keep the door fast.” The house was passing its last resolve, however, when the secretary was engaged in reading the proclamation upon the stairs, and immediately after in the council chamber.

This was the last provincial general court held in Massachusetts, and the long seven years' war occurred before the institution of the government of the people, by the people and for the people.

The governor had taken up his residence at the “King Hooper house,” in what is now Peabody; and prudently ordered two companies of the 64th regiment of the British regulars to guard his headquarters. August 13th, the 59th regiment of regulars came from Boston on transports and landed on Winter island, where they encamped.

That summer, parliament had passed an act that no town meeting should be called by the selectmen, with a few exceptions, without leave of the governor. Nevertheless, the freeholders of Salem were called together Aug. 24th, to choose delegates to a county convention to be held at Ipswich, to consider the recent acts of parliament, “and our other grievances” and determine upon some course of action. The governor, therefore, issued a proclamation the day before the meeting, forbidding it, although the meeting was not called by the selectmen, and the committee of correspondence so informed the governor, who continued to declare it seditious and an unlawful assembly.

The citizens assembled, and the troops at the Neck were ordered to Town House square. The business of the meeting was so quickly over that the soldiers had marched only a short distance on Essex street, when the occasion for their approach being past, their return was ordered. So near, did Town House square become the scene of the opening conflict of the Revolution. September 10th, the entire regiment marched through the town and proceeded overland to Boston.

Subsequently, the governor called a general court to be held here October 5th, but before that day arrived events caused him to reconsider his proclamation, and finally led

him to notify the representatives that the session would not be held. Nevertheless, out of one hundred and thirty, ninety of them appeared in Salem. They were representative men indeed, many of them of proved courage, purpose and determination. Among them were Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, John Hancock and Benjamin Lincoln.

Though not expecting the appearance of the governor, they waited with respect and moderation all of the first day; not, however, without discussing informally their course of action on the following day.

At three o'clock, the next morning, the people living near Town House square were awakened by the cry of "Fire!" A warehouse, located near where Perley block now stands, was in flames. The fire spread down Essex street, on both sides, destroying a meeting-house, dwelling houses, stores, warehouses, etc., and around the corners, up and down on the western side of Washington street for a considerable distance. The wind blew the burning shingles across the square and set the town and court house on fire. This would have been destroyed had it not been for the strenuous labor of the firemen from Marblehead. Its front was blistered and scorched, windows cracked and front cornice nearly destroyed.

A few hours later while the remains of twenty-four buildings and their contents lay smoking in front of the court house, the representatives met therein, and organized with John Hancock, chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln, clerk. Nothing further was done that day, but the appointment of a committee to consider measures to be adopted. The assembly met again the next morning (Friday, the 7th) and passed the resolutions presented by the committee, renounced the authority of parliament, resolved the assembly into a provincial congress, and adjourned to meet at Concord the next Thursday. Hancock became the president of the Continental congress and the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Lincoln became a major-general in the army of the Revolution, being appointed by Washington to receive the sword of Cornwallis at the surrender of his army at Yorktown, in 1781.

The following is the report of this meeting contained in the next issue of the *Essex Gazette* (Oct. 11, 1774:)—

Salem, October 11.

Wednesday last the Members chosen in consequence of Governor Gage's Writ for calling a General Assembly, met at the Court-House in this Town, pursuant to the Precepts; and after waiting a day without being admitted to the usual Oaths, which should have been administered by the Governor or other constitutional Officers; and having chosen the Hon'ble John Hancock, Esq; to be their chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq. Clerk, they proceeded to Business, and passed the following Resolves.*

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay,

In the Court House at Salem, October 7, 1774.

Whereas his Excellency Thomas Gage, Esq.; did issue Writs bearing Date the First of September last, for the Election of Members to serve as Representatives in a Great and General Court, which he did "think fit and appoint" to be convened and holden the 5th Day of October Instant, at the Court House in this Place: And whereas a Majority of Members duly elected in consequence of said Writs, did attend at said Court-House the Time appointed, there to be qualified according to charter for taking Seats and acting as Representatives in said Great and General Court; but were not met by the Governor or other constitutional Officers by him appointed for administering the usual Oaths, & qualifying them thereto, And whereas a Proclamation bearing date the 28th of September last and publish'd in sundry News Papers, with the Signature of his Excellency, contains many Reflections on this Province, as being in a tumultuous and disorderly State, and appears to have been considered by his Excellency, as a constitutional Discharge of all such Persons as have been elected in Consequence of his Excellency's said Writ. The Members aforesaid, so attending, having considered the Measures which his Excellency has been pleased to take by his said Proclamation, and finding them to be unconstitutional, unjust, and disrespectful to the Province, think it their Duty to pass the following Resolves.

Therefore, Resolved, as the Opinion of said Members,

I. That by the Royal Charter of the Province, the Governor for the Time being, is expressly oblig'd to convene "upon every last Wednesday in the month of May, every Year forever, and at such other Times, as he shall think fit and appoint, a Great and General Court." And therefore that, as his Excellency had thought fit, and by his Writ appointed a Great and General Court to be convened on the Fifth Day of October Instant, his Conduct in preventing the same is against the express Words, as well as true Sense and Meaning of the Charter, and unconstitutional; more especially as by Charter his Excellency's Power "to adjourn, prorogue and dissolve all Great and General Courts" doth not take Place after said Courts shall be appointed, until they have first "met & convened."

2d. That the Constitutional Government of the Inhabitants of this Province being by a considerable Military Force at this Time attempted to be superceded and annulled, and the People under the

*An original draft of these resolutions, in the handwriting of Elbridge Gerry, one of the representatives, is in the possession of the Essex Institute.



THE COURT HOUSES IN SALEM

The building at the right was erected in 1841, and the one at left in 1861.

The photograph was taken about 1875.

most alarming and just Apprehensions of Slavery, having in their laudable Endeavours to preserve themselves therefrom, discovered upon all Occasions the greatest Aversion to Disorder and Tumult; it must be evident to all attending to his Excellency's said Proclamation, that his Representations of the Province, as being in a tumultuous and disordered State, are Reflections the Inhabitants have by no Means merited: and therefore that they are highly injurious and unkind.

III That as the pretended Cause of his Excellency's Proclamation for discharging the Members elected by the Province in pursuance of his Writs has for a considerable Time existed, his Excellency's Conduct in choosing to issue said Proclamation (had it been in other Respects unexceptionable) but a few Days before the Court was to have been convened, and thereby unavoidably putting to unnecessary Expence and Trouble a great Majority of Members from the Extremities of the Province, is a Measure by no means consistent with the Dignity of the Province; and therefore it ought to be considered as a disrespectful Treatment of the Province, and as an Opposition to that Reconciliation between Great Britain and the Colonies so ardently wished for by all the Friends of both.

IV That some of the Causes assigned as aforesaid for this unconstitutional and wanton Prevention of the General-Court, have in all good Governments been considered among the greatest Reasons for convening a Parliament or assembly and therefore the Proclamation is considered as a further Proof, not only of his Excellency's Disaffection towards the Province, but of the Necessity of its most vigorous and immediate Exertions for preserving the Freedom and Constitution thereof.

Upon a Motion made and seconded Voted, That the Members aforesaid do now Resolve themselves into a Provincial Congress, to be joined by such other Persons as have been or shall be chosen for that Purpose, to take into Consideration the dangerous and alarming Situation of public affairs in this Province, and to consult and determine on such Measures as they shall judge will tend to promote the true Interest of his Majesty, in the Peace, Welfare and Prosperity of the Province.

Copy Attest.

Benja. Lincoln, Clerk.

A Provincial Congress being thus formed and having chosen the Hon'ble John Hancock, Esq., Chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq., Clerk, they adjourned to the Court House in Concord, to meet on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of October Instant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon.

This court house was used as such until shortly before Jan. 25, 1785, when it was advertised to be sold at auction at the Sun tavern.*

A new court house was begun immediately after. It was located in the middle of Washington street, on the northern side of Federal street. The Massachusetts Magazine for March, 1790, contains a copperplate engraving of

*Advertisement in *Salem Gazette*, Jan. 25, 1785.



THE COURT HOUSES IN SALEM

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it, which is herewith reproduced, and also the following description :—

“The Court House in Salem, is a large, elegant building, and stands towards the end of a handsome, spacious street. On the lower floor, on the eastern side, is a range of offices, large and convenient, one of which is occupied by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Essex ; in which are kept all the records of that court. The other two are used as offices, for the Selectmen and Assessors of the town of Salem. The remainder of the lower story is a fine capacious area, for walking, &c.

“The second story is composed of a large court hall, with seats on every side, for the Judges, officers of the court, and for the auditors—said to be the best constructed room, for the holding of courts, of any in the Commonwealth, and perhaps is not exceeded by any in the United States. In the ceiling is a handsome ventilator. Back of the Judges’ seat is a Venetian window, highly finished in the Ionick order, which affords a beautiful prospect, of a fine river, extensive well cultivated fields and groves ; in addition to which, the passing and repassing of vessels continually, in the river, makes a pleasing variety. There is also on this floor a convenient lobby for Jurors, &c.

“The house was begun in 1785, and completed in 1786, at the joint expense of the county of Essex and town of Salem. The plan of it was designed by the ingenious Mr. Samuel M’Intire, and executed by that able architect, Mr. Daniel Bancroft, both of Salem.”

The original cost of the building was seven thousand, one hundred and forty-five dollars. In 1817, when the town house in Market square was completed, the county purchased the interest of the town in this building for eighteen hundred and twenty-three dollars and ten cents, and then laid out in repairs six thousand and seventy-one dollars and twenty-eight cents.

The walls of the building were of brick. On the top was a cupola, and in front of the lower story, on the southern end, was a colonade of wooden columns supporting a balustrade opening into the passage that led to the court hall. The architecture and general effect of the appearance of the building were greatly admired.

From the balcony of this building Washington was presented to the citizens of Salem on his visit, Oct. 29, 1789. Odes were sung and welcomes tendered, and the people shouted until they were hoarse. The broad street was thronged with people, excited and eager to get nearer to the great and revered man, who had so successfully and honorably carried the colonies through the seven years' struggle against incredible odds.

Several interesting and noted trials took place in this court house. In November, 1802, in the supreme judicial court was tried Cato Haskell for the murder of Charles Lewis, both of whom were negroes. Haskell was convicted of manslaughter, and was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, to be branded in the forehead with the letter M and to be bound for his good behavior for three years, to commence at the expiration of his twelve months' imprisonment. At the same session of the court William Walker was convicted of stealing leather from the shop of Ichabod Nichols, and sentenced to be whipped twenty stripes on the naked back, to pay treble damages to Nichols within thirty days, or else to be disposed of in service for ten months, and to pay costs of prosecution. Abijah Estabrooks was convicted of breaking and entering the store of Joseph Andrews in the night time and stealing sundry articles. He was sentenced to sit upon the gallows for one hour with a rope about his neck, one end of the rope to be cast over the gallows, to be severely whipped fifteen stripes, to pay treble damages, to be confined to hard labor for five years, and to pay costs of prosecution. One of the saddest cases was that of the boy, Stephen Merrill Clark of Newburyport, seventeen years of age, who was tried, Feb. 15-17, 1821, for setting fire to a stable in Newburyport and causing an extensive and destructive conflagration. Chief-justice Parker presided at the trial, and John Pickering and John G. King were the counsel for the defendant. He was convicted, and was executed by hanging on Winter island, May 10th following.

Joseph White of Salem was found murdered in his house on the morning of April 7, 1830. Richard Crown-

inshield, jr., George Crowninshield, John Francis Knapp and Joseph Jenkins Knapp, jr., were arrested for the crime, Richard Crowninshield being the principal and the others accessories. Richard Crowninshield was a machinist and lived in Danvers. He committed suicide in his cell in the jail while awaiting trial. The other defendants were tried separately. The first was John Knapp, who was but nineteen years of age. The attorney-general, Daniel Davis, and Daniel Webster appeared for the prosecution, and Franklin Dexter and William H. Gardner, both of Boston, were counsel for the defendant. The trial began Aug. 3d, and was concluded with a verdict of "Guilty" on the 21st. The trial of Joseph Knapp began Nov. 9th and was concluded on the 12th with a verdict of "Guilty." George Crowninshield was tried Nov. 27th and 28th, the verdict being "Not guilty." His counsel were Samuel Hoar of Concord and Ebenezer Shillaber of Salem. The Knapps were executed by hanging soon after their trials.

As widely known and as interesting to the public as the trial of the Knapps was the trial of Rev. George B. Cheever for criminal libel on John Stone, a deacon of his own church. The details of this libel,—the article and picture,—are generally known. This trial occurred in the June, 1835, term of the court of common pleas. The attorney-general appeared for the prosecution and Rufus Choate for the defence. It was probably the last of the famous trials that took place in this old court house.

The Eastern railroad was built only as far as Salem until 1839, when it was extended to Beverly. The building of the tunnel under Washington street for the passage of trains necessitated the removal of the court house that year. The railroad company paid thirty-three hundred dollars as damages for demolishing the old court house.

To accommodate the courts and registry of deeds the present old stone court house on the corner of Washington and Federal streets was built. It is one hundred and five feet long, fifty-five feet wide, and two stories in height. Its four columns, two at each end, are of the Corinthian order. They are granite monoliths, and their



THE REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND PROBATE COURT HOUSE

Erected in Salem in 1908-1909.

flutes and capitols are said to have been copied from those in the "Tower of the Winds" at Athens. Each column is three feet and ten inches in diameter and thirty-two feet high, including base and capitol. The walls are of solid granite, finely hammered, and all the floors are supported by brick arches. The cost of the building was about eighty thousand dollars. The architect was Richard Bond of Boston, and the principal contractors were Samuel S. Standley and Henry Russell, jr., masons, of Salem. The courts were held in the upper story, and the lower story was devoted to the registry of deeds and county offices. The condition of the building to-day testifies to the thoroughness and excellence of the work.

The city of Salem provided the land on which the court house was built, having bought it of Joseph S. Cabot, Esq., for four thousand dollars. The work upon the ground was commenced July 8, 1839.

The county commissioners who began its construction were Asa W. Wildes of Newburyport, Moses Newell of West Newbury, and Asa T. Newhall of Lynnfield; and the board who completed it consisted of Charles Kimball of Ipswich, Robert Patten of Amesbury, and William Whipple of Rockport.

The court room was first used by the court of common pleas, the grand jury session being convened there Tuesday, March 22, 1842. Judge Warren presided, and in his charge to the grand jury gave some interesting historical reminiscences of the various court houses in Salem. The court opened with prayer by Rev. Charles W. Upham, who therein beautifully and impressively alluded to the occasion in its reference to the new building.

The accommodations for the various county courts in this building were very limited, and in 1857 the county commissioners bought the lot of land on which the brick court house now stands for the site of another court house, but nothing further was done about a building until the grand jury complained of the lack of accommodations, in 1861. The county commissioners then built the main portion of the present brick building. Enoch Fuller was the architect, and Simeon Flint and Abraham

Towle were the contractors. The building was heated by steam from the boiler in the old building.

The building was dedicated to the use of the courts, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862. Hon. James Kimball of Salem, chairman of the board of county commissioners, presided, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Worcester. Judge Otis P. Lord, in a brief and eloquent speech, accepted the use of the building for the purposes of the courts. Abner C. Goodell, Esq., register of probate and insolvency, delivered an address, in which he described the rise and progress of courts in the commonwealth and especially of Essex county, and gave reminiscences of each of the old buildings, with sketches of the prominent judges, lawyers and trials. David Pulsifer, for many years assistant clerk of courts and register of deeds in this county, gave some interesting reminiscences of the courts, members of the bar, etc.

In 1888, an addition of brick was made to the rear of this building, at an expence of \$147,115.31. The architects were Wheelwright & Northend, and the contractors Parsons and Peterson. To the first floor of this addition, from the old stone building were removed the offices of clerk of courts, county treasurer and county commissioners. In the second story a small court room was constructed, and a fine room for the law library, with a massive fireplace similar to the one in the castle of Chillon.

This addition was dedicated on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1889, with an address by Hon. Eben F. Stone of Newburyport upon the character of Rufus Choate, Caleb Cushing and Robert Rantoul, jr. In the evening there was a supper of the bar in the new library hall.

The new court house, built in 1908 and 1909, was opened for use in August, 1909. The main part of the building is of granite, and the ell of gray brick. Its cost was \$379,469.16 including the heating plant, and the site \$62,000, in all \$441,469.16.

The first story is devoted to the registry of deeds and the second to the probate court. The architect was Clarence H. Blackall of Boston, and the contractors, the Woodbury and Leighton Company of Boston. The building

is fireproof and is unsurpassed, in New England, at least, for substantial construction and convenient arrangement and ample accommodations. The officials having charge of the plans and construction of this building have acted wisely in the performance of their duty.

ESSEX COUNTY NOTARIAL RECORDS,
1697-1768.

(Continued from Vol. XLVI, page 332.)

Protest. Abner West, master of the sloop Young Moses, made declaration that he belonged to a privateer sloop of Rhode Island, Silas Cook, commander, and that she took the Young Moses near Cape Raphael on Hispaniola and that he with three other men belonging to the privateer were put on board s^d prize sloop and ordered to Newport, R. I. On Oct. 23, they proceeded on their voyage to Newport and on March 30 "they met with very hard Gales of Wind from N. N. W. to N. N. E., and on the 7th of November following meeting with very hard Gales of Wind at N. N. E., and not be able to carry any Sail were obliged to Scudd before it and on Sunday the ninth of s^d month the wind continuing to blow very hard They split their Mainsail and Foresail, and after mending Them on Fryday the fourteenth the Wind blowing very hard at West N^o Wst They again Split their Sails which obliged Them to make the first Harbour they could, and on last Evening (with the Assistance of a fishing Schoo^r they met with) [154] They arrived into Salem Harbour." Nov. 18, 1660. Robert Patterson and W^m Taylor also made oath to the same.

Protest. John Immanuel Lopez, master of the sloop Young Moses, made declaration that on Sept. 4, he sailed from Curacoa with a cargo of dry goods, s^d sloop and cargo being owned by Immanuel Lopez, a Dutch merchant of Curacoa, bound for Cape Francois. After his arrival there he sold his cargo and purchased 22 hogsheads of white sugar and 277 bags of coffee, and on Oct. 4, sailed with the above cargo, 2 barrels of indigo and some small adventures belonging to his men, the whole being Dutch

property, bound home to Curacoa. On Oct. 21, "was stopt near Cape Raphael and taken by an English Privateer Sloop belonging to Rhodeisland, one Silas Cook, Commander, under Pretence of her having French Goods on board, and taking out all his Men except himself and Mate, he put a Prize Master (as he called him) and three more of his Hands on board the Sloop, and ordered Them (as He understood) to Rhodeisland, but meeting with bad weather and contrary Winds, they brought us into Salem in N. E. where we arrived last night." Nov. 18, 1760. Peter de May, mate, also made oath to the same.

[155] B. Collett's receipt to Cap^t Bartholomew Putnam for 2000 livres to purchase 4000 pounds of coffee. Dated Pettit Burg, Oct. 22, 1760. Endorsed to Capt. Josiah Orne by Bartholomew Putnam.

Protest, dated Island of Sancta Croix, Oct. 22, 1760. Henry Collins, master, Nathan Leech, mate, and John Osborne, cooper, of the sloop Sally, of Salem, made declaration that they sailed from the Island of Gaudeloupe on Oct. 12, with 69 hogsheads of molasses, 10 hogshead of sugar, 75 pounds of cotton, 2500 weight of coffee and about 600 pieces of Eight in cash, and 600 pounds and 150 pounds weight of cotton, belonging to the crew; that being in Lat. 18. 40 about 8 or 9 o'clock on Oct. 18, about 6 or seven leagues to the eastward of Spanish Town the "sd Sloop was taken by a French Schooner Privateer belonging to Martineco mounted with eight Carriage Guns called the Fortune Commanded by Cap^t Labordo who carried the Sloop & Cargo into this Island of S^t Croix the 21st Day of October 1760."

[156] Protest. John Goodwin, master of the sloop Swan of Falmouth, about 70 tons, made declaration that on Mar. 4, he sailed from Falmouth, with a cargo of lumber, bound for St. Eustatia, West Indies, and on Apr. 2, in Lat. 20 and Long. 62 "We were chased by a French Privateer Schooner, belonging to Martineco, called the Mary Ann, commanded by one Francis Tuck, after pursuing of Us, in less than four Hours he came up with Us

and took Us, and after some time agreeing with s^d Privateer, We ransomed our s^d Sloop for one Thous^d p^s of Eight, and then proceeded on our Voyage to S^t Eustatia and arrived there the third Day April, from thence we sayld for S^t Martins and from thence to Marblehead in New England where we arrived the third Instant, June 4, 1761." Isaac Wait, mate, also made oath to the same.

Protest. Jan George Trowtveller, master of the schooner Hope, 80 tons, made declaration that with six men on May 18, they sailed from St. Croiz in the West Indies for the Island of St. Thomas and thence to New England, June 9, 1761.

[157] Note dated St. Eustatius, Dec. 17, 1751 given by Jn^o French to Capt. Jonathan Gardner, jr., for 555 p^s of Eight and 4 Pryalls for acc^t of Jonathan and Samuel Gardner, merchants in Salem.

Protest. John Searing, mate of the sloop Industry of Rhode Island, navigated with eleven men, Thomas Underwood, master, made declaration that on Feb. 24, they sailed from Cape Coast on the Coast of Africa, having on board 105 negro slaves and that they pursued their voyage without molestation until Apr. 10, in Lat. 2. 10 N^o and Long. about 21. 30 W. "They were chased and in about six Hours taken by a French ship of Warr of twenty six Guns called the Bayonè Commanded by one George King bound as a Packet to the East Indies and taking out twenty of their best Slaves carried them on board their Ships, also took out Cap^t Underwood the Master and eight of the Men on board [158] their Ship and carried them with them to the East Indies, leaving the Declarant & Sam^{ll} James the Cooper on board s^d Sloop and puting ten Men on board her They carried s^d Sloop to the Granades in the West Indies where they arrived about the third Day of May following and there condemned s^d Sloop and Cargo, and from thence this Declarant got a Passage in a Dutch Sloop to S^t Eustatia where He arrived the Eleventh of May from thence He got on board of a Sloop Jeremiah Post Master bound to Marblehead in N. E. where He ar-

rived Yesterday being the tenth Instant" July 11, 1761.
Witness: John Searing.

Protest. W^m Morgan, master of the sloop Swallow of Salem, made declaration that on July 23, he sailed from Salem for Monto Christo and on Aug. 15 "bore away for the Island of Hispaniola and on the 17th at four o'Clock made the Land & rundown till Seven the next Evening being about six Leagues from the Land, saw two small Sails under the Land which he took to be two Spanish Craft, he ran down till nine at Night when he saw a false fire and soon after saw a sail right after them & immediately saw another, then he made all the sail he could to run from them but found they came up with him very fast. Whereupon he loaded all the Swivel Gunns he had, to make all the Resistance he could and finding they came up with him very fast before the wind, he haled close by the Wind, but still they came up with him, and about Eleven a Clock they fired a Shot that reached him, and continued chasing and firing till about twelve when they [159] were close along side of Him, and finding that he could by no means get Clear was obliged to Strike to them, being two French Privateers belonging to Cape Francois the one Comanded by — Bonet the other by Fernanda and coming on board they took him and two of his Men & carried Them on board one of the Privateers & they made sail in for the Land, & next morning in the dawning saw five sail of Dutchmen bound into the Cape the Frenchmen told them they had taken a Prize and desired them to Convoy them in which They readily consented to & the next morning being the nineteenth We arrived at the Cape where they condemned s^d Sloop, and this Declarant came from the Cape to Monte Christo and from thence to Beverly where he arrived the nineteenth Instant." Oct. 20, 1761. Sam^l Town, mariner, made oath to the same.

Obligation given by Benj^a Clifford, now resident at Danvers, mariner, to W^m Eppes of Salem, Esq., for £150. Dated, Sept. 20, 1759. Witnesses: John Higginson, Sam^l Ward.

[160] Protest. John Pile, master, and John Sherbrook, mate of the schooner Susanna of London, made declaration that on Nov. 24, they sailed from Capeling Bay in Newfoundland bound for Salem, laden with dry fish and on the 25th in Lat. 45.10 N. & Long. 52.10 W. "They met with a very hard gale of Wind from N. W. to W. N. W. and at 6 o'Clock were obliged to bring too under a double reefed Foresail and lay too for 24 Hours & shipt seven Seas, and found that the Vessel made more water than usual, and on the 28th the wind from W. S. W. to W. N. W. had hard Gales of Wind & squalls of Rain at 10 o'Clock at Night were obliged to bring too under a double reefed Foresail and at 4 in the morning set the double reefed Mainsail & Jibb the weather being something abated, but at six the Storm again increasing were obliged to lay too for 10 Hours, and found the Vessel still made more Water, and on the 5th of December Instant met with a hard gale of wind at E. S. E. and were obliged to lay too for 4 Hours and on the 6th at four in the afternoon having a hard gale of Wind were obliged to lay too for 61 Hours, and the wind varying from S^o W. S. W. which blew with violent Gales with Showers of Hail & Rain and the Storm still increasing and her Wast continually full of water and the vessel making a great deal of water were obliged almost constantly to keep the Pumps going and on the seventh day we split the mainsail and were obliged to lay too a Hull not being able to suffer the foresail on her by reason of the violent Gale of Wind and a terrible great Sea and therefore the declarants suspect the Cargo has received much Dammage. They arrived at Salem the 14th Instant."

[161] Protest. Benj^a Chapman, master of the sloop Molly, about 70 tons, owned by Israel Davis of Danvers, Joseph Burnam, mate, and Nath^l Davis, a principal sailor, made declaration that they sailed "from Sheepscoot River (so called) in the Eastward parts of s^d Province on the 21st Instant at ab^t 7 o'Clock in the morning Wind N. N. W. and so continued till three in the afternoon, then almost calm, so held till Dark, that we could make no

Harbour so obliged to tarry out this Night good weather for the Season, at 5 o'Clock handed foresail and took three reefed mainsail & ballanced Jibb little & no wind all this Night. 22^d this morning at 7 o'Clock made Boon Island about a mile to the Westward of us, let out our Reefs and stood for Cape Ann, at 9 o'Clock obliged to Reef again wind Increased the Storm comes on very hard at two o'Clock we judged we were abreast with Cape Ann the Wind at E. N. E. very full of Snow that we could not make the Land, so obliged to stand to the Southward and Eastward as near as we could lay at 3 o'Clock the wind and Sea so violent were obliged to Clear our Deck, the Storm still increases, so we carried our ballance Sails to keep clear of the Land so continued till Eleven at Night then lost our Jibb by force of the wind a few Minutes after carried away our mainsail & Boom altogether from the Mast, at 12 laid her Head to the Westward & lay a Hull, the wind at N^o East so continued till four o'Clock in the morning of the 23^d, then the wind came at N^o Still a violent Sea agoing at 8 o'Clock made the Land judged it to be Cape Cod, and then ran in under our foresail in order to make a Harbour or to get a Shore to save Life, having no Sail but our foresail, at one o'Clock ran on Shore being to Leeward of Race Point and no possibility of making an Harbour struck Shore on the back side of Truroe upon Cape Cod at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon all got safe on Shore with the assistance of the Inhabitants, our Vessel as yet has taken no Damage and are in pursuit in saving every thing that may be. Dec. 24, 1761, before Barnabas Paine, Esq., of Truro, Justice of the Peace."

[162] Protest. John Hathorne, master of the sloop, Charming Polley of Salem, made declaration that on Tuesday, Dec. 22, they sailed from Monte Christo for Salem and "at 8 o'Clock the same Night they sprang a Leak & at 10 they put back for Monte Christo and got in the next morning being y^e 23^d Day and found they had near four feet of Water in the Hold, and finding the Leak they stopt it, but apprehend they have wet 30 H^{hds} of Sugar, and on Thursday the 24th of s^d month at one o'Clock they sayled again for Salem and at 10 the same Night they carried

away their main Boom in the wake of the main sheet block, and were obliged to go back and got in the 25th bought a new Boom, and on Sunday the 27th sayled again for Salem, and on ye 11th of Jan^y being in the Lat^d of 37°. 20 it being very Stormy and the wind blowing excessive hard were obliged to lay by [163] under a reef'd Foresail and about one o'Clock S. W. Split s^d Sayle to pieces, and lay a Hull till three and on the 21st of s^d Month being under a ballanc'd mainsail were obliged to Jibe s^d Sayle in an exceeding hard gale of wind carried away our Starbord Rail, Crotch, main Sheet and Boom Takle, and arrived at Salem the 29th Instant & apprehend that by reason of the Leakiness of s^d Sloop and the exceeding bad weather, they have damnifyed very much of their Cargo." Jan. 30, 1762.

Deed, dated Apr. 17, 1761. Anna Bartlett of Beverly, widow of William Bartlett of Beverly, and executrix of his estate, conveys to her son William, for love, "all the Income, Produce & Profit of his Labour, Trade and Traffick," until he reaches the age of 21 years. Witness: Martha Beale. Acknowledged before Benj^a Jones, Justice of the Peace, Apr. 27, 1761.

[164] Bill of Exchange, dated Louisburg, Mar. 6, 1762. Thirty days sight draft by James Ormsby on John Calcraft, Esq., Channel Row, Westminster, to James Nichols for £200. Endorsed by James Nichols. Another similar bill dated Mar. 5, 1762 for £300.

Protest. W^m Coles, master of the schooner William and Mary of Marblehead made declaration that he sailed from Gibraltar, May 14, bound for Marblehead, and on June 14 in Lat. 39°, 30' and Long. about 52°. "He met with two French Men of Warr bound from the West Indies to Brett and after being taken he ransomed s^d Schooner for £350 Sterling, and then proceeded on his Voyage to Marblehead and arrived there the 25th Instant." June 26, 1762. [165] W^m Blackler, mate, and Jon^a Adams, mariner, also made oath to the above.

Note, dated Salem, Feb. 10, 1761 given by Samuell Dove to M^{rs} Katharine Tucksbry, for £5 : 1s : 8d.

Protest. Thomas Oliver, master of the sloop Charming Polly, made declaration that on Aug. 19 he sailed with a load of salt bound for Marblehead from St. Martins, West Indies, with six men, and on the 24th in Lat. 23°. 50' N° and Long. about 65° 54' W. "s^d Sloop sprang a Leak, and they used all possible means to stop it, but they were not able to do do it though Cap^t Jon^a Peall with his Company came on Board to their Assistance, but were obliged to leave her having five or six feet of Water in her Hold, and went on board s^d Peall's Sloop, and arrived in Salem Harbour on Saturday evening the Eighteenth Instant, Sept. 20, 1762. Thomas Grush, mate, also made oath to the same.

[166] Protest. William Buttler, master of the schooner Concord of Bristol, a Letter of Mark vessel, with 30 men, made declaration that on July 19 he sailed with a load of wines from Madeira to Newfoundland and on Aug. 9 arrived there " & not having heard any Thing of its being taken by the French went into the Harbour of St John's, and seeing English Colours flying, They had not the least suspicion of its being in the Hands of the French, and being under the Comand of their Guns, there came off several Boats on board their Vessel and took them by surprize Whereby they lost their Vessel and Cargo." Sept. 29, 1762. W^m Gray, mate, and Rich^d Gunn, boatswain, also made oath to the same.

Note, dated Salem, Feb. 4, 1762, given by Moses Masters and Abraham Masters to Joseph Grafton, jr., for £100, four months.

Protest. George Ashby of Salem, master, Solomon Cotton of Salem, master, and John Giddins of Salem, foremast man, made declaration that on Oct. 31, they sailed from Sheepscoot in the Sloop Martha, about 80 tons, loaded with lumber, "the Wind ab^t N. N. W. the Wind in the Night blowing hard lost the Mainsail the Vessel very leaky was oblidged to Scudd before it having no Sails we could Hoist run afore the Wind and about 12 o'Clock the next Day ran ashore at Scituate near Scituate Harbour and there being lost." Dated Scituate, Nov. 3,

1761. Acknowledged before David Little, Justice of the Peace.

[167] Will of Zebulun Allen. "In the Name of God Amen I Zebulun Allen Mariner now belonging to His Majestys Ship Plymouth being in bodily Health & of sound & disposing mind and memory, but considering the Perils and dangers of the Sea, & other uncertaintys of this transitory Life do for avoiding Controversies after my decease, make Publish and declare this my last Will & Testament in manner following, that is to say, first I recommend my soul to God that gave it & my Body I comit to the Earth or Sea as it shall please God to order, & as for and concerning all my worldly Estate I give bequeath & dispose thereof as follows. Imp^r. I give and bequeath nnto my well beloved Daughter Joanna Allen all & Singular such Sum or Sums of money Lands Tenements Goods Chattels & Estate whatsoever, as were to me bequeathed by my Father in his last Will & Testament as also all the Sallary or Wages that shall be due owing or belonging unto me for my Service on board His Majestys Ship Plymouth & all the residue of such Wages Sum or Sums of money Goods Chattels & Estate whatsoever as shall be anyways due owing or belonging to me at the time of my Decease I give & bequeath the same to my well beloved Brother Robert Allen of Salem in New England, Joyner, thereby appointing the s^d Robert Allen sole Executor." Dated, Oct. 9, 1741, at Gibraltar, "where no Stamp Paper could be had." Witness: David Pain, Clk. and John Price.

Power of attorney given by George Burns of New York, gentleman, and Martha, his wife, late Martha Hicks to James Ford of Salem, gentleman, to settle all claims in this Province or the Province of New Hampshire, also to recover possession of and divide the estate of Joshua Hicks, Esq^r in which they have an interest, also to lease such property. [168] Dated July 27, 1761. Witnesses: W^m Epes, A. Epes. Acknowledged at Salem, July 29, 1761, before S. Curwen, Justice of the Peace.

(To be continued.)

THE HOUSES AND BUILDINGS OF
GROVELAND, MASS.

COMPILED IN 1854, BY ALFRED POORE, M. D.

(Continued from Vol. XLVII, page 40.)

MAIN STREET.

MITCHEL, ABIGAIL, widow, residence of, on Main st., since the house was built 1808-9, and George Mitchel lives with her. Capt. Day Mitchel, her husband, built this house in front of her father's old place. Mr. Mitchel kept a store in a part of this house at one time.

MITCHEL, DAY, an old house of, near his step-mother's house on Main st., which descended to him from his great-grandfather, Capt. Daniel Greenough. This ancient place, it is said, was owned by a Rolf who built the part of the house that is now standing. Later, Capt. Greenough owned and lived here until he died and left it to his son Benjamin in 1755. Upon Benjamin's death it descended to his only child, who married Capt. Mitchel, and she left it to her son Day, the present owner. Capt. Daniel Greenough built a three story addition next to the street in which his son Samuel Greenough lived seven years after he was married, his mother living with them. The three story part was later owned by Enoch Hardy, who came into possession of it by exchanging a piece of land where his father Nathan lived, now owned by Mr. A. Atwood. Here he or his sons lived until about 1819. Samuel resided there about 1808-19, and John at one time. This part was taken down in 181—. Other occupants: Nathaniel Mitchel, after he came to this place about 1767 until about 7186, when he went to the James Bailey place; Capt.

Day Mitchel about 1786 to 1809; Amos Noyes, 1810; Richard Woodman; George Carleton, 1810; Samuel Norris, 1812-27; Bailey, son of Joseph Hardy; Samuel C. Hovey, 3 months in 1830; Nathan Sargent, 1831-8; and William Fowler, 1838-44. Enoch Hardy and sons had a building on the river side of the street opposite the house, where Samuel carried on the business of baking in easterly part before he removed to Haverhill. In the westerly part they carried on the tobacco business, and in the upper part Enoch, the father, made shoes and exercised his mechanical ingenuity.

GREENOUGH, NATHANIEL, residence of, formerly in an old house that stood between and somewhat back of the line of Leonard Balch's residence and Day Mitchel's old house. Mr. Greenough's son John lived there until he died, when his heirs sold out to Capt. Day Mitchel.

BALCH, LEONARD, residence of, since he built the house in 1831, on Main st. The house is 39 x 29 feet and of 1 1-2 stories. An old house stood on this spot as long ago as 1727, which was owned by Timothy Burbank, one of the first of the name that lived in Groveland. In 1765 Retire H. Parker was living there, before he went to Parker st. to live about 1788, and he sold it to his son Aaron. Rev. Mr. Dutch resided there awhile; afterwards, the house was sold to Joseph Hardy, jr., who moved it to King st. The land was sold to William Parker, of whom Mr. Balch bought it. Other occupants were Eben. Carleton, when first married and from 1850-3; Joseph C. Pecker, 1849-50; and Charles W. Wentworth, Apr. 19, 1853 to 1854. In the old house about 1790, Justin Daken, and his two sons-in-law, David Coburn and John Shuff, resided.

GOSS, JOHN, ancient residence, probably of, in a house that stood where the Jewett House now stands on Main st. After Mr. Goss died it was the home of his daughters Hannah and Martha. Moses Pearson of Byfield married Martha in 1766, and lived there. Alex. Steel occupied it before it was taken down.

JEWETT HOUSE on Main st. is owned by Hiram G. Knox, who bought it of J. S. Fullington in 1854. This house was built and occupied about 1782 by William Bacon, who married a daughter of William Greenough, sr. The carpenters were Ephraim Hardy and Moses Boynton, who cut the timber and framed it in the woods near Little Ponds. After Bacon, John Balch lived there from 1783-90; Dr. Seth Jewett; Capt. Ephraim Emery; Niles Tilden, after he removed from where Ardis H. Walsh now lives; Moses Greenough, about 2 years; Joseph Niles, about 5 years, who, previous to 1807, was a chaise maker and worked in a shop that stood on the riverside opposite the house. Dr. Eben Jewett lived there from 1807-8, then from 1812, when he bought the place, until he died in 1817, and after that his widow and son Eben P. resided here till Apr., 1842. Others who have lived in the house are: Geo. Carleton, 1818, at the time of a great freshet in the river when his son Geo. P. was born; William H. Balch; John England, who married a dau. of Stephen Jaques about 1820; Catherine Horton, now Mrs. Brown, with Lydia Russell; Aaron L. Clarke; Leonard Balch, 1824-8; John Toppan, 1829; Capt. Alfred I. Stickney, 1829; Erastus B. Stickney, 1829-31 and 1841-2; Enoch Adams; Tyler Hardy, 1831-3; Gilbert P. Hardy, 1832-6; John Pemberton, 1833-4; Allen Hardy, 1837; Thomas M. Hopkinson, 1834-6 and 1844-6; Chas. Hovey, about 1836-7; Allen H. Goss, 1838-9; Alex. Lucy; John I. Ladd; Darius Hull, about 1842-3; Paul Hopkinson, jr., Feb.-May, 1847; John W. Libby, 1848; William H. Fowler, 1849-53; John H., son of J. B. Hardy, 1853; Eben J. Hardy from Nov., 1839 to June, 1854; widow Judith Clarke, July-Sept., '54; Carleton Martin, Apr 8 to Oct. 12, 1854; Joseph H. Hopkinson since Nov. 7, 1854 and Hiram G. Knox since Nov. 8, 1854.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM, JR., residence of, since 1842, on Main st. This place was formerly owned by James Bailey, whose first house was further back from the river on his lot. With him probably Daniel Griffin, who married his daughter Bulah lived a while and also his widow, who was

his second wife. Stephen Burbank built an addition and then Benj. Jaques bought the house, all except the widow's right, and sold out again before she died to Nathaniel Mitchel and Joseph, his son. Nathaniel lived there from about 1786 until he died, and Joseph Mitchel from his marriage, about 1787, until he went to Boston, about 1811.

Next Amos Noyes lived there until he died in 1834, after which his widow occupied it. Mr. Griffith bought it of her in 1842. The lower part was let some of the time; Leonard Hovey hired it from 1812 to 1818.

PAGE, JOHN, residence of, since May 1, 1847, on Main st. Stephen Burbank built the western part of this house, and lived there a while, then sold it to Benjamin Jaques, who made an addition on the east. He moved in soon after he was married to his second wife and they lived there until 1783. William Bacon next owned and occupied it until he went to Boston, then Eliphalet Rollins purchased it and resided there until he died in 1818. After that his widow occupied it until it was bought by George Savary and others, who let it until Mr. Page bought it in 1847 of Patten. Those who have resided here are: Joseph Savary, 1820-2; Moody Spofford; Sewall Hardy, winter of 1826-7; Leonard Hardy; Niles Hardy, 1828-30; Moody Emery, 1828-9; Samuel C. Hovey; Nathan Sargent, 1838-49; William Fowler, 182- to 1833; William Hopkinson, 1831-2; Samuel B. Hardy, about 1832; Gilman Hull, about 1832; Darius Hull, 1837; E. Jewett Hardy, 1834-6; William Lucy, who owned it a while; wid. Judith S. Gile, 1848; and Parker Perry, 1850; perhaps Stephen Farnum and William Jewett resided here in 1786. Jaques and Rollins were traders and kept their goods in one part of the house.

PARKER, WOODBRIDGE, residence of, since his birth, on Main st., west of Pecker st. William Greenough, sr., formerly owned this place, and left it to his son, William, who lived there until he built his house where Abby and Myra, his daughters, live. He then sold it to Enoch Little, Mrs. Richardson's father, who sold it to Eliphalet Ord-

way. He lived there until Capt. Daniel Parker bought it, the latter occupying it from 1807 until he died in 1844. Since then his widow, who owns the house, and her children have lived there. Other residents were Bartholomew C. Pecker and Samuel Hardy, about 1795. The shop that formerly stood on the opposite side of the street is now sold to the widow of Daniel Hardy, who has removed it to the rear of their place. William Greenough and Enoch Little used a part of the house as a shop. Mr. Parker, in company with E. T. Curtis, manufacture boots and shoes in the upper part of E. and T. Greenough's building.

MITCHEL, PETER, place of, formerly owned by him, where John H. Hardy now lives, on Main st., was previously owned by John Atwood. The latter sold it to James Greenough when he came to East Bradford about 1763, and when he went to West Bradford, where Benjamin Morse now lives he sold it to Dea. Daniel Stickney, who occupied it several years after his marriage. Then William Little lived in it about two years after which Mr. Mitchel bought it and lived there the remainder of his life. Wm. Mitchel's heirs owned it until 1854, when they sold it at auction, John I. Ladd being the purchaser. Other occupants: — Holden resided there next after J. Greenough; Samuel Tyler, who afterwards resided on King st.; and Charles Mitchel, after his uncle Peter died Aug., 1847-53; John H., son of John B. Hardy, 1853-4; widow of Mancil Hardy, 1853. A small shop owned by Bailey Greenough used to stand on the bank between the house and the traveled road. It was occupied by Dea. Stickney while he lived in this house, for comb making and trading.

HARDY, CATHERINE S., widow, residence of, since Dec., 1839, on Main st. Joseph Atwood, grandfather of Harriet Newell, lived in this house several years before he died; after that his daughters occupied it. Other occupants, viz.: Samuel Hardy, about 1798; Leonard Hovey, 1811-2; and widow Somes, now married to William Hopkinson, 1832-4. The basement was used by Joseph Atwood, jr., for a bakery at one time. Mrs. Hardy's husband, Daniel Hardy, repaired the house a few years before he died in 1848.

BLAISDEL PLACE. Formerly a building stood on the river side of Main st. opposite widow C. S. Hardy's residence, which was occupied by Moses and James Atwood before they removed to Haverhill. James made shoes in the eastern part. After that Moses Parker fitted it up for a residence for widow Blaisdel and Mary Coburn, who came from Dracut, until it was broken up by a freshet and a part of it with the household stuff was carried down river. Thus the place was destroyed where the lads and lasses about fifty years ago frequently met while perhaps their "mothers did not 'always' know they were out," to have a social chat. Aunt Nabby, who was deaf, did not understand their conversation, neither did they mind her spinning wheel's hum.

GREENOUGH, BAILEY, residence of, since his birth, on Main st. His father bought this house of John Atwood, sr. It consisted of what is the north-easterly room of the present house, with an addition. After his father died, his widow lived there and she sold it to her son, the present owner. Mr. Greenough's father was a blacksmith, whose shop stood on the river bank nearly opposite Woodbridge Parker's residence.

GREENOUGH, EBEN, and Thomas, dealers in West India goods, groceries and lumber. The yard where they keep a part of their lumber is in the rear of their cottages where Curtis and Ladd reside. Their shop, which is east of their residence, was Peter Mitchel's, enlarged twice, the last addition being made in 1852. Where this building stands there was formerly a house, which was occupied by Joseph Jennings, brother to John, until he died. His widow and children lived there a while, and afterwards Samuel Greenough bought the place, sold it to Peter Mitchel, who in turn sold it to Eben Greenough.

GREENOUGH, THOMAS, residence of, since Oct. 20, 1842, in the house with his brother, Eben, on Main st. This part of the house that he owns was occupied after Mr. Geo. W. Noyes died, from 1837-42, by John I. Ladd. The house was built about 1836 by Eben Greenough and his brother-in-law, George W. Noyes.

SIMMONDS, BETSEY, widow (Wallingford), formerly a residence of, many years ago, in a house that stood where Ebenezer and Thomas Greenough's house now stands. Charles Walker, who married her adopted daughter, resided there from the time he was married in 1773 until about 1786, when he left Bradford. After that, Mrs. Simmonds went to live in Bradstreet Parker's family, and Nathaniel Mitchel, jr. resided there until about 1790, and here his two children were born. The town then bought it, let the widow of Samuel Atwood and John Jennings, who married her daughter, live in it awhile, and then sold it to Peter Mitchel. Widow McCarn once occupied one of the chambers.

HOPKINSON, URIAH, residence of, since the autumn of 1819, which was the year he built this house on Main st. His son George W., 1847-51, and Paul Hopkinson, jr. have resided here.

HOPKINSON, GEORGE W., residence of, since May 26, 1851, on Scanty Point, Main st. Before 1780, and perhaps as soon as he was married, Stephen Danforth lived at this place and after he died his widow remained. Others: Thomas, son of Peter Cheney, who married Mr. Danforth's daughter; Sarah, widow of Jeremiah Kimball; Thomas Johnston; Leonard Hovey, about 1822-7; and Thomas Kimball, Mrs. Willey's first husband's son. Then about 1828, Moses Parker repaired the house and Leonard Balch lived there, 1828-31; John K. Sargent, until he was married the 2d time; Thos. H. Balch, 1839-40; Allen Hardy, until his death; Warren L. Parker; John I. Ladd, 1844-51; Eliphalet, son of Stephen Danforth, lived there twice after he came from Chester, before 1810, and in 1815. When Mr. Parker died he gave this house to his grandson, Dr. M. Parker, who sold it to Dr. Cogswell of Bradford.

HOPKINSON, THOMAS M., residence of, since Mar., 1851, on Main st. About 1775, widow Molly McCarn lived at this place, and after that, William Atwood, jr. occupied it, until he died. Then his widow and William Burbank, who married his daughter, lived here until Esquire William

Greenough bought it and made repairs. Since then it has been let to Samuel C. Hovey, 1830-46 ; Nathaniel Jameson, in 1846 ; Eben S. Page, 1846-1851 ; also widow Shuff about 1829. Probably this house was originally a shop that stood near Nathaniel Parker's house, once owned by Daniel Hardy.

GREENOUGH, WILLIAM, ESQ., late residence of, where his daughters Abigail and Myra reside, on Main st. The estate includes the two houses next to the mansion. He built this house in 1798, and occupied it until he died, in 1851.

JAMESON, NATHANIEL, residence of, since Jan., 1852, on Main st. This house was formerly used as a store by William Greenough, who afterwards made it into a two-family dwelling. In the northern part Tyler Hardy resided from 1833-44 ; George Sargent, 1844-7 ; Paul Hopkinson, jr., 1847-51 ; Mr. Jameson. In the southern part : Varnum Marsh ; Leonard Dresser ; John I. Ladd, 1841-3 ; widow Abigail B. Balch, 1842-3 ; Eben Carleton, 1845 ; Thomas M. Hopkinson, 1846-51 ; John Marble about three months, 1851 ; Joseph H. Lake, 1851-2 ; W. L. Pemberton.

LADD, JOHN I., residence of, since May, 1851, on Main st. The house was built by E. and T. Greenough, 1850-1.

CURTIS, E. T., residence of, since Nov., 1850, on Main st. This house was built by E. & T. Greenough on land that they bought of Nathaniel Parker, in 1850.

LADD, J. I., shoe manufactory, on the point where Main and Liberty street are connected. The building was erected in the fall of 1852.

PEMBERTON, JOHN, residence of, since 1810, on Main st. The site of this house is where the ancestors of Mrs. Pemberton have lived ever since the first one came to town. Abraham Parker probably built the old house, then his son Nathaniel, who had no children, gave his part to Nathaniel Parker, his nephew, and Nathaniel, jr. left it to

Paul, who lived there until he went to live with his son Nathaniel. Others connected with the family who have lived there have been James Goodrich, about 1785-95, who was a trader; Daniel Thurston; Dr. Manley Hardy, in 1804; Capt. Daniel Parker, about 1804-7; Dr. Eben Jewett, 1810-2; Molly, an unmarried daughter of Robert Mulliken resided in a chamber at one time. The old house was destroyed by fire in Dec., 1833, and the present one was built and they moved in during the August following.

PARKER, STEPHEN, residence of, since his house was built, on Main st.. a few rods south of the station of the Newburyport railroad. Daniel Parker, jr., his grandfather, and Stephen Parker, his father, lived in a house that stood where this one was built in 1830, which was 15 by 20 feet. Abraham, and his son, Daniel, sr., first of his ancestors in Bradford, had his house south of and a little nearer the Trout brook than this one stands. The shop where he and his son, Alfred, do their boot and shoe manufacturing business, and formerly their currying, is north and near his residence. His tan yard is the one that Capt. Phineas Hardy built by the brook on the opposite side of the street, about 1790.

FOOT, MOSES, residence of, since July 26, 1826, on Main st. This place was formerly owned by John Curtis, who, it is said, built the house in 1782, the same year in which Benjamin Morse built on Morse's Corner.

PARKER, FREDERICK, residence of, since his marriage, on Main st. This house was built by Samuel, son of Daniel Parker, on his father's land. It descended to his son Samuel, jr., then Nathan, son of Samuel Parker, jr., lived there until he died, and now Nathan's son Frederick owns and occupies it. He leased the western part to Timothy Howard while building the railroad, and Hiram G. Knox, 1851-4. Theodore, another son of Samuel Parker, jr., resided there about 1813-5, and Nathan's daughter Abigail B., resided there a while after her husband died, and from 1848-50.

PARKER, NATHANIEL, residence of, since June, 1831, on Main st. The house was built by Capt. Phineas Parker, who occupied it until he died, and left it to Manly Hardy. He resided there from 1828-9 and 1831-5 and sold out to Mr. Parker.

HARDY, ZECHARIAH, old place of, where a Hardy by this name settled many years ago, southeast of Nathaniel Parker's house. The site is now over grown with trees. "Zachery" is the common name given to a path to the old settlement, as also to the woods, hill and swamp on this lot.

HARDY, ELIPHALET, CAPT., place, where a house stood, formerly southwesterly of Nathaniel Parker's house on Main st., occupied by Capt. E. Hardy, sr., and later his son Solomon. Before the house was taken down it was occupied by Noyes Jaques about 1803; Simon Hardy; and Eliphalet Danforth, twice, the last time in 1816. Daniel, Capt. E. Hardy's father, bought this place of Abraham Parker in 1701.

MULLIKEN, ROBERT, residence of, was formerly in Capt. Jonathan Kimball's pasture, not far from Morse's Corner on Main st. where he and probably his father lived. His sons Daniel and Eben lived there. Then Francis Kimball bought the place and after his son Peter had lived there awhile, he took down the buildings. He is a farmer and currier; his tan yard and bark mill are on Kimball's brook, north of Parker st., near the Bradford line. His currier's shop has been back of his house but he is this year (1854) building a larger one on the opposite side of the street from his residence.

PECKER'S LANE.

BURBANK, SAMUEL, Maj., late residence of, at the nead of Burbank's lane. Since his death it has been divided among his heirs, the house being owned by Mrs. Lyford. Tradition says that a Douse, an Elliott and a Burbank were owners sometime before 1763, which was at the time

Stephen Burbank bought the place and lived on it until he died. Since his death his children have lived there. Other occupants: Moses Foot, resided there, 1824-6; and Leonard Hardy, when first married. Probably Lt. Thomas Bailey owned the place and resided there before he removed to West Haverhill. This place is on the Rogers lot next to the Phillips lot.

HOVEY, LEONARD, once lived in a house that stood where John Page's shop now stands on Burbank's lane, from 1818-20. His widow also lived there as did her son Samuel C., after he was married in 1826, until 1828. George Huntress resided there about 1825. The house was sold to J. B. Hardy and removed to County road.

MULLIKEN, EBEN, lived in a small house on the western side of Burbank's lane, after he left the old house where his father lived. His wife's name was Nickerson. After he died, Daniel Clough, who married Mary, daughter of William Atwood, resided here about 1793. James Holden, who married Clough's aunt also resided there before the house was taken down. This habitation was made from Dea. P. Carleton's noon house that stood on Johnson's brook where he built his vessel.

JUDKINS, HIRAM, residence of, since June 2, 1851, on Pecker or Burbank's lane. This place was commenced by Joseph Atwood, the baker, who built the one story part where he lived. Isaac Durant, a cabinet maker, occupied it about 1788; and other occupants were: Jonathan Low, a lame man, who married a Tyler; Daniel, son of Stephen Hardy before he went into the country; John Shuff and widow Dakin. Bartholomew C. Pecker then bought the place, built on the two story part and lived there until his decease, the property now being owned by his son-in-law.

PLEASANT STREET.

WENTWORTH, CHARLES WILLIAM, residence of, since Nov. 13, 1854, in the new house which they built. The frame was raised on June 27, 1854.

HARDY, EBEN J., residence of, since June 26, 1854, on Pleasant st., where Eli and Hiram built a house for him in the winter of 1853-4.

STOREY, HENRY, residence of, on Pleasant st. The house was built after 1850.

ROLLINS STREET.

BARKER PLACE. On Rollins com., nearly opposite Newton's barn, stood a house that was burned about 1792. It was built by Samuel Stickney for Jedediah Barker, who married his daughter Sarah in 1757, and occupied it. After that Sam^l Hale owned and occupied it; then Stephen Foster, who let it to Thomas Knight about 1793-5; Joseph Tenny, about 1772; Sam^l Stickney, a tailor, from Byfield, who married a daughter of Benjamin Atwood; Joseph Noyes, another tailor; Rowell Foot; Runnels Foster. It is said that a cat, unhurt by the fire, was seen to leave the oven immediately after the house was destroyed.

ROLLINS, JOSEPH, Widow of, residence of, since 1803, on Industry st. This house was made, with additions, from the house that David Palmer occupied on the Jewett lot, near Worcester st., by her husband just after Palmer had left it, about 1803. Since Joseph Rollins died his widow and children have occupied it, Eliphalet, the northern part, and the others the other part.

AMES, NATHAN, formerly lived on same side of Industry st. and near Eliphalet Rollins shop. He was a blacksmith and his shop was near the run S. E. of the house. He died in 1766. Ameses have lived where E. Boynton now does and some say where Mrs. Newton lives.

SARGENT, JOHN, formerly a residence of, on the east side of Industry st. His daughter Patty was brought up by Nathaniel Parker and married Eliphalet Rollins an uncle to our Eliphalet Rollins.

BOYNTON, ENOCH, residence of, since Nov., 1847, on Industry st. An old house formerly stood here, which was

owned about 1775, by widow Mary Ames. Nathan Burbank was here in 1795, then Capt. Caleb Burbank occupied it until 1806, when Thomas Stickney bought the place and built the present house in 1807. He lived here until he died and Mr. Boynton had it of his heirs after living on the place with his mother before 1847. Other occupants, viz : Thomas Wood, about 1822; Jesse Saunders, 1823; Isaac Adams, 1824-7; Abner Chase, 1828-30; and 1832-45; Gorham P. Tandy, 1828-35; Nath. Downs, 1835; Thomas W. Stickney; Thomas N. Crombie.

CHASE, ABNER, residence of, since Dec. 9, 1845, on Industry st. He built his house on land that he bought of the heirs of Samuel Foster, before owned by Stephen, his father. Isaac Poor was the carpenter and the frame was raised on Sept. 29th, 1845.

SALEM STREET.

BROWN, LOIS, widow, residence of, since 1826, on Salem st. Samuel Brown, her husband, built this house in 1826, the same year that his brother William built his, and lived in it until he died in 1848. Elijah Clark occupied a part of it about 8 months in 1837.

KIMBALL, E. HOWARD, residence of, since Oct., 1850, on Salem st. Joseph Kimball built this house nearly on the site where a house formerly stood that probably belonged to his ancestors. He left it to his son Jesse, who, when he died, gave it to his sister, Mrs. Savary. She died in Mar., 1851. George Peabody resided there from 1844-6; James A. Banks, winter of 1845-6; Hannah Greenough, 1850-1; Thomas W. Perkins, 1853-1854; and Benj. L. Dow, since Apr. 12, 1854.

BROWN, ABIGAIL, widow, residence of, since 1833, on Salem st. She built her house on land that she had of her brother Jesse and has resided there since it was built.

PEABODY, GEORGE, residence of, since Sept., 1846, on Salem st. A Nathaniel Kimball formerly owned this

place who went to Lebanon, N. H., about 1770, then Andrew Peabody bought the place and built the present house, which is exactly like the old one that was burned in 1806. After his death, it was owned and occupied by his children and now the part next to the street is owned by George Peabody, his grandson, and the other part has been occupied by Enoch Pressey since Oct., 1845. Others who have lived here have been: Charles Peabody, 1814-5 and 1837-45, except the winter of 1840-1, when he was in the West; Benjamin Brown, till he died; Richard Renton, about 1826; Sherburn Wiggin, 1830-5; and Daniel A. Morse, in the winter of 1840-1.

KIMBALL, SETH, residence of, since Dec. 16, 1853, on the old Nathaniel Woodman place, Salem st., near Peabody's corner. Many years ago Dea. Thomas Kimball lived on this place and after him Jonathan Hardy, who removed from a house that at the time stood on Shad point, back of the present residence of Dr. Spofford. He sold it to Capt. Asa Dodge, from New Rowley, who left it to his son, Eben Dodge. Nathaniel Woodman bought the place of Eben Dodge and occupied it until George Eaton and Pottle Richardson bought it. They resided there from 1848-50 when they sold to Calvin Moulton, who lived there until 1852. Other occupants: John Morse, 1818-9, when the house was enlarged; James A. Banks, 1845; Henry T. Parker, 1845; Dean R. Bartlett, 1852-3; and Rodney Sargent, winter of 1852-3.

BARTLETT, DEAN R., residence of, since he built his house in 1853 on Salem st.

FELCH, DANIEL M., residence of, since Apr., 1851, on Salem st. Mr. Felch made his house, with additions, from a building formerly the ell of George K. Montgomery's house in Bradford, on land which was a portion of Seth Kimball's farm, and his barn and shop from the blacksmith's shop that formerly belonged to Mr. Griffin. He made an aqueduct from the hill on the opposite side of the street.

ASH, S. C., widow, residence of, since July, 1852, on Salem st., a cottage built for her by her father, Charles Peabody, in the winter of 1851-2. D. M. Felch was the carpenter.

GRIFFIN, JUDITH, widow, residence of, on Salem st., nearly all the time since her marriage. Daniel Kimball built this house on his father's land in 1774. Capt. George Griffin bought the place, and died there. He was a blacksmith, with a shop north of his house, which was sold to Felch. Others who have occupied the house have been: Nathaniel T. Kimball and Sam^l A. Kimball, who married her daughters; Moses Jameson, 1835-6; widow Pember-ton, now Mrs. Stickney, 1836-7; George H. A. Bachellor, 1849-51; William Bachellor; J. Noyes Jameson, 1847; Bradley Atwood; Alanson F. Jenkins.

PEABODY, EDWARD C., residence of, since he built his house in July, 1850, on Salem st. He built this house on land that he bought of his father. Felch & Libby were the carpenters. Mr. Peabody has recently removed to Salem and John W. Libby now occupies the house.

GRIFFIN, MARK, jr., residence of, since Aug. 19, 1853, on Salem st. This building, the second built wholly of brick walls, was erected by Niles, son of Daniel Kimball, and now owned by his brother, Moses D. Kimball. It has been occupied by the following persons: southeast part as a dwelling by John D. Foster, about 1839; James Davis; J. A. Banks; William O. Sides, 1846-54; and Mr. Griffin. Store part has been occupied by Niles Kimball; James Davis; Dow & Moore; Walter Griffin and now by M. Griffin, Jr.

KIMBALL, SAMUEL, residence of, since 1829, on Salem st. He made this house in 1829, from a wheelwright's shop that occupied this site.

AMOS PARKER'S building, where he keeps a variety goods store on the opposite corner from his house, was built by Joseph Noyes for a shop, and here he manufactured chaises about 1809. It has since been used as a shop by Benjamin Pearl, John Bacon, and since 1820 by Mr. Parker.

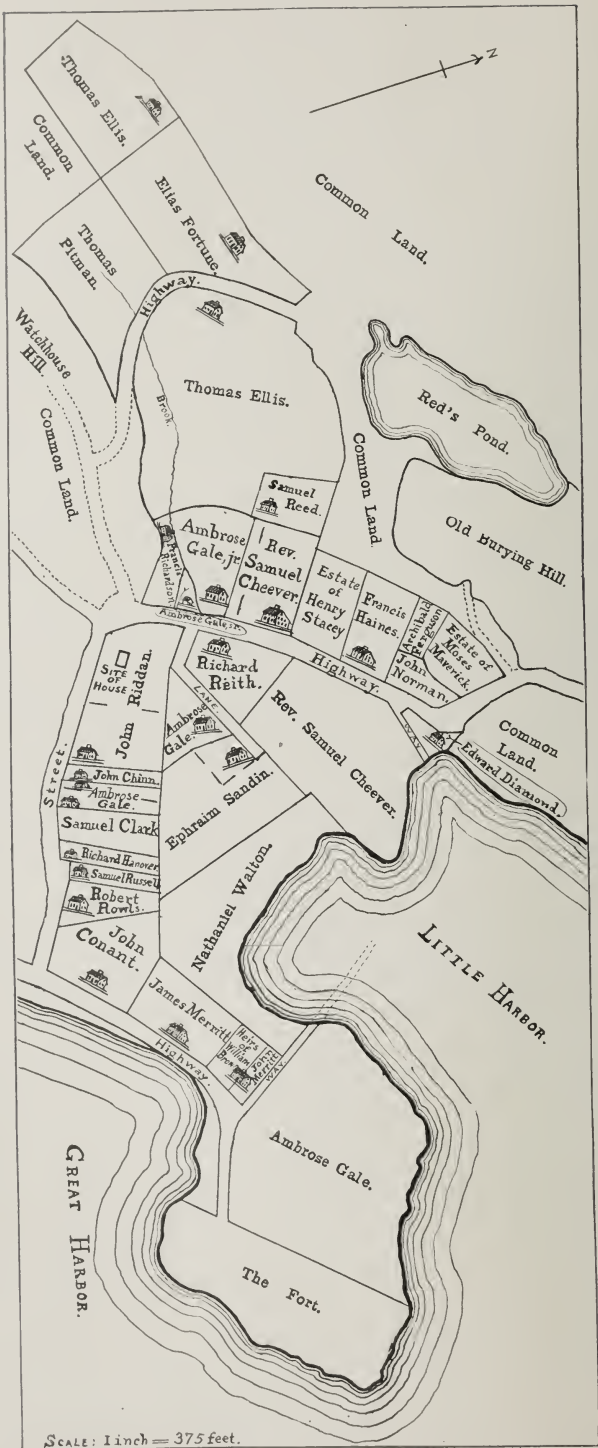
KIMBALL, HANNAH, widow, residence of, since 179-, at Kimball's corner. This house was built by her husband Daniel Kimball, on land which he bought of his father about 1798. Before that, his shoemaker's shop and trading store stood on the same spot. Here he kept a public house from 1802 until he died, and since then his widow and son, William P., have resided there most of the time. Others who have lived here: Niles Kimball; Calvin Spofford; Daniel Boardman, from Georgetown; David, son of Amasa Foster, in 1835; Christopher Rugg; John Foster, 1838; William Perry, about 1840; Daniel M. Felch, 1849-51; and John W. Libby, Apr. 1st, 1852-4.

PARKER, AMOS, residence of, opposite Kimball's corner, on Salem St. Thomas, son of Dea. Thomas Carleton, built the house, and it was afterwards owned by William Parker, Mr. Proctor, Joseph Noyes and Moses Parker, the latter selling it to Amos Parker, the present owner. Among other occupants were: Mr. Woodward; Samuel, son of Dea. T. Morse, 1784-6, when he went to Oxford; Mr. Phillips, at the same time as Morse; Charles Peabody, 1812-4; George H. A. Bachellor, 1814-30; John Morse, 1819-20, before he went to West Bradford; John Curtis and Josiah G. Tyler, 1825-33; Isaac Morse; Benj. Pearl; John Bacon; Benj. Balch; Jonathan Foster, about 1834; John Parker; Jacob W. Reed, at the same time as J. G. Tyler; Benjamin, son of Dea. T. Morse, about 1783-5; and William Butrick.

SIDES, WILLIAM O., residence of, since Mar. 19, 1854, on Salem St. Mr. Sides built his house, in 1853, on land that he bought of the factory company. The carpenter was Mr. Felch, and the frame was raised in August.

LIGHTHOUSE. This is a building that Esquire Reed bought of Benjamin Brown and used for a peg factory on Johnson's brook above the factory. In 1846 it was moved to the eastern bank of the brook, back of the Carleton house, converted into a dwelling and is now owned by the Groveland Mill Co. Occupants have been: William Reed and David Spurr, Englishmen who worked in the factory; Samuel B. Jones.

(To be continued.)



MARBLEHEAD IN THE YEAR 1700. NO. 6.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

THE accompanying map represents that portion of Marblehead which lies eastwardly of Franklin, High and Back streets and south of Pond street.

Franklin street was a highway as early as 1663; and was called the highway or street of Marblehead in 1669; ye street y^t leads to the water side in 1677; ye street that leads towards ye meeting house in 1711; the highway or lane that leadeth down to the great harbour in 1717; ye main street or highway in 1718; the street leading from the old meeting house in 1739; the street leading from the old meeting house to Ingall's cove in 1748; street near the old meeting house in 1799; street leading to the fort in 1817; Franklin place in 1846; and Franklin street in 1851.

High street was early travelled as a way to Red's pond, over the common land, though perhaps not laid out until about 1735. It was called the way that runs up the hill in 1744; the highway to Red's pond in 1806; the street or highway leading from Main street to the workhouse in 1808; and High street in 1845.

Back street was laid out about the time of the Revolution; and was called the street leading to the land on which the workhouse lately stood in 1828; and Back street in 1835.

Pond street was laid out westwardly of Red's pond May 7, 1763, as follows: "Way on back side of the town, leading from Beal's house, so called, to Red's pond,—at end next ferry lane from Beal's land to Proctor's land fifty-six feet; at the point of Libbee's land sixty-two feet; from the northwest end of Libbee's house thirty feet; betwixt Libbee and Tarr's land forty feet; betwixt Libby

and Gerry fifty-six feet; at gate leading into Harris' house fifty-three feet; then on a straight line to the wall parting lands of Harris and Hayden, forty-two feet wide, to lower division wall and at the corner where Bowen's wall and Hayden's wall meet at west corner of Ellis' lot, fifty-six feet wide, at north corner of almshouse land thirty-eight feet wide, and so to Wood's north corner, then to Thomson's and Twisden's wall; Red's pond and all the conveniences about it to lie open for the use of the inhabitants."* This part was called the highway or road leading to Red's pond in 1793. The part lying between Red's pond and Orne street was laid out over the common land between the private land and the burying ground and pond about the beginning of the Revolution. It was called the road that leads to Red's pond so called in 1779; and a way from the north parts of Marblehead leading to Red's pond in 1804. The entire street was called Pond street in 1845.

The semi-circular highway shown on the map connecting High and Pond streets is very ancient. It was called a highway in 1673; ye footway in 1684; Pond lane in 1870; and a way leading from Back street to Red's pond in 1885.

Cowell and Russell streets were laid out and so named about 1873.

Orne street is an early way, and was called the highway in 1671; the street in 1684; the street leading to Little harbor in 1749; the main street in 1763; and Orne street in 1836.

Front street was called ye highway to ye harbor in 1669; the way over the beach in 1733; the way to the fort in 1742; the highway fronting ye great harbor in 1749; ye main street in 1753; the way leading from In-gall's cove to the fort in 1786; street leading to Fort Sewall in 1805; street leading from the old meeting house to the fort in 1817; and Front street formerly Fore street, in 1864.

The road between Great and Little harbor, was simply a path used in common by the people who wished to go to

*Marblehead Town Records.

Little harbor that way as early as 1669. It extended across the flats of Little harbor, being covered with water at high tide. It was called a way in 1733; ye highway leading to ye Fort by the way of Little harbour in 1749; a highway in 1756; a way by Little harbor in 1796; highway leading from the main street to the Fort in 1796; and way leading from the road to Fort Sewall to Little harbor in 1863.

Doak lane owes its inception to the sale of the house lot of Ephraim Sandin from Moses Maverick to him on Christmas day, 1677. Mr. Maverick gave him "the privilege of a foot path from the water side to come to his house in the marsh, that is to say, to come along by the bank or on the bank, to carry one load or two of woode in the winter."* March 9, 1681-2, Mr. Maverick agreed with Mr. Reith that the lane should run at the western end of Mr. Reith's lot as shown on the map.† It was called a cartway for Ephraim Sandin's use in 1686; ye lane to the house and land of Ephraim Sandin in 1686; ye lane near Mr. Reith's in 1706; a passage way leading to land of Ephraim Sandin in 1815; a way leading to the beach in 1836; and Doak's lane in 1833. This name was given it because a family of that name lived for several generations in a house which formerly stood at the head of the lane.

The headland on which Fort Sewall stands was called the fort hill in 1707, and Gale's head in 1723.

The little harbor was so called in 1694; and the cove was known as little harbor in 1718. That part of the sea lying at the northeast of the fort was called the sea in 1742; and part of the Great harbor in 1765. That part of the sea to the south of the premises shown on the map was called the harbor in 1686; Marblehead harbor in 1720; the harbor of Marblehead in 1722; Gale's cove in 1733; and the great harbor in 1746. The beach at this place was known as Ingall's beach in 1801.

Red's pond was probably so called from the Reed or Red family who lived near it.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 70.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 36, leaf 125.

The old burying ground was instituted in the first settlement of the town. In it stood the first meeting house. It was called common land in 1714; ye burying place of Marblehead in 1724; the burying hill in 1730; the old burying place in 1793; the old burying ground in 1803; land and rocks called old burying hill in 1821; and the old burying hill in 1824.

Watchhouse hill was so called in 1684.

The Fort. Because of the exposed situation of the harbor, and upon the suggestion and encouragement of the colonial government, a fortification was begun, in 1666, upon the headland, which is now the site of Fort Sewall. It was completed the next year. The town paid about thirty-two pounds towards the expense of its construction. Two or more guns were furnished by the authorities for its armament.

To defend the harbor against French cruisers, the fort was rebuilt, and made a great deal more efficient, in the years 1742 and 1743, under the direction of Sir Charles Henry Frankland, who was then collector of the port of Boston. The house of representatives, April 10, 1742,

Voted that his Excellency the Cap^t General be desired to give orders that within twelve months there be Erected within the Town or Harbor of Marblehead a good & sufficient Breastwork & Platform built, & twelve Guns twelve pounders or others equivalent mounted & all suitable warlike Stores procured, & that the sum of Five-hundred & fifty pounds, be granted & paid.*

Nov. 11, 1743, the general court voted one hundred and sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence more to complete the construction of the fort and its equipment.† Though the town had petitioned the general authorities for such a defence as this a few years previously, contention and ill feeling among the inhabitants grew out of the whole matter.

Soon after 1793, active preparations were made throughout the country in expectancy of a war with France.

The old fort became a place of rendezvous for the en-

*Massachusetts Archives, volume 17, leaf 422.

†Massachusetts Archives, volume 17, leaf 548.

listment of volunteers, and a company was stationed here during the summer of 1798.

In the war with Great Britain, 1812-15, a company of soldiers was recruited and mustered into the Federal service, for duty at this fort; and in February, 1814, a number of British prisoners were brought to Marblehead and confined within this fortification.

When the Civil War broke out, the fort was in ruins, and the citizens directed their attention to its reconstruction. Aug. 15, 1863, the town voted to appropriate four thousand dollars towards the payment of laborers employed upon the repairs. The fort was not only thoroughly repaired but considerably enlarged, though the old magazine and several other features were allowed to remain unchanged.

May 27, 1892, the town voted to accept the custody of the fort, which had been ceded to the United States, and the use of which for park purposes the latter had offered to the town. It has since that date been used for park purposes, and has proved an attractive and popular resort.

In June, 1898, the fort was again garrisoned by United States volunteers in consequence of the war with Spain.

This ancient fortification received the name of Fort Sewall in or before the year 1805, in honor of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, a distinguished citizen of the town.*

Ambrose Gale Lot. Moses Maverick of Marblehead, merchant, paid the commoners four pounds in silver for this neck of land, except the fort and the highway thereto, Aug 15, 1673,† and, for thirty-six pounds, he conveyed this lot to Ambrose Gale of Marblehead, fisherman, April 15, 1674.‡ Mr. Gale was in the possession of the lot for his fishing business in 1673. In the deed Mr. Maverick reserved "the pr'vilidge of keeping a catch or other fishing vessell, & convenient roome for making y^e sd fish." Mr. Gale built a fishing stage and fish fence upon the lot,

*History and Traditions of Marblehead by Samuel Roads, jr.

†Marblehead Town Records.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 64.

and continued to use it for fishing purposes for many years. It was owned in 1700 by Mr. Gale, but used by his eldest son, Benjamin Gale, for the fishing business.

John Merritt and Heirs of William Brown House. These two lots constituted the homestead of Arthur Sandy (or Sanden, Sandin), one of the earliest inhabitants of Marblehead. He was granted land there, by Salem, in 1638; and in May, 1640, was licensed to keep an ordinary at Marblehead, and this house was the first tavern in Marblehead. He died in 1667, his dwelling house, garden, orchard and outhouses being appraised at eighty-five pounds. His administrator conveyed the eastern part of the house and land to John Merritt of Marblehead, fisherman, June 21, 1669.* Some years later he made an addition to his part of the house, and the whole was standing at the time of his decease, in 1706. How much longer the old part of the house stood is not clear.

Mr. Sandy's administrator conveyed the western part of the house and land to William Brown of Marblehead, fisherman, June 21, 1669.† Mr. Brown died about 1684; and in 1686-7 this was described in a deed of adjoining land as being the property of Richard Gross, who was connected, probably, with the Brown family. The heirs of William Brown were in the possession of his part of the old house in 1700; and June 22, 1705, William Brown of Marblehead, cordwainer, for thirty pounds and sixteen shillings, mortgaged his interest in the house and land to Elizur Keysor of Salem, tanner.‡

James Merritt House. Nicholas Merritt of Marblehead owned this land in 1669; and died possessed of it in 1686. In his will he devised his estate to his four sons, John, James, Samuel and Nicholas, who were to care for their sisters; and John, Samuel and Nicholas Merritt released the house and lot to their brother James Merritt, Jan. 12, 1686-7.§ The house and lot were valued at eighty pounds. Mr. Merritt probably removed the old house

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 97, leaf 28.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 68.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 17, leaf 80.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 35, leaf 108.

shortly after 1700, building upon the site a new house, and died possessed of the estate in 1713.

John Conant House. This lot was a part of the homestead of Lot Conant, yeoman, who lived in Marblehead as early as 1657, and removed to Beverly about 1667. He died, possessed of this house and lot, Sept. 29, 1674; and the house, which was appraised at five pounds, descended to his son John Conant. The latter died possessed of it, Sept. 30, 1724. The house was probably standing in 1700.

Robert Rowls House. This was also a part of the homestead of Lot Conant, who owned this lot of land, and lived in Marblehead, as early as 1657. He removed to Beverly about 1667, and sold the house, orchard, garden, etc., to John Trevy of Marblehead, fisherman, in or before 1669, but gave him no deed of it until March 20, 1671.* The house and land were owned by Robert Rowls of Marblehead, fisherman, immediately afterward; and he owned the estate in 1700. How much longer the house stood is not known.

Samuel Russell House. This lot was also a part of the homestead of Lot Conant, as early as 1663, probably in 1657. He removed to that part of Salem which is now Beverly, then called Bass river, in 1667; and sold this lot, with the house thereon, to Vinson Stilson of Marblehead, cordwainer, March 10, 1669-70.† Mr. Stilson conveyed the house and lot, for fifty-four pounds, to Jonathan Bridgham of Boston, tanner, Aug. 2, 1677.‡ Mr. Bridgham conveyed the same estate to Samuel Russell of Marblehead June 29, 1678;§ and Mr. Russell owned it in 1700. Apparently the house was then standing.

Richard Hanover House. This lot of land belonged to Moses Maverick early, and he conveyed it with the lot marked Samuel Clark to Matthew Clark of Marblehead, fisherman, Feb. 18, 1663-4.|| Mr. Clark conveyed this part of the lot to Edmund Gale of Marblehead, fisherman,

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 140.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 181.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 174.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 9.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 86.

on the same day.* Mr. Gale erected a dwelling house thereon; and, for eighty pounds and seven shillings, conveyed the house and lot to Richard Thistle, of Marblehead, fisherman, June 28, 1669.† For eighty pounds, Mr. Thistle conveyed the same estate to Richard Hanover of Marblehead, mariner, Oct. 24, 1670.‡ Mr. Hanover (or Hanaford) died in 1709, having devised this estate to his daughter Merriam Hanover. His daughter, Sarah Ashton was then living in the house. Merriam conveyed certain rooms in the house and one-half of the land to her only brother Ebenezer "Hannifer" of Marblehead, fisherman, Nov. 9, 1714.§ The leanto garret and lower room are mentioned in the deed. The other half of the estate also came to Ebenezer, and, before 1740, he apparently removed the old house.

Samuel Clark Lot. This was a part of the lot conveyed by Moses Maverick of Marblehead to Matthew Clark of Marblehead, fisherman, Feb. 18, 1663-4.|| Mr. Clark died in the autumn of 1684, possessed of the lot, and in his will gave his estate to his wife Abigail Clark. It came into the hands of his son Samuel Clark.

Ambrose Gale Houses. Samuel Morgan of Beverly, planter and cooper, owned this lot as early as 1670. For seventy pounds, he conveyed to Ambrose Gale of Marblehead, merchant, that part of the lot lying south of the dashes, with the old house thereon, in 1682.¶ On that part of the lot lying north of the dashes, Mr. Morgan built a new house before Aug. 22, 1681, when for sixty pounds, he conveyed to Mr. Gale the land and house.** Shortly before his death, which occurred suddenly, says his widow, in August, 1708, Mr. Gale apparently removed the old houses and built a double house, possibly by the union of the two buildings.

John Chinn House. This lot was very early in the possession of Mr. Thomas Pitman, and was part of an orchard

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 18.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 73.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 97.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 79, leaf 102.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 86.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 61.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 60.

belonging to Francis Johnson of Marblehead in 1655. Mr. Johnson was called of Boston, gentleman. Sept. 29, 1670, when he conveyed this lot and some land adjoining to Mr. Thaddeus Riddan of Lynn, merchant.* Mr. Riddan removed to Marblehead before July 30, 1677, when he conveyed this lot to John Chinn of Marblehead.† Mr. Chinn was a cooper, and built a house upon the lot; dying possessed of the house and land before Sept. 23, 1712, when administration was granted upon his estate. The homestead was inventoried at one hundred and five pounds. Mr. Chinn left a widow, Rebecca, and children, George Chinn, Elizabeth Chinn and Rebecca Chinn. Rebecca Chinn died — : 12 mo : 1717, and George Chinn released the house and land to his widowed sister Elizabeth Carter, June 17, 1718.‡ Mrs. Carter, married, secondly, John Crowell of Manchester before Dec. 17, 1722, when they conveyed the house and garden to Ebenezer Hawkes of Marblehead, blacksmith.§ Mr. Hawkes conveyed the lot and house, “known as the John Chinn house,” and then occupied by George Chinn, to Thomas Kimball of Marblehead, tailor, Jan. 21, 1722-3.|| For twenty-five pounds, Mr. Kimball conveyed his “now dwelling house” and land to his son Thomas Kimball of Marblehead, Nov. 3, 1742.¶ Mr. Kimball, the son, was a mariner, and the old house was probably taken down by Mr. Kimball before 1764.

John Riddan House. That part of this lot which lies southerly of the dashes was very early in the possession of Mr. Thomas Pitman, and was an orchard belonging to Francis Johnson of Marblehead in 1655.

That part of the lot lying northerly of the dashes was in the possession of Walsingham Chillson of Marblehead, July 13, 1655, when he and his wife Mary conveyed it with “my dwelling house” thereon, to Mr. Johnson,** who probably removed the house to the southern end of

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 94.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 38.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 35, leaf 54.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 41, leaf 104.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 43, leaf 146.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 112, leaf 244.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 242.

the entire lot before Sept. 29, 1670, when, living in Boston and being called a gentleman, he conveyed the lot, with the small old house at its southern end, to Mr. Thaddeus Riddan of Lynn, merchant.* Mr. Riddan removed to Marblehead before 1677, and lived in this house, wherein he died in January, 1690. His widow, Elizabeth Riddan of Marblehead, spinster, leased the estate to her son John Riddan, that is, her right, therein for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, Jan. 10, 1690-1† and John Riddan apparently removed the old house before 1719, when he died.

The northwesterly end of this lot, near the stocks, was granted to John Riddan by the trustees for the commoners.‡

Richard Reith House. This lot of land was the property of Moses Maverick of Marblehead, merchant, very early. For nine pounds, he sold it to Richard Reith of Marblehead, fisherman, Jan. 18, 1668.§ It included that part of the lane next the street until March 9, 1681-2, when he released it to Mr. Maverick, so that Ephraim Sandin, to whom Mr. Maverick had sold a house and land in the rear, could have a right of way to the street.|| Mr. Reith built a house upon the lot, and died possessed of the estate Feb. 28, 1707-8, at the age of seventy-three. In the division of the estate, the widow, Ann, had the west end of the house, and son Richard the east end. She died in March, 1729-30, at the age of seventy-seven. How much longer the house stood is unknown to the writer.

Ambrose Gale House. This was the house and lot of Rebecca Cradock alias Glover, which she, for fifteen pounds, conveyed, by his attorney Nicholas Davison, to Rev. William Walton of Marblehead, June 6, 1650.¶ Mr. Walton was living in the house at that time. Mr. Walton died in 1685; and the house and lot became the homestead of

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 94.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 14, leaf 44.

‡Marblehead Town Records.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 136.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 36, leaf 125.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 24.

his son Samuel Walton of Marblehead, mariner. Samuel Walton conveyed the house and land, "whereon we now dwell," except a cartway for Ephraim Sandin's use, to Ambrose Gale of Marblehead, merchant, Sept. 20, 1686.* Mr. Gale conveyed the house and lot to Joseph Gallison of Marblehead, fisherman, Dec. 31, 1706.† Mr. Gallison died in 1754; and in the division of his estate, June 16, 1756, the old house and land about it were assigned to his grandson, John Gallison of Marblehead, gentleman. The house was probably gone soon afterward.

Ephraim Sandin House. The part of this lot which lies easterly of the dashes was conveyed by Samuel Walton of Marblehead, fisherman, to Moses Maverick of Marblehead, merchant, with the "dwelling house upon y^e hill in y^e marsh formerly caled the little neck," Nov. 16, 1671.‡ Mr. Maverick conveyed the house and lot, with the privilege of a footpath from the water side to come to his house in the marsh along the bank, to carry one or two loads of wood in the winter, to Ephraim Sandin of Marblehead, Dec. 25, 1677.§

That part of the lot lying northwesterly of the dashes belonged to "Mr. Walton" in 1670; and Rev. William Walton was probably its owner until his death in 1685. His estate was then divided; and this part of the lot was conveyed by his son Samuel Walton of Marblehead, mariner, to Ambrose Gale of Marblehead, merchant, Sept. 20, 1686.|| This was a part of Mr. Gale's orchard; and he conveyed it to his son-in-law Ephraim Sandin, Aug. 14, 1695.¶ Two other lots were added by Mr. Sandin, by purchase from Nathaniel Walton, two days later, one being at the "northern end of Mr. Sandin's house," and measuring three by two and one-half rods, and the other lot being a piece of meadow at the bottom of his meadow, four and one-half by three rods, but their exact location cannot be determined. Mr. Sandin died possessed of the

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 115.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 127.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 132.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 70.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 115.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 277.

estate in August, 1731, at the age of seventy-seven. Probably the ancient house was gone soon afterward, even if it was then in existence.

Nathaniel Walton Lot. This lot of land was probably granted to Rev. William Walton, the first minister in the settlement, who began to preach here in 1638. He died in 1668, and his son Nathaniel Walton owned it the next year, and continued to own it until 1705.

Rev. Samuel Cheever Lot. This lot of land was originally the property of Moses Maverick. He died Jan. 28, 1685-6; and the administrator of the estate of John Turner, deceased, and of Charles Redford, deceased, who married Mr. Turner's widow, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Maverick, for seventy pounds, conveyed this lot of meadow and salt marsh to Rev. Samuel Cheever of Marblehead, April 9, 1694.* Mr. Cheever died possessed of it May 29, 1724, at the age of eighty-four.

Edward Diamond House. The southern part of the lot early belonged to George Bonfield of Marblehead; and Moses Maverick of Marblehead, merchant, conveyed the house and land to Edward Diamond of Marblehead, fisherman, March 20, 1671-2.† The house was gone apparently before 1696.

The remainder of the lot early belonged to John Peach, jr., who conveyed it to John Norman of Manchester, and Mr. Norman conveyed it to Robert Knight of Marblehead, Sept. 28, 1651.‡ The house was built before 1671, when it belonged to Robert Knight. Mr. Knight conveyed the house, garden and orchard to Edward Diamond of Marblehead, Oct. 22, 1691.§

Mr. Diamond conveyed to his son Thomas Diamond of Marblehead, fisherman, the southwestern half of his house and lot, dividing the house through the stack of chimneys, Dec. 19, 1709;|| and on the same day he conveyed to his son Aholiab Diamond of Marblehead, mariner, the northeastern part of the house and land, this part of the house

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 10, leaf 24.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 17.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 111.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 24.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 21, leaf 200.

being new and unfinished.* Aholiab Diamond was a fisherman, and conveyed his part of the house and land to Joseph Diamond of Marblehead, fisherman, Nov. 16, 1714.† Joseph Diamond conveyed it, for sixty-four pounds, to Col. Samuel Browne of Salem, esquire, Feb. 27, 1719-20 ;‡ and Colonel Browne conveyed it to Joseph Hine of Marblehead, fisherman, June 5, 1728.§

Thomas Diamond conveyed his part of the house, garden and orchard to Nathaniel Norden of Marblehead, esquire, June 25, 1716 ;|| and Mr. Norden, for sixty pounds, conveyed the said southwestern part of the house, garden and orchard to William Gross of Marblehead, fisherman, June 6, 1723.¶ The same part of the house and land came into the possession of the heirs of Thomas Diamond's father, Edward Diamond, whose heirs, William Diamond of Marblehead, shoreman, Thomas Diamond of Salem, fisherman, Aholiab Diamond of Beverly, fisherman, Mary Tucker of Marblehead, widow, William Fettyplace of Marblehead, fisherman, and wife Hannah, Thomas Tre-fry of Marblehead, fisherman, and wife Rebecca, Michael Wormstill and John Wormstill, both of Marblehead, fishermen, and they conveyed it to Joseph Diamond of Salem, fisherman, who had served his father, Edward Diamond of Marblehead, now deceased, after his time was out and not been paid therefor, Feb. 6, 1732.** Joseph Diamond, for forty shillings, conveyed to John Hine of Marblehead, joiner, this southwestern part of the lot, the line dividing it being "where was the old chimney of y^e house late on said land," April 24, 1753.††

Estate of Moses Maverick Lot. This was early known as Walton's orchard, and belonged to the estate of Moses Maverick in 1700.

John Norman Lot. This lot of land belonged to John Norman in 1700, being his garden.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 24, leaf 1.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 37, leaf 76.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 35, leaf 247.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 51, leaf 56.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 30, leaf 80.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 42, leaf 13.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 61, leaf 230.

††Essex Registry of Deeds, book 98, leaf 185.

Archibald Ferguson Lot. This lot of land belonged to Archibald Ferguson in 1699 and 1700.

Francis Haines House. This house and lot of land early belonged to John Lyon of Marblehead, fisherman, who, for fifteen pounds, conveyed the estate to Moses Maverick of Marblehead, 17: 6: 1653.* The house had a leanto and there was a shop upon the land when Mr. Maverick died, Jan. 28, 1685-6, intestate. His children and grandchildren agreed, Nov. 29, 1698, that the housing, being much decayed and in a ruinous condition, and the land should be sold, and appointed Moses Hawks of Lynn, planter, and Archibald Ferguson of Marblehead, mariner, to make sales and execute deeds.† Messrs. Hawks and Ferguson, for one hundred and one pounds, conveyed the land and buildings to Francis Haines of Marblehead, gunsmith, Aug. 16, 1699.‡ Mr. Haines, for fifty-eight pounds, conveyed the southern half of the house and that part of the lot to Jonathan Thompson of Marblehead, mason, Nov. 6, 1702;§ and the northern half of the house and that part of the land to Joshua Orne of Marblehead, cordwainer, March 29, 1707.|| The house had a leanto, in which was a chamber. Apparently the house stood for some years afterward.

Estate of Henry Stacey Lot. This land originally belonged to Moses Maverick, and Henry Stacey, who then had his dwelling house thereon, in 1671. Mr. Stacey died in the autumn of 1689, having devised his estate to his wife Jane, and after her decease to his daughter Martha. The house and land were then appraised at forty-five pounds. The widow married Samuel Reed of Marblehead, fisherman, in 1692, and they, his wife Jane being executrix of the will of Mr. Stacey, conveyed the land to Capt. John Calley of Marblehead, mariner, March 8, 1705-6.¶ The house was gone in 1699, and for many years subsequently this lot was known as Stacey's orchard.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 28.

†Essex Probate Records, book 306, page 115.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 169.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 18, leaf 6.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 20, leaf 45.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 30, leaf 195.

Rev. Samuel Cheever House. This land was originally a part of the large lot of Moses Maverick of Marblehead, merchant, and Rev. Samuel Cheever of Marblehead built a dwelling upon that part of the lot lying easterly of the dashes before Aug. 31, 1671, when Mr. Maverick conveyed that part of the lot to him.* That portion of the lot lying westerly of the dashes was the easterly part of the lot that Mr. Maverick conveyed to Capt. Samuel Ward of Marblehead, cooper, Jan. 13, 1671.† Captain Ward became a vintner, and conveyed this part of the lot, with an old cornhouse thereon, to Mr. Cheever, Jan. 9, 1684.‡ Mr. Cheever died, possessed of the house and land, May 29, 1724, but the house was gone before Nov. 15, 1758, when a division of the real estate was made.

Ambrose Gale, sr., Lot and Ambrose Gale, jr., House These lots of land were originally a part of the large lot of Moses Maverick of Marblehead, merchant; and on it Capt. Samuel Ward of Marblehead, cooper, erected a dwelling house, in which he lived, before Jan. 31, 1671, when Mr. Maverick conveyed the land to him.§ Mr. Ward became a vintner, and, for one hundred and seventy pounds, conveyed this lot and the buildings thereon to Ambrose Gale of Marblehead, merchant, March 30, 1686.|| Mr. Gale, for love, conveyed to his son Ambrose Gale of Marblehead, mariner, the house, shop and land northeasterly of the brook, Aug. 8, 1695.¶ Mr. Gale, the father, died, possessed of the barn and land on the southwestern side of the brook, in August, 1708. The son, Ambrose Gale, died, possessed of his lot and house, 1: 4 mo: 1717, and his three surviving children, Elizabeth, wife of John Blackler, Mary, wife of Nicholas Edgecome, and Deborah, wife of John Stadden, all the sons-in-law being of Marblehead, fishermen, divided the estate Nov. 9, 1719. Mr. and Mrs. Blackler and Mr. and Mrs. Stadden released to Mrs. Edgecome

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 127.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 3.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 78.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 3.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 114.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 47.

the southwestern half of the "old mansion house" and part of the leanto, the line running through the stack of chimneys;* and Mr. and Mrs. Edgecome and Mr. and Mrs. Blackler released to Mrs. Stadden the northeastern half of the house.† Mrs. Stadden was a widow July 27, 1744 when, for forty pounds, she conveyed her half of the house and land to Joseph Swett of Marblehead, merchant.‡ Mr. Swett died before July 20, 1761, when the estate was divided, this half of the house and lot being assigned to Sarah wife of Benjamin Marston of Marblehead, merchant.§ Mr. and Mrs. Marston conveyed the same half house and land, for fifty pounds to Elias Hammond of Marblehead, fisherman, Aug. 3, 1761.¶ The house was probably gone soon after.

Francis Richardson House. Francis Haynes of Marblehead, gunsmith, and wife Elizabeth, for eighty-four pounds, conveyed this lot, with the house and smith's shop thereon, to Francis Richardson of Marblehead, cooper, Aug. 10, 1699.¶ Mr. Richardson built an addition to the house on its western end; and died, possessed of the estate, Dec. 2, 1727, at the age of fifty-seven. The estate was divided in December, 1733, and the old end of the house with the leanto and that part of the land was assigned to his son John Richardson, and the new part of the house and that part of the lot was assigned to his son William Richardson.

Samuel Reed House. This lot belonged to James Watts of Marblehead, fisherman, before March 22, 1671, when he conveyed it to Samuel Reed of Marblehead, fisherman.** Mr. Reed conveyed the land with the "old house and old barn" thereon to Capt. John Calley of Marblehead, mariner, March 29, 1716.†† Probably the house stood but a few years longer.

Thomas Ellis House. James Watts owned this lot in

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 44, leaf 10.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 58, leaf 224.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 85, leaf 170.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 110, leaf 60.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 109, leaf 223.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 14, leaf 66.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 104.

††Essex Registry of Deeds, book 30, leaf 194.

1671 and as late as 1695; and with the house thereon it subsequently belonged to Thomas Ellis of Marblehead, who died before Jan. 19, 1714, when administration upon his estate was granted to his kinsman John White of Marblehead, fisherman. The house was then called "a little old house." Mr. White, then a coaster, as administrator, conveyed one-half of the house and land which belonged to the estate at that time to Edward Norris of Salem, joiner, Dec. 26, 1715;* and Mr. Norris reconveyed the estate, to Mr. White, Jan. 30, 1715.† The house was gone before April 15, 1738, when Mr. White conveyed the lot to Samuel Twisden of Marblehead, fisherman.‡

Thomas Pitman Lot. This lot of swamp was laid out to Lt. Samuel Ward, June 19, 1673.§ Captain Ward lived in Marblehead, being a vintner, and conveyed this lot to Thomas Pitman, sr., of Salem, planter, Jan. 28, 1684.|| Mr. Pitman died, possessed of the lot, in the summer of 1694. This land was then appraised at fifteen pounds. In the division of the estate this lot was divided among four or five of the children. The son Thomas Pitman of Marblehead, mariner, became the possessor of certain release deeds in 1696.¶ Mr. Pitman owned the lot in 1700.

Elias Fortune House. This lot of land was granted to Elias Fortune of Marblehead, fisherman, in or before 1673, and it was confirmed to him Jan. 24, 1684.** He erected a house upon the lot in or before 1673, and lived in it. He died in the autumn of 1705, having in his will devised his estate to his wife Mary during her widowhood, and then to his eight children, Elias (eldest), John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Rebecca and Anna. Mrs. Fortune conveyed "that cottage or dwelling place in Marblehead where my said husband formerly dwelt and I now dwell, being an old small dwelling house and land it stands on," eighteen feet square, to her son Samuel Fortune of

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 27, leaf 219.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 28, leaf 148.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 77, leaf 213.

§Marblehead Town Records.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 78.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaves 18, 129, etc.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 39, leaf 22.

Marblehead, fisherman, July 8, 1721.* The house was gone Oct. 24, 1729, when Mr. Fortune conveyed to his brother-in-law, Samuel Twisden of Marblehead, shoreman, the land on which the late mansion house of my father Elias Fortune formerly stood.†

Thomas Ellis House. Thomas Ellis built his dwelling house upon this lot before Feb. 17, 1663, when the town granted to him "the land he has enclosed by his house."‡ He died, possessed of the estate, before Jan. 25, 1714-5, when administration upon his estate was granted to his kinsman John White, sr., of Marblehead, fisherman. Both dwelling house and barn were then called "old." The administrator, in that capacity, conveyed the old house, little old barn, and the orchard and land to George Lockier of Salem, yeoman, Sept. 9, 1715;§ and Mr. Lockier reconveyed the estate to John White of Marblehead, coaster, Oct. 4, 1715.|| Mr. White conveyed the "old dwelling house" and old orchard and land to Moses Tyler of Boston, shipwright, March 4, 1723-4.¶ The house was gone in 1746, when Mr. Tyler conveyed the land.**

*Marblehead Town Records.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 55, leaf 96.

‡Marblehead Town Records.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 27, leaf 178.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 29, leaf 151.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 50, leaf 219.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 90, leaf 262.

THE HARDY FAMILY OF BRADFORD.

COMPILED BY DAVID W. HOYT.

1 Thomas¹ Hardy,* of Boston, Ipswich, Rowley, and Bradford, † b. about 1605; m. ANN —, who was his wife in 1670. He went with John Winthrop, jun., from Boston in 1633, to begin a plantation at "Agawam," and was therefore one of the first settlers of Ipswich, his name appearing several times on the first book of records. He removed to Rowley about 1653 and to Bradford about 1663. He d. Jan. 4, 1677-8 [Bd.]; will Dec. 12, 1677; March 26, 1678; wife mentioned, no name given. "Anah widow of Thomas Hardy" was "received by confession" to the Bradford church, Nov. 14, 1682. ‡

Children :

2. I. THOMAS², b. about 1635; m. Nov. 22, 1664, MERCY TENNY. +§
3. II. SARAH², b. —; m. July 1, 1661 [Hv.] WILLIAM HUTCHINS, of Bradford. Several children on Haverhill and Bradford records, b. 1662-81. She d. Sept. 19, 1684 [Bd.].
4. III. MARY², b. —; m. about 1665, SAMUEL² CURRIER (*Richard¹?*). [See Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury.]
5. IV. JOSEPH², Corporal, b. about 1642; d. Jan. 11, 1726-7 [Bd.]. He was Joseph, sen. after 1695; resided in Bradford, and is frequently mentioned in deeds. There is no record of

JOHN¹ HARDY of Salem, free, 1634, who, Savage says, was perhaps brother of Thomas¹, d. about 1652. He was the ancestor of another family, through his son *Joseph²*, of Salem, who d. in 1688. [See Savage]. We have found no proof of the relation of Thomas¹ to any of the other immigrants bearing the name of Hardy.

*Spelled also HARDEE, HARDEY, HARDIE, etc.

†In his will, he is given as of "Merrimack near Haverill." Merrimack was set off from Rowley and made a distinct township in 1668; name changed to Bradford in 1672. Most members of this family seem to have lived in the eastern part of Bradford, which was constituted a distinct "precinct", or parish, with a second church, in 1726 and '7, and incorporated as the town of Groveland in 1850.

‡Perry's Historical Sermon, delivered in 1820. Kingsbury's Memorial History, printed in 1883, and the Church Manual, printed in 1886, give the name "Hodgden," instead of Hardy; but the original record reads "Hardy," as Perry gave it.

§The + sign indicates that the record is continued later, under the same number, in larger type.

wife or children, and he gave his property in 1723 to his brother Jacob's children, especially 40 Joseph³, reserving use for himself till his death.* A Joseph Hardy was one of twenty-five admitted to the Bradford church June 26, 1720.

6. V. WILLIAM², b. —; m. 1st, May 3, 1678, RUTH TENNY; 2d, SARAH —.+
7. VI. JOHN², b. about 1646; m. 1st, April 2, 1667, MARY JACKMAN; 2d, MARTHA BURBANK.+
8. VII. JACOB², b. about 1649; m. LYDIA EATON.+

2 Thomas² Hardy (*Thomas*¹), of Bradford, b. about 1635; m. Nov. 22; 1664 [Rw.] MERCY² TENNY (*Thomas*¹), who d. Aug. 15, 1716 [Bd.], aged 72 y. She was admitted to the Bradford church, Nov. 4, 1694; but he not till July 12, 1713. He was Thomas, jun. till 1677-8, after that Thomas, sen. He d. Feb. 6, 1715-6 [Bd.]; will March 23, 1714-5; March 19, 1715-6; mentioned wife and seven children.

Children:

9. I. ANN², b. April 26, 1666 [Rw.]; probably d. young, not mentioned in will.
10. II. THOMAS³, Jun., b. June 29, 1667 [Bd.]. No mention of him in his father's will, 1716; but he was probably living as late as 1695, when land in Rowley was sold by Richard Holmes of Bradford to Thomas Hardy, sen., in behalf of himself and his son, Thomas Hardy, jun., both of Bradford.
11. III. WILLIAM³, b. Jan. 11, 1669-70 [Bd.]; m. April 10, 1703, SARAH WALKER.+
12. IV. JAMES³, b. Feb. 13, 1672-3 [Bd.]; drowned June 12, 1689 [Bd.].

SAMUEL HARDIE (*Robert*) of Beverly, m. Jan. 24, 1675-6 (Bv.), MARY³ DUDLEY (Rev. *Samuel*², Gov. *Samuel*¹). On the mar. record he is given as "schoolmaster, son of Robert, Citizen and Haberdasher, of London." His will, Feb. 10, 1699-1700; May 14, 1700, calls him "student in phissick"; and mentions wife Mary, the "two eldest children," *Robert* and *Mary*, and the "two youngest children," *Theophilus* (under 21) and *Elizabeth*. These four were all baptized at Beverly Nov. 1, 1691. A Mary Hardie, probably the dau. given above, m. June 15, 1699 (Bv.), SAMUEL HAYWARD of Salem.

*The JOSEPH HARDEY, of Haverhill, "shipwright," who m. SARAH PICKIN, made her his attorney in 1714-5, and had a son *Joseph*, b. Sept. 14, 1716 [Hv.], was doubtless a different person.

13. v. DANIEL⁸, b. April 2, 1675 [Bd.];* m. 1st, Jan. 15, 1701-2, MARTHA WICOM; 2d, July 16, 1746, DAMARIS DICKINSON.†
14. vi. JACOB³, b. March 25, 1677 [Bd.]; m. June 27, 1706, SARAH CLARK.†
15. vii. BENJAMIN⁸, b. Sept. 22, 1679 [Bd.]; m. Jan. 19, 1709, REBECCA BOND.†
16. viii. EBENEZER³, b. May 3, 1682 [Bd.]; d. July 17, 1682 [Bd.].
17. ix. ISAAC³, b. Aug. 19, 1683 [Bd.]; m. April 6, 1721 [Bd.], ESTHER BARKER. He was admitted to the Bradford church May 26, 1717; d. Jan. 6, 1729-30 [Bd.]. Will, of Bradford, Nov. 24, 1729; Feb. 2, 1729-30: mentioned wife Esther and relatives, but no children.† An Esther m. March 4, 1730-1 [Bd.], SAMUEL POTTER.
18. x. HANNAH³, b. Oct. 4, 1686 [Bd.]. She is probably the one bp. Aug. 25, 1695 [Bd.], and named Hardy in the will, March, 1714-5. A Hannah m. May 14, 1719 [Bd.] HUGH SMITH.
19. xi. SARAH³, b. June 9, 1689 [Bd.]; bp. Aug. 25, 1695 [Bd.]; m. April 19, 1711 [Bd.], EBENEZER BURBANK of Bd.; 3 children on the Bradford records, b. 1715-22. She probably d. Jan. 1754 [Bd.] and he in 1760 [Bd.].

6 William² Hardy (*Thomas*¹), of Bradford, b. — ; m. 1st, May 3, 1678 [Bd.], RUTH² TENNY (Dea. *Wil-*

GEORGE HARDY, of Newbury, m. Nov. 24, 1686 [Nb.], MARY FOGG. He d. Dec. 6, 1694 [Nb.]; adm. est. granted wid. Mary, March 27, 1695. She m. April 13, 1696 (Nb.), BENJAMIN POOR and was living in 1717. Only child: *Mary*, b. Feb. 2, 1692-3 (Nb.); m. Jan. 27, 1707-8 (D Hm.), JOSEPH⁴ LOWELL (*Benjamin*³, *John*², *Percival*¹), and was living in 1717. If the above dates are correct, she was only 15 when married. The first child was born Dec. 1709.

*The "Thomas", b. April 2, 1675, on the court records, at Salem, should undoubtedly read Daniel, like the town records. The court records have only Thomas, and the town records only Daniel, born on that date, with no indication of twins on either record.

†In his will Isaac Hardy excluded his brother Daniel from any share in his estate, because Daniel had received more of his father's estate than the rest of his brothers. Isaac directed that his land, after his wife's death, be divided among the rest of his brothers and sisters. There were then left three brothers, William, Jacob and Benjamin, and two sisters, Hannah and Sarah.

In 1744-5, Jacob Hardy, Benjamin Hardy, William Balch, "clerk", and John Atwood, "trader", sold shares in the estate of Isaac Hardy to William Hardy, all of Bradford. Deeds show that Rev. Wm. Balch and John Atwood acquired an interest in the estate of Isaac Hardy by purchase. A John and Hannah Atwood had children recorded in Bradford, b. 1716-23, but a John Atwood m. Hannah Bond Oct. 23, 1715, in Haverhill, and the baptisms of three of the older children are recorded there; hence it does not appear probable that Hannah Hardy m. John Atwood, though that explanation first suggests itself. It is said [Perry's Hist. Dis course, p. 9] that a John Atwood came from Boston and began the business of shipbuilding in Bradford, in 1720.

liam¹), who d. April 27, 1689 [Bd.]; 2d, SARAH ——. He was William, sen. after 1690; d. about 1722; administration estate granted son William, Jan, 30, 1722-3, the widow and eldest son refusing; estate divided in 1725. Widow living in 1729, and probably in 1743. A widow Hardy d. April or May, 1752 [Bd.] in her 96th year.

Children :

20. I. SAMUEL³, b. June 29, 1679 [Bd.]; m. July 5, 1700, HANNAH³ HARDY. +
21. II. THOMAS³, b. May 29, 1683 [Bd.]; d. young.
22. III. ANN³, b. April 19, 1685 [Bd.]; bp. June 30, 1695 [Bd.] m. July 25, 1710 [Bd.], EPHRAIM LACEY of Andover. She was living in 1723.
23. IV. RUTH³, b. April 20, 1689 [Bd.] [by 1st wife]; d. May 1, 1689 [Bd.].
24. V. SARAH³, b. June 1, 1690 [Bd.] [by 2d wife]; m. Jan. 23, 1723-4 [Bd.] 3d RICHARD³ HARDY. Sarah, dau. Wm. received to Bradford church, June 30, 1723. +
25. VI. WILLIAM³, b. Aug. 10, 1692 [Bd.]; m. March 8, 1716, HANNAH BURBANK. +
26. VII. THOMAS³, b. Dec. 14, 1695 [Bd.]; m. Jan. 4, 1721-2, MARTHA⁴ HARDY. +
27. VIII. EDMUND³, b. July 9, 1699 [Bd.]; m. 1st, MARY —; 2d, May 16, 1731, SARAH GAGE; 3d, April 12, 1737, RUTH, BURBANK; 4th, Dec. 29, 1757, SARAH JEWETT. +

7 John² Hardy (*Thomas¹*) of Bradford, b. about 1646; m. 1st, April 2, 1667 [Rw.] MARY JACKMAN, who d. Dec. 2, 1689 [Bd.]; 2d, WID. MARTHA BURBANK, who was dismissed from the Rowley church June 13, 1698, and received by the Bradford church Aug. 21, 1698. John and wife Mary were original members of the Bradford church, as recorded in 1682. He was John, sen. after 1695; d. Feb. 4, 1714-5 [Bd.]; will Feb. 1, Feb. 17, 1714-5, wife Martha mentioned. A Martha d. in 1716 [Bd.].

Children :

28. I. JOHN³, b. Feb. 11, 1668 [Bd.]; d. young.
29. II. MARY³, b. April 2, 1671 [Bd.]; m. May 22, 1695 [Hv.], DANIEL² TENNY (*Thomas¹*). She was dead in 1715, leaving children.

30. III. SARAH³, b. March 25, 1673 [Bd.]; m. June 20, 1693 [Bd.], FRANCIS JEWETT of Bradford. She d. Feb. 3, 1744 [Bd.]. 10 children on Bradford records, b. 1694-1719.
31. IV. JOSEPH³, b. Feb. 3, 1674 [Bd.]; m. April 6, 1698, MARY BURBANK.+
32. V. JOHN³, b. Feb. 3, 1674 [Bd.];* m. July 8, 1701, ANNE SAVORY.+
33. VI. HANNAH³, b. June 20, 1677 [Bd.]; m. July 5, 1700 [Bd.], 20 SAMUEL³ HARDY.+
34. VII. RICHARD³, b. April 24, 1679 [Bd.]; m. Jan. 23, 1723-4, SARAH³ HARDY.+
35. VIII. ESTHER³, b. Feb. 17, 1680-1 [Bd.]; d. Dec. 6, 1689 [Bd.].
36. IX. NATHANIEL³, b. March 10, 1683 [Bd.]; m. PRUDENCE ———.+
37. X. ZECHARIAH³, b. Feb. 20, 1685 [Bd.]; m. Feb. 23, 1715-6, HEPZIBAH WALLINGFORD.+
38. XI. THOMAS³, b. March 17, 1689 [Bd.]; m. 1st, ROSE ———; 2d, May 14, 1719, DEBORAH WALLINGFORD.+

8 Jacob² Hardy (*Thomas*¹) of Bradford, b. about 1649; m. LYDIA³ EATON (*Thomas*², *John*¹) of Haverhill. Both were admitted to the Bradford church April 26, 1691. He d. April 2 or 3, 1706 [Bd.]; administration estate granted wid. Lydia, May 6, 1706; estate divided, 1713. She d. June 24 or 29, 1737 [Bd.]; adm. her estate granted son Joseph, July 25, 1737.

Children :

39. I. JACOB³, b. Aug. 25, 1691 [Bd.]; m. March 3, 1714-5, HANNAH WOOSTER.+
40. II. JOSEPH³, b. Oct. 20, 1692 [Bd.]; m. 1st, April 3, 1729, SARAH CARLTON; 2d, Oct. 2 or 28, 1730, RUTH KIMBALL.
41. III. A CHILD³, stillborn, Feb. 12, 1693-4 [Bd.].
42. IV. LYDIA³, b. Aug. 24, 1696 [Bd.]; m. Aug. 24, 1725 [Bd.], SAMUEL BARRETT of Rowley, at Medford; living in 1737. Birth of one child recorded at Bradford in 1726, one in Haverhill, 1732, and probably others in Rowley.
43. V. RUTH³, b. June 15, 1699 [Bd.]; m. Oct. 23, 1718 [Bd.], SAMUEL JEWETT; living in 1737.

*The dates being the same, John and Joseph must have been twins, though not so called. John's birth is from the court records. Probably both should be 1674-5, and the first John, Nathaniel, Zechariah and Thomas should also have the double date by adding the number of the next year.

44. VI. EUNICE³, b. March 25, 1701 [Bd.]; Eunice Hardy admitted to Bradford church June 26, 1720; living in 1737, perhaps wife of JOHN FOSTER.
45. VII. MEHITABLE³, b. Feb. 3, 1703-4 [Bd.]; single in 1737, probably afterwards m. — BARRETT.

11 William³ Hardy (*Thomas², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1670; m. April 10, 1703 [Bd.], SARAH WALKER, who d. Sept. 23, 1746 [Bd.], in her 68th year. He d. April 14, 1752 [Bd.]; adm. est. granted son Thomas Nov. 27, 1752. William jun. was received to the Bradford church April 24, 1720. He was William, jun, till about 1722; after that, William, sen.

46. I. SUSANNA⁴, b. March 8, 1705-6 [Bd.]; probably she, or possibly 64 Susanna⁴, m. Nov. 14, 1729 [Bd.], TIMOTHY BURBANK; 3 children on Bradford records, b. 1730-35.
47. II. THOMAS⁴, b. Dec. 15, 1706 [Bd.]; m. 1st, about 1727, HANNAH OBER; 2d, MARY —.—.†
Perhaps other children.

13 Daniel³ Hardy, Capt. (*Thomas², Thomas¹*) of Bradford, b. 1675; m. 1st, Jan. 15, 1701-2 [Bd.] MARTHA WICOM of Rowley, who d. Feb. 24, 1745-6, in her 66th year; 2d, July 16, 1746 [Rw.], DAMARIS DICKINSON of Rowley. Martha Hardy, wife of Daniel, received to Bradford church June 3, 1706. A Daniel received June 26, 1720. He d. July 31, 1756 [Bd.]; will, May 24, 1749; Nov. 1, 1756. Widow Damaris d. before July 21, 1763 [Bd.], in her 86th year; will Oct. 7, 1761; Sept. 19, 1763, in which she is called "Damaris Hardy, alias Lever," and mentions the children of her deceased sister Sarah, "wife of Jonathan Dresser of Pomfret, Ct.," and those of her sister Lydia, "some time wife of Stephen Jewett of Rowley."

Children:

48. I. DORCAS⁴, b. Jan. 28, 1702-3 [Bd.]; not mentioned in will, 1749.
49. II. REBECCA⁴, b. Dec. 12, 1704 [Bd.]; m. about 1726, JONATHAN⁴ TENNY (*Samuel³, John², Thomas¹*). She d. April, 1739 [Bd.]. 5 children on Bradford records, b. 1727-36.
50. III. MERCY⁴, b. Oct. 29, 1706 [Bd.]; d. Nov. 14, 1730 [Bd.].

51. IV. BETHIAH⁴, b. Nov. 15, 1709 [Bd.]; d. young. A Bethiah d. Nov. 29, 1714 [Bd.].
52. V. DANIEL⁴, b. May 16, 1715 [Bd.]; d. same day.
53. VI. DANIEL⁴, b. March 6, 1717 [Bd.]; d. Aug. 10, 1721 [Bd.].
54. VII. ELIPHALET⁴, b. Jan. 27, 1719-20 [Bd.]; m. Jan. 4, 1738-9. HANNAH PLATTS.+
55. VIII. BETHIAH⁴, b. March 8, 1723-4 [Bd.]; m. Oct. 5, 1738 [Bd.], SAMUEL COLE, JUN., of Boxford. She is mentioned in the will, 1749, as Bethiah Cole; but the above dates make her young at marriage.

14 Jacob³ Hardy (*Thomas², Thomas¹*) of Bradford, b. 1677; m. June 27, 1706 [Bd.], SARAH CLARK. Both were admitted to the Bradford Church April, 1709. Both were living in 1745. He was Jacob, jun. till 1706; after that time Jacob, sen. A widow of Jacob, "ancient," d. June 4, 1767 [Bd.] [Perhaps 39 Jacob].

Children :

56. I. ELIZABETH⁴, b. March 11, 1706-7 [Bd.]. An Elizabeth m., April 22, 1729 [Bd.], SAMUEL STICKNEY. 5 children on Bradford records, b. 1730-37.
57. II. MOSES⁴, b. Feb. 12, 1707-8 [Bd.]; m. 1st, April 22, 1729, DOROTHY⁴ HARDY; 2d, Dec. 3, 1760, wid. MARY BOYNTON.+
58. III. PHEBE⁴, b. April 2, 1711 [Bd.]. A Phebe m., March 4, or 14, 1732-3 [Bd.], THOMAS JOHNSON of Amesbury.
59. IV. JEREMIAH⁴, b. May 31, 1713 [Bd.]; m. Aug. 29, 1734, RACHEL⁴ HARDY.+
60. V. ANDREW⁴, b. March 11, 1714-5 [Bd.]; m. Feb. 27, 1738-9, ANN⁴ HARDY.+
61. VI. JOSIAH⁴, b. —; bp. Sept. 10, 1721 [Bd.].
62. VII. ISAAC⁴, b. Aug. 15, 1721 [Bd.].
63. VIII. SARAH⁴, b. June 25, 1723 [Bd.].

15 Benjamin³ Hardy (*Thomas², Thomas¹*) of Bradford, b. 1679; m. Jan. 19, 1709 [Bd.], REBECCA³ BOND (*Joseph², John¹*). A Benjamin and Rebecca Hardy were received to the Bd. church, July 19, 1713. He probably d. Aug. 19, 1763 [Bd.]. Widow Rebecca d. March 19, 1775 [Bd.], "above 90 y."

Children :

64. I. SUSANNA⁴, b. —; bp. June 25, 1710 [Bd.]. (See 46 Susanna⁴.)
65. II. REBECCA³, b. July 29, 1712 [Bd.]. A Rebecca m. Sept. 25, 1733 [Bd.], JONATHAN⁴ BAILEY.
66. III. BENJAMIN⁴, b. Feb. 14, 1714-5 [Bd.]; m. Sept. 27, 1738, REBECCA ROLF.+
67. IV. PHILIP⁴, b. Feb. 2, 1719 [Bd.]; m. Dec. 22, 1743 [Bd.], HANNAH TENNY.+
68. V. PRISCILLA⁴, b. Feb. 19, 1725-6 [Bd.]. A Priscilla m. April 13, 1747 [Bd.], CHASE SAVORY. 10 children on Bradford records, born 1748-'72.
69. VI. JERUSHA⁴, b. —; bp. Feb. 9, 1728-9 [Bd.].

20 Samuel³ Hardy (*William², Thomas¹*) of Bradford, b. 1679; m. July 5, 1700 [Bd.], 33 HANNAH² HARDY.* Samuel received to Bradford church June 26, 1720; wife Hannah received to Bradford church Aug. 28, 1721. Will Dec. 20, 1751; Nov. 22, 1756; no wife mentioned.

Children :

70. I. HANNAH⁴, b. Sept. 5, 1700 [Bd.]; m. Aug. 27, 1730 [Bd.], SAMUEL SMITH, residence Suncook in 1751. She was received to Bradford church in 1723.
71. II. AMOS⁴, b. Sept. 3, 1703 [Bd.]; probably d. young, not in will.
72. III. NATHAN⁴, b. about 1712-'4; bp. Sept. 17, 1721 [Bd.]; m. DORCAS —.+
73. IV. SAMUEL⁴, b. —; bp. Sept. 17, 1721 [Bd.]; d. Dec., 1742 [Bd.], "a young man."
74. V. NATHANIEL⁴, b. —; bp. Jan. 24, 1724-5 [Bd.]; not in will.
75. VI. RUTH⁴, b. —; d. Nov. 10, 1742 [Bd.]; "a young woman."

25 William³ Hardy, Dea. (*William², Thomas¹*) of Bradford, b. 1692; m. March 8, 1716 [Bd.], HANNAH BURBANK, who was received to the Bradford church April 24, 1720. He d. Nov. 12, 1759 [Bd.]; will, Feb. 6, 1758; Dec. 10, 1759; wife Hannah mentioned. He was William, 3d, till 1722; jun., 1722-52; sen., 1752-59; Dea. of the 2d church, 1728. Widow Hannah d. March 24, 1762.

*The first two children are recorded as children of Samuel and Hannah; the other four as children of Samuel.

Children :

76. I. LYDIA⁴, b. Aug. 7, 1718 [Bd.]; d. Sept. 16 or 17, 1736 [Bd.].
 77. II. ELDAD⁴, b. April 25, 1720 [Bd.]; m. Nov. 26, 1744, HANNAH SAVORY. +
 78. III. JOB⁴, b. April 9, 1723 [Bd.]; m. Sept. 24, 1744, HANNAH "ROLENINGS." +
 79. IV. ALICE⁴, b. Sept. 29, 1726 [Bd.]; name Hardy in 1758. An Alice m., Dec. 9, 1762 [Bd.], BENJ. WALLINGFORD, JR., of Rowley, at Rowley.
 80. V. JANE⁴, b. May 22, 1732 [Bd.]; m. July 17, 1753 [Bd.], JOHN PLUMMER of Hampstead, N. H.

26 Thomas³ Hardy Jun. (*William², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1695; m. Jan. 4, 1721-2 [Bd.], 103 MARTHA⁴ HARDY. A Thomas was received by the Bradford church June 26, 1720. He d. Dec. 19, 1736 [Bd.]; adm. estate granted widow Martha, Feb. 7, 1736-7; real estate divided 1744. Widow Martha d. in Hollis, N. H., May 27, 1783, aged 82 y.

Children :

81. I. GIDEON⁴, b. May 7, 1722 [Bd.]; m. 1st, May 24, 1744, MARY GAGE; 2d, June 28, 1753 [Bd.], MERCY HARDY. +
 82. II. REUBEN⁴, b. Sept. 24, 1724 [Bd.]; m. March 21, 1742-3, ELIZABETH ADAMS. +
 83. III. PHINEHAS⁴, b. July 11, 1726 [Bd.]; m. May, 1749, ABIGAIL GAGE. +
 84. IV. EBENEZER⁴, b. Nov. 7, 1728 [Bd.]; living in 1744.
 85. V. ISAAC⁴, b. Aug. 5, 1730 [Bd.]; d. Nov. 30, or Dec. 1, 1730 [Bd.].
 86. VI. MARTHA⁴, b. Dec. 29, 1731 [Bd.]; d. young.*
 87. VII. PHEBE⁴, b. Dec. 3, 1732 [Bd.]; d. May 7, 1736 [Bd.].
 88. VIII. ANNA⁴, b. July 30, 1735 [Bd.]; prob. d. young.*

27 Edmund³ Hardy (*William², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1699; m. 1st, MARY —, who d. Jan. 8 or 9, 1730-1 [Bd.]; 2d, May 16, 1731 [Bd.], SARAH GAGE (*Daniel³, Daniel², John¹*), who d. Nov. 20 or 21, 1736 [Bd.]; 3d, April 12, 1737 [Bd.], RUTH BURBANK, who d. March 12, 1757 [Bd.]; 4th, Dec. 29, 1757 [Bd.], SARAH JEWETT. He was received by the Bradford church, Feb. 7, 1725; living in 1759.

*Children of Thomas, jun. d. May 12 and May 18, 1736.

Children :

89. I. MARY⁴, b. March 10, 1726-7 [Bd.]; d. March 30, 1735-6 [Bd.]
90. II. ELIZABETH⁴, b. Feb. 16, 1728-9 [Bd.]. An Elizabeth, m. Nov. 29, 1752 [Bd.], ROWELL FOOT; d. March 11, 1768 [Bd.]
91. III. JEMIMA⁴, b. Jan. 8, 1730-1 [Bd.] [by 1st wife]; d. May 25, 1736 [Bd.]
92. IV. EDMUND⁴, b. May 25, 1732 [Bd.] [by 2d wife]; d. March 5 or 6, 1735-6 [Bd.]
93. V. NAOMI⁴, b. Oct. 20, 1733 [Bd.]
94. VI. MARY⁴, b. —; d. March 30, 1735-6 [Bd.]
95. VII. TABITHA⁴, b. Feb. 3, 1735-6 [Bd.] [by 2d wife]
96. VIII. EDMUND⁴, b. June 7, 1738 [Bd.] [by 3d wife]. An Edmund jun. of Pelham, N. H., m. Oct. 28, 1765 [Bd.], MARY HARDY.
97. IX. WILLIAM⁴, b. Nov. 27, 1740 [Bd.]. A Wm. Hardy, of Pelham, entered intention of marriage at Methuen, with ABIGAIL CROSS, Dec. 22, 1780.
98. X. JESSE⁴, b. April 3, 1743 [Bd.]
99. XI. A CHILD⁴, b. about 1744 [Bd.]; d. March 21, 1745-6 [Bd.]
100. XII. LEVI⁴, b. Sept. 10, 1746 [Bd.]
101. XIII. ASA⁴, b. Aug. 6, 1749 [Bd.]. An Asa, m. July 18, 1771 [Bx.], MEHITABLE MERRILL; son Edmund, b. Nov. 7, 1771 [Bx.]

31 Joseph³ Hardy (*John², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, "cooper", b. 1674; m. April 6, 1698 [Bd.], MARY BURBANK. Mary Hardy, wife of Joseph, received by Bradford church May 14, 1704. Joseph jun. received April 24, 1720. He d. "very suddenly", Jan. 1747 [Bd.] He was Joseph, jun. till 1727; sen. 1727 and later. A widow Mary Hardy, "ancient", d. Sept. 3, 1762 [Bd.]

Children :

102. I. JAMES⁴, b. April 14, 1699 [Bd.]; m. July 4, 1727, HANNAH⁴ BAILEY. +
103. II. MARTHA⁴, b. Feb. 17, 1700-1 [Bd.]; m. Jan. 4, 1721-2 [Bd.], 26 THOMAS³ HARDY. A Martha was received by the Bradford church, June 26, 1720. +
104. III. MARY⁴, b. Jan. 21, 1702-3 [Bd.]
105. IV. TIMOTHY⁴, b. Aug. 24, 1705 [Bd.]; m. 1st, MARY —; 2d, May 22, 1775, wid. MARY AMES. +
106. V. EBENEZER⁴, b. Nov. 14, 1707 [Bd.]; m. Nov. 8, 1731, MARTHA PALMER. +
107. VI. DAVID⁴, b. Oct. 3, 1709 [Bd.]; m. Dec. 6, 1732, DORCAS GAGE. +

108. VII. JEMIMA⁴, b. May 13, 1711 [Bd.]. A Jemima m. Dec. 6, 1732 [Bd.], ANDREW PALMER.
109. VIII. STEPHEN⁴, b. Aug. 29, 1713 [Bd.]. He d. Dec. 22, 1793 [Bd.], aged 81. A Stephen of Bradford m. Aug. 20, 1740 [Rw.] MARY HOLMES.* There was a Stephen of Rowley 1772-87.
110. IX. AMOS⁴, b. —; bp. July 15, 1716 [Bd.]; d. Dec. [30, 1717 [Bd.].
111. X. MEHETABLE⁴, b. March 20, 1718 [Bd.]. A Mehetable m. Sept. 6, 1739 [Bd.] SETH JUET; another one m. July 21, 1740 [Bd.] DAVID MARDEN.

32 John³ Hardy (*John², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1674; m. July 8, 1701 [Bd.] ANNE SAVORY. "Anna, ancient widow, mother of Jonathan," d. March 10, 1740-1 [Bd.]. He was living in 1727. He must have been jun., 1695-1715; sen., 1715 and later.

Child :

112. I. JONATHAN⁴, b. Aug. 25, 1710 [Bd.]†; m. Sept. 8, 1737, SARAH MARSH.+
Perhaps other children, not recorded. John, "a young man," who d. July 14, 1737 [Bd.] may have been of this family.

34 Richard³ Hardy (*John², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1679; m. Jan. 23, 1723-4 [Bd.], 24 SARAH³ HARDY; both living in 1735, and he in 1754. He was received by the Bradford church, July 28, 1723. A Richard of Bradford m. March 21, 1742-3 [Rw.], ELIZABETH ADAMS of Rowley. A Richard, "an aged man," d. Aug. 10, 1760 [Bd.].

Children :

113. I. ENOCH⁴, b. April 8, 1725 [Bd.]; d. July 25, 1735 [Bd.].
114. II. ABNER⁴, b. 1729 or 1730, bp. April 26, 1730 [Bd.]; d. Aug. 12 or 13, 1733 [Bd.].

36 Nathaniel³ Hardy (*John², Thomas¹*), of Boxford, b. 1683; m. PRUDENCE ——. Prudence Hardy was received by the Bradford church, July 31, 1721. Administration estate granted widow Prudence, Feb. 5, 1724-5; estate divided in 1735. The Boxford records give *intention* of marriage of widow Prudence and Edward Clement,

*Sarah, wife of a Stephen Hardy d. May 22, 1767, in her 55th y. (Georgetown grave.)

†Spelled "Hary" on the printed Bradford records.

"May-Oct.," 1725 ; but she m. ROBERT "DANNILSON," May [30, 1729?]. Some probate records incorrectly give her name as Prudence "Dinsmore" in 1746.

Children :

115. I. HEPZIBAH⁴, b. —; m. June 1, 1729 [Bd.], JONATHAN MARDIN; living in 1746. Hepzibah, dau. of wid. Hardy, was received by the 1st Bradford church, Nov. 5, 1727.*
116. II. "ROOS"⁴ [Rose?], a dau., b. Jan. 16, 1707 [Bx.]; no other mention found.
117. III. ELIZABETH⁴, b. Feb. 3, 1709 [Bx.]; d. about seven weeks after her father.
118. IV. KEZIAH⁴, b. Nov. 16, 1711 [Bx.]; m. May 27, 1731 [Bd.], STEPHEN⁴ MERRILL, at Amesbury. The births of children in 1732 and 1733-4 are recorded at Haverhill.
119. V. ZACHARIAH⁴, b. Oct. 3, 1713 [Bx.]; bp. Oct. 25, 1724 [Bd.]; m. Feb. 5, 1735-6 [Bd.], BETHIAH⁴ HARDY.†
120. VI. ABIGAIL⁴, b. Oct. 19, 1715 [Bx.]; m. Nov. 3, 1736 [Bd.], ABRAHAM FARNUM of Dracut. "Abigail Hardy, dau. of Prudence Danielson," was received by the 1st Bradford church, Jan. 5, 1734-5; living in 1746.
121. VII. RICHARD⁴, b. May 3, 1718 [Bx.]; residence Andover; d. Aug. 22, 1745 [Bx.]; inventory of estate Dec. 20, 1745; no children; estate divided among mother, brothers, and sisters, in 1746.
122. VIII. MATTHEW⁴, b. Nov. 3, 1720;† bp. Oct. 25, 1724 [Bd.]; m. 1749, ANNA LACY.‡†

37 Zachariah³ Hardy (*John², Thomas¹*) of Bradford and Tewksbury², b. 1685; m. Feb. 23, 1715-6 [Bd.],

*"Mary, dau. of ye widow Hardy," was received by the Bradford church Aug. 28, 1721. We do not know the date of the marriage nor of the death of Nathaniel. If Prudence were a widow in 1721, Mary may have been another daughter; but if so, she d. before 1735.

The Boxford records give a Prudence Danielson m. Wm. Wilson of Andover, May 13, 1756. The Prudence, wid. of Nathl. Hardy must then have been about 70 yrs. of age. We find no mention of a dau. Prudence.

†The record "Martha", b. Nov. 3, 1720 [Bx.], should read *Matthew*. He d. in 1782, aged 62 y.

‡There were only six children who shared in the division of Nathaniel's estate, in 1735: Zachariah, Richard, Matthew, Hepzibah, Abigail, and Keziah. There were seven brothers and sisters who shared in the division of Richard's estate in 1746, including those named in 1735, except Richard, with the addition of Elizabeth and Robert. The last two were Danielson children, though the name Hardy is used on the probate records, and we have found no other record of th m. If Prudence had children by her second husband, they would inherit their share of their half brother's estate. There are several errors on the probate records, some of which have been corrected here from the original papers. Richard and Matthew, in 1744, sold to Zachariah two seventh parts of land in Boxford, widow's third of estate of Nathaniel deceased. The eldest son, Zachariah, had two parts.

§Zachariah Hardy of Tewksbury deeded to John Hardy of T. one half the estate of Nehemiah Hardy, deceased, late of T., son of said Zachariah, including land in T. and Andover, Dec., 1750.

HEPZIBAH WALLINGFORD. She was received by the Bradford church Nov. 22, 1719. Both were living in 1734. He was of Tewksbury in 1750.

Children :

123. I. JOHN⁴, b. Nov. 28, 1716 [Bd.]; probably m., June 20, 1746, SARAH BARKER. Residence, Tewksbury in 1750 and 1768.+
124. II. ABIGAIL⁴, b. Jan. 18, 1717-8 [Bd.]; probably m. Sept. 6, 1739 [Bd.], JOSEPH KIDDER.
125. III. RUTH⁴, b. June 14, 1720 [Bd.].
126. IV. NEHEMIAH⁴, b. July 28, 1722 [Bd.]. Residence, Tewksbury; d. before Dec., 1750. No children.
127. V. ELIZABETH⁴, b. Jan. 26, 1724-5 [Bd.].
128. VI. NATHANIEL⁴, b. Feb. 26, 1726-7 [Bd.].

38 Thomas³ Hardy (*John², Thomas¹*) of Bradford, b. 1689; m. 1st, ROSE —; 2d, May 14, 1719 [Bd.], DEBORAH WALLINGFORD. Both were living in 1756. He was Thomas, jun., till 1716; after that sen.; living in 1758. Thomas, jun., and wife Rose were received by the Bradford church Sept. 19, 1714. Wife Deborah received July 28, 1723.

Children :

129. I. DOROTHY⁴, b. Aug. 5, 1710 [Bd.]; m. April 22, 1729 [Bd.], 57 MOSES⁴ HARDY.+
130. II. ESTHER⁴, b. —; bp. Aug. 3, 1712 [Bd.]; probably d. young.
131. III. RACHEL⁴, b. March 26, 1714 [Bd.]; m. Aug. 29, 1734 [Bd.], 59 JEREMIAH⁴ HARDY.+
132. IV. BETHIAH⁴, b. Nov. 9, 1715 [Bd.]; m. Feb. 5, 1735-6 [Bd.], 119 ZACHARIAH⁴ HARDY.+
133. V. PATIENCE⁴, b. Jan. 20, 1716-7 [Bd.], [by 1st wife]. A Patience m., Oct. 12 or 14, 1736 [Bd.], HANNIEL EMERSON of Methuen.
134. VI. AMOS⁴, b. March, 1720 [by 2d wife]; m. Feb. 22, 1738-9, MARY CHENEY.+
135. VII. JONAS⁴, b. Oct. 19, 1721 [Bd.]; m. —.+
136. VIII. OLIVER⁴, b. March 14, 1724 [Bd.]. An "Oliver, a young man," d. April 14, 1753 [Bd.].
137. IX. ROSE⁴, b. March 1, 1725-6 [Bd.]; probably m. April 1, 1742 [Bd.], PETER CHENEY.

138. X. ESTHER⁴, b. March 7, 1728 [Bd.]. An Esther m. Jan 26, 1743 [Bd.], RICHARD PERRY, but this Esther was then only 15 y. old.
139. XI. EZEKIEL⁴, b. April 29, 1730 [Bd.]; d. June 1, 1736 [Bd.].
140. XII. JAMES⁴, b. —; bp. Sept., 1732 [Bd.]; d. July 7, 1736 [Bd.].
141. XIII. DEBORAH⁴, b. Dec. 11, 1734 [Bd.]. A Deborah m. Feb. 24, 1757 [Bd.], JOSEPH BALEY.
142. XIV. A CHILD⁴, b. —; d. Jan., 1738 [Bd.].
143. XV. THOMAS⁴, b. —; bp. June 24, 1739 [Bd.]. [Recorded "son of Thomas."]* A Thomas, jun., m. Feb. 2, 1763 [Bd.], 216? LYDIA⁵ HARDY. We find a Thomas Hardy, jun., "husbandman," of Bradford, in 1765, by deed, living in 1785, not then jun.; probably of Pelham, N. H. 223 Thomas⁵ was probably b. about 1745.

39 Jacob³ Hardy, Jr. (*Jacob², Thomas¹*) of Bradford, b. 1691; m. March 3, 1714-5 [Bd.], HANNAH⁴ WOOSTER (*Francis³, Samuel², William¹*). He d. Sept. 29 or 30, 1735 [Bd.]; adm. estate granted brother Joseph Hardy, Oct. 13, 1735. He was received by the Bradford church in 1723. (See 14 Jacob.)

Children :

144. I. HANNAH⁴, b. —; bp. Dec. 10, 1715 [Bd.]; d. young.†?
145. II. ANN⁴, b. Dec. 3, 1716† [Bd.]; living in 1738. An Ann m. Feb. 27, 1738-9 [Bd.], 60 ANDREW⁴ HARDY.
146. III. FRANCIS⁴, b. July 26, 1717† [Bd.]; "only son" in 1738; m. 1st, Feb. 27, 1738-9, ABIGAIL CHENEY; 2d, Nov. 21, 1759, ISABELLA STANWOOD.†
147. IV. EUNICE⁴, b. Jan. 22, 1720-1 [Bd.]; living in 1738. A Eunice m. April 1, 1740 [Bd.], SAMUEL BURBANK.

*The records of 26 THOMAS, JUN., and his family have been verified by probate records; but as no such records have been found for 38 THOMAS and family, the details are here somewhat uncertain. The only cases of incorrect use of the term "Jun." found on the printed vital records are the death of Ezekiel, and perhaps of James, in 1736, on the second church records, and the birth or baptism of Rose, in 1725-6, on the first church records. All records have been clearly distinguished by the mother's name except the two deaths of children in 1736, given under 26 Thomas, and the baptism of 143 Thomas, given above. So far as we know, 38 Thomas was the only adult of that name living in Bradford in 1739. 47 Thomas was then living in Beverly. The identity of the husbands of Rose and Deborah is assumed, as the only hypothesis consistent with the records.

†Should the date of Ann's birth be 1715, and "Hannah" be the same as "An" on the records? Or, was Francis b. later than July, 1717? The Bradford records also give Isaiah, son of Jacob, "a young man," d. Dec., 1737.

(To be continued.)

REVOLUTIONARY JOURNAL KEPT BY ABIEL
CHANDLER OF ANDOVER, FROM DE-
CEMBER 2, 1776 UNTIL APRIL 1,
1777, DURING SERVICE ON THE
NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK.

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT IN POSSESSION OF
THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.*

The following journal was probably kept by the Abiel Chandler of Andover who was born in the West Parish, Aug. 28, 1760 and was the son of Capt. Joshua and Hannah Chandler. The military rolls of Andover men in the operations about New York are very imperfect. At least nineteen Andover men were in the service there but their names do not appear on the Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls. In Capt. John Abbot's company of Maj. Gage's regiment there was a fifer named Abiel Chandler who enlisted Sept. 30, 1777 and served one month and eight days in the northern army. Fifers and drummers very frequently were boys or young men and very probably the Abiel Chandler who was born in 1760, was the same who blew a fife in 1777 in Maj. Gage's regiment and also served with him about the North River, New York, a few months before, while the major was a captain in Col. Timothy Pickering's regiment.

Abiel Chandler (born in 1760) married a daughter of Capt. Jonathan Abbot of Merrimac Corner, and lived in Andover for a number of years where he was active in forming an infantry company, and became its first lieutenant and afterwards was a major in the militia. He removed to Boston, where he kept a boarding house, and died there Nov. 2, 1833, leaving one son, Rev. Joshua Chandler, minister at Orange, Mass., Swansey, N. H., and Bedford, Mass.

*Military MSS. Vol. II, leaf 8.

A Journal of the times Scence December the 2, 1776, I then inListed un Der Capt Gage, Bradford 1 Lieut marbel, Andover, 2 Lieut maril, boxford, in Cornal picker-rins regiment, salem

the Names of the towns. I left Andover December the 24, wilmington, woband, mistick, Chalstown, Bostown, & 25, roxbury, Dedum, & 26, walpole, wrentham, & 27, attleborow, rehobath. A grand place Providance, a fine place, & 28 we Drawed two days alowence. sabbath the 29, the regement march^{d,*} Johnson giting wood, sabbath, sittyeight [Scituate], & 29 Covinton, Vollintown, Plainfield, &C 30, Canterbury, winddum, A fine place, Lebunon, &C 31.

Jenuary the 1 1777. Covintry, Andover, Bolton, Hartford. the 1 & 2 † snow & rane, farmingtown & [torn], waterborow [Waterbury], woodborow [Woodbury], &C. 4, Newtown, &C. 5, sabbath, Danbary, &C. 6, we staid there 3 days, we Drawed meet and flower, i went upon gard the 8 day. the 9 day marched, Richbary [Ridgebury], salem, &C. 9, state of new York, plom-brook, hanover, &C. 10 day, three miles pickils [Peekskill] we had orders to turn back to the north casel [Castle]. we went back 4 miles to place called Crompond [Crump Pond], then threw corts lands manner to North Casel &C. 11, we had to go into an old mil hous where we could C the sters. sabbath day morning the 12 we went to one Vantasels. there we stayed sabbath, Monday and tuesday Afternoon. the Afternoon ye 14 day we marched About ten miles to a Place called tarytown. we was ordered to Lode and fix our bayonots. we marched with flank and Vance Gards. We got to tary town about 9 aclock. we had a prety Poor lodging.‡ The Next morning we went about three miles to one Vantasels in philipis manner the Est side of the North rover.

*The regiment left Providence between twelve and one on Sunday for Danbury, Conn., on orders from General Lincoln.

†This day they heard of the capture of the Hessians at Trenton.—*Letter of Timothy Pickering.*

‡No barracks were provided and the men were obliged to go from house to house in search of lodgings until after ten o'clock.—*Col. Pickering's Journal.*

Wednesday the 15 the 16 our orders was to take three Day allowence and march at fore oclock afternoon but our orders was not to go. the 17 we was ordered to March at 9 aclock at night.* we march 5 or 6 mile. our order was to poot some Green bowes into our hats to know us from the tories. we went within a few miles of Kings brid[g]e upon some high hils in site of fort independance we Drove of the Gards and took some plunder. our Company went back that Night 10 or 12 miles and back again the next morning. sabbath the 19 i garded the Gons. tuesday the 21 we lay on the hils north of King[s] brid[g]e. we was preadeed Last Night and some Drawed out to march by them selves and the rest to Preade at 5 aclock this morning and foller them but we Did not go. we have to lay in the woods. our allowence is 3 biskits and 18 onces of pork a day or 24 onces of beaf.† we staid theretil fryday ye 24. it began to snow but it turned to rain which Drove us out of our Camps. we returned back again to our old Place 10 or 12 mile the water ron so that it was very bad giting along. some got in ouer there was bands. we got back about night all weet threw. we Dryed ourselves some and Lay on some straw that night. we most all got cold

26 Sabbath forenoon Nothing New but in the afternoon our order was to Preade at 2 of the Clock to hear some Preeching but befor we got there we had orders to git rady to march at 12 aclock at night we went back to our old Place

Monday ye 27 we had orders to go and gard a cannon to a place called spiteful Devil [Spuyton Duyvil] but the horses gin out we got back about night we went back about 2 mile to Lay.

Tuesday 28 we went upon gard wednesday morning at 8 aclock we had to preade we got all our things together thinking to march but we had orders to return back where we Preaded was the finest country seat that ever i ce.‡

*They marched at about midnight on a cold, uncomfortable night and reached Col. Phillips', about three miles from Kingsbridge, at four in the morning.—*Col. Pickering's Journal.*

†When the troops left Tarrytown they expected a short expedition and so took only blankets and axes. Camp kettles were left behind. The extended stay resulted in much hardship. Aside from less than a wagon load of plunder the expedition was a signal failure.

‡The residence of Col. Frederick Phillips, the Tory, at Phillipsburg, about three miles from Kingsbridge.

Wednesday the 29 about 8 aclock at night we had orders to pic up all our things it snowed Very fast we went back to our old place 10 or 12 mile

fyriday 31 the world goes prety well,

satterday february the 1 we had orders to take all our things and march, at nine oclock in the morning we march 3 or 4 miles homeward and turned and went threw a Part of North casl [Castle] and over the white Plianes there had bin a number of Houses Burnt at Chester rainy i had to go upon gard

Wednesday 5 afternoon Plesant wether there was a rain Last night which careed of the snow chiefly sugar is 9 shillings for seven Pound rum six shilings a quort

Tuesday the 6 Cold we were aLarmd but it was false.

Monday the 10 there Came out six Light horse* our men killed three men and took one horse and wounded some more

tuesday the 11 Day our orders was to march to the Jersies but it snowed

Wednesday the 12 we marched homeward over the white Plains, tary town, north casel.

Thursday the 13 we marched threw Corts lands manner, Crompond, hanover

fyriday the 14 we marched a few miles toward the Pickils [Peekskill] but we turned back again.

satterday the 15 we marched to the Pickils [Peekskill] there we had to stan about til amost Night† we marched 3 or 4 miles down the rever to corts lands manner

Sabbath Day the 16 about Noon we marched to king fary and crowsed the North rover then marched Down the rever threw hervestrow [Haverstraw] Cacord

Monday the 17 we marched to rom Pole jersies muddy and snow

tuesday the 18 we marched to Pompton perquonick bad going

Wednesday the 19 we marched to marched threw moon town [Boontown] there i ce a sliting mil then we

*Mounted men from Fort Independence were daily making excursions into the country.

† Waiting for the delivery of two day's rations.

marched in site of the sitty of troy* then turned back a mile or two to Place called Persipperry

Thursday the 20 we marched to moontown [Boontown] then to morristow[n] a fine place Gin Washingtons head quoters Cold wather

Fryday the 21 we marched to Plueumin [Pluckemin] then to bound Brooks,† county of middlesix, to one jere-miah hamsteds‡

Saturday the 22 Nothing New at Night our orders was to Lay all our thing rady to throw into the wagon and to Preade at the Gons firing.

Sabbath Day the 23 Good wather all is well no rum with out 8 Dollers a gallon at Night a Part of the Regement was Sent of to take the Picket gard About 2 aclock the gons snapt Prety well they took 3 of the enemy and some catle

Monday the 24 it snowed very fast all Day

tuesday the 25 Cold the snow flies very brisk

Wednesday the 26 Pleasant wather Nothing New

Thursday the 27 Went upon Main gard muddy going Satterday March the 1 snow

tuesday the 4 snow the News of the Day is the enemy is Going of

Thursday the 6 fast Day the Ly of the Day is the enemy is going from Brunswick

fryday the 7 the Lye of the Day is we are going back to the Pixkils Good wather

Sabbath day the 9 we had to Preade at the gons Fireind worm Day

Tuesday the 11 Nothing new the snow is chiefly gone

Satterday the 15 the News of the Day is the enemy is Gon out with 11 Cannon

Monday the 17 there was a Larrum & a Small brush and one rifil man wounded

Tuesday the 18 our men went Down toward the enemy after hay and had a small brush the rifel men got wounded and our magers§ horse got wounded

*Troy hills.

†The Hessian sentries were stationed only three miles from Bound Brook.

‡The soldiers were quartered in farm houses covering a distance of about four miles.

§Major Broughton.

friday the 21 fare wather our wagons and sick men set out for home

satterday the 22 we was giting ready to go home.*

Sabbath the 23 we marched for home from bound brook the Lisebath town then far scoch Plains springfield then to newOc [Newark] mountins there we Lodged

Monday the 24 we marched to fawls foxe [Falls Forks?] Persake Pompton Pond Church yoy Po there Lodgd

tuesday the 25 we marched to Parramus high Lands mountins smith clove† then Lodged

Wednesday toe 26 we marched to New windser there we cawsed North rever in a Petty auger to fishkils then to bakers Presink there we Lodged

Thursday the 27 we marched to Duches County then to Kint New Milford there we lodged

friday the 28 we marched to Lichfield a fine Place New hartford farmingtown there we Lodged

satterday the 29 we marched to Simsbury turky hill suffield there we lodged

sabbath the 30 we marched to springfield farmer there we Lodged.

Monday the 31 we marched to brimfield welton brookfield Lister [Leicester] there we Lodged

Tuesday April the 1 we marched to woster‡

*The regiment enlisted to serve until April 1st.

†Clove, in Dutch, signifies *valley*.

‡The remainder of the journal is missing.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS RELATING TO ESSEX
COUNTY.

(Continued from Vol. XLVI, page 256.)

NEWBURY, May 17, 1760.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising a Sum of Money for the building and maintaining a Bridge over the River *Parker*, in the Town of *Newbury*, at the Place called Old-Town Ferry (in pursuance of an Act of the General Court, passed in April 1760.) Wherein *Daniel Farnham*, *Caleb Cushing*, *Joseph Gerrish*, *William Atkins*, Esq.; and Mr. *Patrick Tracy*. Merchant, or any Three of them are appointed Managers, The acting Managers are sworn to the faithful Performances of their Trust.

Newbury-Lottery Number Four, consists of 5000 Tickets, at Two Dollars each; 1655 of which are Benefit Tickets of the following Value.

1	of	500 Dollars	is	500 Dollars
4	of	100	are	400
5	of	50	are	250
6	of	40	are	240
10	of	30	are	300
14	of	20	are	280
45	of	10	are	450
75	of	8	are	600
1495	of	4	are	5980

1655 Prizes, amounting to	9000 Dollars
3345 Blanks	

5000 Tickets, at Two Dollars each	10000
To be paid in Prizes,	9000

1000 Dollars

Remains to be applied for the Purpose aforesaid.

Two Blanks only to one PRIZE.

The Bridge aforesaid is already built, and upon a Settlement of the Accounts, and Demands relative thereto, the Managers of the former Lottery for that Purpose, were found to be greatly in Debt; The Charges of building the Bridge, and prosecuting the Lottery, amounting to much more than what was allowed to be raised by the former Act of the General Court therefore the present Lottery is allowed.

AND since the said Bridge so well answers the Expectation of the Public, and the Traveling that Way thereby is rendered much more easy and pleasant; the Managers doubt not there will be a great Demand of the Tickets, from a Principle of encouraging and promoting a Work of such general Utility, if there were no other Inducement. But when they consider how much this Scheme is calculated in Favour of the adventurers, there being many Prizes of great Value, and but two Blanks to a Prize; they doubt not of a very speedy Sale of the Tickets.

Tickets purchas'd at Boston if fortunate, will be paid off there. Public Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Drawing; and as soon as finished, the Prizes will be published in the Boston Gazette and Country Journal. Gold as well as Silver will be received for Tickets; and the Prizes paid off accordingly. Prizes not demanded in Twelve Months after Drawing, will be considered as given to the common Stock for building and maintaining the said Bridge and will be so applied.

Tickets are to be Sold by the Managers in Newbury by Ebenezer Storer Esq. and Son; Mr. Timothy Newell; William & James Jackson, and the Printers hereof in Boston.

Boston Evening Gazette, May 19, 1760.

Post-Office, Boston July 10, 1760.

[In a] List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, not before advertised [are the following]:—Peter Gilyan, Andover; Daniel Johnson, Lynn; Bimsley Stevens, Andover; Hannah Smith, Andover.

Boston Evening Gazette, July 21, 1760.

(To be continued.)

RECORDS OF THE VICE - ADMIRALTY COURT
AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CONDEMNATION OF PRIZES AND RECAPTURES OF THE
REVOLUTION AND THE WAR OF 1812.

(Concluded from Volume XLVII, page 24.)

PARAGON (360), schr., 157 tons, W. Weston, master, Charlestown to Boston, captured Aug. 13, 1813 by Curlew and Nymphé. Cargo: 173 bales cotton, 146 bbls. rice and 34 half bbls. rice.

PARIS (434), bark, W. Harrison, master, recaptured Oct. 28, 1813 by Ring Dove.

PATRIOT (81), schr., 140 tons, W. Reardon, master, Norfolk to Lisbon, captured Sept. 7, 1812 by Acasta. Cargo: flour and beans. Restored.

PATRIOT (474), sloop, 49 tons, T. M. Sayre, master, New York, to Rhode Island, captured Dec. 19, 1813 by Liverpool Packet (privateer). Cargo: 430 bbls. flour and 5 boxes candles. Taken into Liverpool.

PATTY (189), schr., 75 tons, E. Hamblen, master, Portland to Long Island, captured Apr. 18, 1813 by Retaliation (privateer). Cargo: lumber. Taken into Liverpool.

PAULINA (188), schr., 109 tons, W. Hathway, master, Norfolk to New York, captured Apr. 20, 1813 by Sir John Sherbrooke (privateer). Cargo: 3650 bushels coals, 20 kegs tobacco and 12 bbls. flour. Taken into Liverpool.

PEGGY (436), sloop, 91 tons, W. O. Fuller, master, George's River to Boston, captured Nov. 3, 1813 by Epervier, and Fantome. Cargo: timber and wood.

PENELOPE (196), brig, C. Perkins, master, Demerara to Halifax, recaptured Aug. 13, 1812 by General Smyth (privateer). Cargo: rum and coffee.

PENELOPE (196), British brig, C. Perkins, master, Demerara to Halifax, captured July 15, 1813 by General Smyth (privateer). Cargo: 13 tierces coffee. Taken into St. Johns, N. B.

PERSEVERANCE (642), sloop, 133 tons, Rob^t James, master, Moose Island to Castine, captured Sept. 18, 1814 by Bacchante. Cargo: dry goods, rum, molasses and other articles. Restored vessel and part of cargo.

PHEBE (51), brig, 200 tons, E. Bradley, master. Civita Vichia to Boston, captured Sept. 19, 1812 by Aeolus. Cargo: brandy, juniper berries and paving stones.

PILGRIM (490), boat, 25 tons, Ant^y Brooks, master, Boston to East Port, captured Apr. 27, 1813 by Bream. Cargo: gin, tobacco, flour, &c.

PILGRIM (235), brig, 269 tons, J. W. Baker, master, New Orleans to Cadiz, captured May 18, 1813 by La Hogue, Marlborough, St. Domingo, Statira, Maidstone and Fantome.

PILGRIM (320), schr., 22 tons, J. Bibbin, master, Portland to East Port, captured July 8, 1813 by Matilda (privateer). Cargo: ballast.

PITT (96), brig, — Mussen, master, recaptured Oct. 5, 1812, by Nymphe.

PLANTER (84), ship, — Friths, master, Surinam to England, recaptured Sept. 2, 1812 by Shannon.

PLANTER (612), sloop, 48 tons, S. Crowell, master, from Dartmouth, fishing, captured Sept. 2, 1814 by Lively (privateer). Cargo: fish, oil, salt and fishing stores. Taken into Liverpool.

PLOUGH BOY (180), schr., 115 tons. Elisha Swift, master, Charlestown to Providence, R. I., captured Apr. 16, 1813 by Orpheus. Cargo: 288 bales cotton.

PLOUGH BOY (324), sloop, R. Ogden, master, Marrier River to Philadelphia, captured May 30, 1813 by Statira, Spartan and Martin.

PLUTUS (489), ship, 182 tons, D. Graham, master, Gibraltar to London, recaptured Apr. 9, 1813 by Curlew. Cargo: 360 casks rice and return goods say linens, threads, &c.

POLICY (456), ship, J. Bowman, master, recaptured Dec. 4, 1813 by Loire and Ramilies.

POLLY (44), schr. (privateer), 34 tons, P. L. Favour master, from Marblehead, cruising, captured Aug. 11, 1812 by Colibrie and Acasta. Cargo: guns, ammunition and provisions.

POLLY (115), schr., 85 tons, H. Snow, master, Charlestown to Boston, captured Oct. 14, 1812 by Liverpool Packet (privateer). Cargo: rice and leather.

POLLY (342), schr., F. Roberts, master, recaptured Aug. 13, 1813 by Statira.

POLLY (465), schr., 88 tons, S. French, master, Penobscot to Boston, captured Dec. 10, 1813 by Wolverine (privateer). Cargo: lumber and fish. Taken into Liverpool.

POLLY (346), sloop, 92 tons, J. Morton, master, Boston to Friendship, captured July 28, 1813 by Fly (privateer). Cargo: 25 bushels corn and 5 chairs.

POLLY (599), sloop, 45 tons, Stephen Allen, master, Newhaven to New York, captured Aug. 10, 1814 by Liverpool Packet (privateer). Cargo: rum, molasses and cheese.

PORCUPINE (248), brig, 330 tons, T. Beckford, master, Bayonne to Boston, captured June 17, 1813 by Valiant, Acasta and Wasp. Cargo: brandy, wine, silks, dry goods and other merchandize.

PORPOIS (364), schr., 32 tons, P. Pratt, master, from Cohasset, fishing, captured July 31, 1813 by Rattler. Cargo: fishing stores. Taken into New Brunswick.

PORTLAND PACKET (190), schr., 63 tons, E. Paine, master, Newbern to Boston, captured Apr. 16, 1813 by Retaliation (privateer). Cargo: 581 bbls. tar and 20 bbls. turpentine. Taken into Liverpool.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET (412), schr., — Perkins, master, cruising, captured Oct. 5, 1813 by Fantome.

POST BOY (239), schr., 154 tons, W. Cook, master, Salem to St. Domingo, captured May 24, 1813 by Rattler, Shannon and Tenedos. Cargo: candles, oil, perfumery, paper, soap, wine, fish, brandy and dry goods. Taken into New Brunswick.

PRESIDENT (165), schr., 93 tons, G. W. Carr, master, Charlestown, S. C. to Providence, R. I., captured Apr. 1, 1813 by Atalante. Cargo: 212 bales cotton and some indigo.

PREVOYANTE (33), schr., W. Austen, master, Martinique to Halifax, recaptured July 31, 1812 by Emulous. Cargo: sugar and rum.

PRINCE OF AUSTRIAS (97), brig, Glasgow to New Brunswick, recaptured Aug. 13, 1812 by Statira.

PRISCILLA (287), schr., 61 tons, J. Small, master, to Boston, captured July 9, 1813 by Curlew. Cargo: fish.

PROTECTRESS (277), ship, 292 tons, W. Jeffery, master, Norfolk to Lisbon, captured June 18, 1813 by Victorious-Marlboro, Barrossa, Junon, Narcissus and Mohawk. Cargo: 3200 bbls. flour.

PROVIDENCE (312), schr., B. Sire, master, recaptured July 25, 1813 by Nymphe.

PRUDENCE (46), brig, 157 tons, John Anderson, master, Dublin to New York, captured Aug. 11, 1812 by Morgiana. Cargo: a few trunks of linen and hardware.

PRUDENCE (553), schr., 18 1-2 tons, L. G. Crocker, master, Washington, N. C. to Barnstable, captured July 10, 1814 by Acasta. Cargo: spirits of turpentine, bright varnish and reed poles.

PRUDENTIA (292), ship, Domingo Pagia, master, Oca-croke to Cadiz, captured July 7, 1813 by Rattler. Cargo 1000 bbls. flour, 3 staves, 30 bbls. tar and 50 kegs tobacco. Taken into New Brunswick. Restored.

PYTHAGORAS (77), sloop (privateer), 42 tons, Cyrus Libby, master, from Saco, cruising, captured Aug. 9, 1812 by Bream. Cargo: guns, ammunition and provisions.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE (396), schr., C. Livingston, master, Antigonish to Newf^d Land, recaptured Sept. 3, 1813 by Shannon. Cargo: cattle.

QUIZ (511), schr., 214 tons, W. Phillips, master, 28 men and 2 guns, St. Iago to Philadelphia, captured May 23, 1814 by Niemen. Cargo: 25 hhds. sugar, 250 bbls. sugar, 30 casks molasses and 1 bbl. coffee.

RACER (238), schr., 230 tons, — West, master, from Raphahanoc, cut out bound to France, captured —, 1813 by Victorious. Cargo: coffee, cotton and sugar.

RACHEL (663), brig, 120 tons, John Patterson, master, Portland to Wilmington, captured Nov. 3, 1814 by Rover (privateer). Cargo: 200 bushels potatoes and 275 hhds. salt. Taken into Liverpool.

RANDOLPH (439), schr., W. Clarke, master, captured Oct. 14, 1813 by Paz.

RANDOLPH (331), sloop, 32 tons, J. Webster, master, Boston to East Port, captured July 23, 1813 by Fly (privateer). Cargo: 170 bbls. flour, 20 bbls. beef, 30 bbls. pitch and tar.

RANGER, schr., 33 tons, Dan^l Covell, master, New York to Providence, captured July 13, 1814 by Superb. Cargo: flour.

RANGER (666), schr., 85 tons, John Burton, master, Friendship to Boston, captured Nov. 5, 1814 by Lunenburg (privateer). Cargo: wood and scantling. Taken into Lunenburg.

RAPID (109), brig (privateer), 190 tons, Joseph Weeks, master, from Portland, cruising, captured Oct. 18, 1812 by Maidstone and Spartan. Cargo: guns, ammunition and provisions.

RATTLESNAKE (546), brig, 280 or 300 tons, J. Renshaw, master, 14 guns and 130 men, Bay of Biscay returning from a cruise, captured July 11, 1814 by Leander.

RAVEN (369), schr., W. Kingston, master, captured Aug. 27, 1813 by Manly. Restored.

RAYO (99), brig, 118 tons, J. Moreno, master, Baltimore to Porto Rico, captured July 28, 1812 by Maidstone. Cargo: flour. Restored.

REBECCA (290), schr., 86 tons, G. Vaughan, master, New York to Cadiz or Halifax, captured June 27, 1813 by Boxer. Cargo: 584 bbls. flour. Taken into New Brunswick.

REBECCA (347), schr., 64 tons, J. Dennis, master, Penobscot to Marblehead, captured July 27, 1813 by Fly (privateer). Cargo: cord wood.

REBECCA (367), schr., 117 tons, A. Elwell, master, Townshend to Boston, captured Aug. 3, 1813 by Boxer. Cargo: cord wood. Taken into New Brunswick.

RECOVERY (484), brig, 190 tons, D. Dunbar, master, Bermuda to Castine, captured Jan. 15, 1814 by Hare (privateer). Cargo: ballast and specie. Specie landed before capture. Taken into Shelburne.

RED BIRD (141), sloop, 55 tons, J. Foster, master, Murros Borough to Boston, captured Mar. 18, 1813 by Sir John Sherbrooke (privateer). Cargo: 1811 bushels corn and 206 bbls. tar.

REGULATOR (43), schr. (privateer), 40 tons, J. Mansfield, master, from Salem, cruising, captured Aug. 11, 1812 by Colibrie. Cargo: guns, ammunition and provisions.

RELIANCE (146), sloop, 56 tons, S. Crowell, master, Boston to New York, captured Mar. 10, 1813 by Liverpool Packet (privateer). Cargo: 5 kegs brimstone, 3 hhds. molasses, 1 bale cotton, 1 chest tea, 3 kegs tobacco, 1 bbl. rice, 41 bbls. ashes, 1786 bars iron, 3 boxes and 1 bbl. sugar.

REPUBLICAN (299), ship, A. Baupen, master, New York to Port au Prince, captured July 11, 1813 by Nimrod. Cargo: provisions, lumber, tobacco, fruit and dry goods.

RESOLUTION (410), ship, 215 tons, C. Olson, master, Gottenburg to New Bedford or Boston, captured Sept. 25, 1813 by Majestic. Cargo: iron and deals.

RESOLUTION (413), sloop, 57 tons, W. Gibbs, master, Martha's Vinyard to Worsham, captured Sept. 11, 1813 by Star (privateer). Cargo: iron ore.

REVENGE (124), schr. (privateer), 69 tons, J. Sinclair, master, from Salem, cruising, captured Dec. 4, 1812 by Paz. Cargo: guns, ammunition and provisions.

REWARD (132), brig, 182 tons, A. Hill, master, Salem to Lisbon, captured Oct. 10, 1812 by General Smyth (privateer). Cargo: flour, beef, &c.

RHODA (697), schr., 129 tons, A. F. Wright, master, Bermuda to Liverpool or London, recaptured Feb. 26, 1815 by Bulwark. Cargo: sugar, coffee and cotton.

RICHARD D. STANLEY (405), schr., 115 tons, — Fulford, master, to Boston, captured Sept. 13, 1813 by Paz. Cargo: 506 bbls. tar, 170 bbls. pitch, 69 bbls. turpentine and 100 bbls. flour.

RICHMOND (191), brig, 150 tons, W. Thomas, master, New York to East Port, captured Apr. 19, 1813 by Retaliation (privateer). Cargo: 230 bbls. wheat and rye flour. Taken into Liverpool. Restored.

RICHMOND (217), schr., 94 tons, S. Bur, master, Cuba to Rhode Island, captured Apr. 25, 1813 by Retaliation (privateer). Cargo: molasses. Taken into Liverpool.

RISING SUN (143), schr., 64 tons, L. Hallet, master, No. Carolina to Barnstable, captured Mar. 21, 1813, by Sir John Sherbrooke (privateer). Cargo : 1,350 bushels corn, 10 bushels beans and 204 bbls tar.

RISING SUN (166), schr., 99 tons, G. F. Fash, master, Charlestown, S. C., to New York, captured March 31, 1813 by Atalante. Cargo : 250 bales cotton and 23 kegs ground nuts.

RISING SUN (469), sloop, C. B. Hussey, master, captured Dec. 1, 1813 by Loire, Ramilies and Endymion.

ROBUST (569), sloop, captured July 10, 1814 in the harbour of the Chesapeake, the tobacco taken out of store houses and vessels sailing under the American flag which were burnt. Captured July 2, 1814 by Albion, Dragon, Acasta, Loire, Severn, Narcissus, Jaseur and St. Lawrence, 18 hhds. tobacco. Captured July 10, 1814 by Albion, Dragon, Loire, Severn, Jaseur, and St. Lawrence, 6 tons barr iron.

ROLLA (462), schr. (privateer), G. Fellows, master, captured Dec. 10, 1813 by Loire.

ROSCIO (311), brig, F. Jose Carva, master, captured —, 1813 by Dover.

ROSE IN BLOOM (307), sloop, 58 tons, J. Colbroth, master, Saco to Rhode Island, captured July 7, 1813 by Retaliation (privateer). Cargo : lumber. Taken into Liverpool.

ROVER (19), 98 tons, W^m Chapman, master, Liverpool to Amelia Island, captured July 19, 1812 by Ringdove. Cargo : coals, earthen ware and hard ware.

ROVER (446), schr., J. Atkins, master, captured Nov. 6, 1813 by Shannon (privateer).

ROXANA (333), ship, C. Blake, master, captured July 10, 1813 by La Hogue. Restored.

(To be continued.)



NEHEMIAH CLEVELAND, M. D.

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No. 3

THE PHYSICIANS OF TOPSFIELD, WITH SOME
ACCOUNT OF EARLY MEDICAL
PRACTICE.

BY HENRY FOLLANSBEE LONG.

In the early days of New England there was no distinct class of men following the profession of medicine, but the practice was taken up in connection with some other calling. In every community either the minister or the schoolmaster or some skilled nurse was expected to act in cases of need. In taking care of the sick, the neighborly interest stood in good stead, in fact much in olden days had to depend upon kindly neighbors. At the period when Massachusetts was settled, medicine was an art rather than a science.

The question of some medical man to serve them was a matter considered deeply by the colonists. "For many years before the Puritans came to this country, being subjected to bitter persecution, and foreseeing the possibility of an ejection, a considerable number of their ministers studied medicine. They saw the probable needs of the future, and fitted themselves, as best they could, for any emergency that might arise in a new settlement, hence they formed a large proportion of the early physicians of Massachusetts." Even to-day we see our foreign missionaries studying medicine as practical preparation for their

duties in a new field. This custom, in fact, is as old as civilization itself, from the days of the ancient priests of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, who were the ones to collect and preserve the traditions of medicine. There is no record that any of the early Topsfield ministers practised medicine, but one of the early practitioners was also a schoolmaster.

Some of the early remedies are at times amusing and at others disgusting. Many and manifold are the remedies to "cheer the heart," to "drive melancholy," to "cure one pensive," "for the megrums," and "for a grief," and without doubt the lonely colonists often needed them. We also learn from the old records that "things ill for the heart were beans, pease, sadness, onions, anger, evil tidings, and loss of friends; a very arbitrary and unjust classification." Our ancestors were troubled with insomnia. Here is a cure: "Bruise a handful of anis-seeds, and steep them in Red Rose Water and make it up in little bags, and binde one of them to each Nostrill, and it will cause sleep." Among other things we learn that, "picking the gums with the bill of an osprey is good for the toothache, . . . bear's grease is good for aches and cold swellings, . . . a stone found in the head of the cod-fish, when pulverized, stops fluxes of blood." For fevers it was customary to take "two salt white herrings and slit them down the back and bind them to the soles of the patient's feet."

Another ingredient of the early doses,—unicorn's horns—must have been difficult to secure in New England. John Endicott says in a letter written in 1634, "I have sent you Mrs. Beggary her Unicorns horne and bezar stone." Both the unicorn's horn and the bezoar stone were sovereign antidotes against poisons. In the Winthrop Papers, in a letter to J. Winthrop, Jr., under date of January 26, 1656, we find the following: "Lett me tell you an easy medicine of mine owne that I have seene do miraculous cures in all sortes of vlcers, and in knitting soddainly broken bones . . . Beate to subtile powder one ounce of crabbes eyes, then putt vpon it in a high glasse foure ounces of strong wine-vinegar. It will instanely

boyle vp extremly ; lett it stand till all be quiett ; then straine it through a fine lenon ; and of this liquor (w^{ch} will then tast like dead beere ; without any sharpnesse) giue two spoonefuls att a time to drinke, three times a day ; and you shall see a strange effect in a weeke or two," and, " For all sortes of agewes, I haue of late tryed the following magneticall experiment, with infallible successe. Pare the patients nayles when the fever is coming on ; and put the paringes into a little bagge of fine lenon or sarsenet ; and tye that about a liue eeles necke, in a tubbe of water. The eele will dye and the patient will recover. And if a dog or hog eate that eele, they will also dye."

Little by little, however, these disgusting agents were dropped, and in their places came the herbs and simples of our grandmothers. The family that did not provide itself with a plentiful supply of herbs was considered negligent of its duties. Every housrehold had its simple domestic remedies for common complaints, and few were the families that did not possess some old book containing manuscript receipts for all sorts of ordinary ailments. Some of the more common herbs used for concoctions, which in some cases were given without rhyme or reason and make us wonder how the patient could possibly recover, were, wormwood, tansy, yarrow, dandelion, burdock, plantain, catnip, and mint (all these herbs came here by importation), and ellicampane, angelica, gentian, St. John's wort, betony, and the like.

With a low standard of professional education, even among the physicians, it was not to be expected that there would be much general intelligence on medical matters in the community at large. The credulity of the ignorant was remarkable. In England the touch of the royal monarch was considered to cure king's evil and scrofula. It is not strange, therefore, that some lingering faith in the absurd customs should crop out in New England. In the early days general complaint appears against the "shoemakers, Weavers, and Almanack makers . . . who have laid aside the proper Business of their Lives to turn Quacks."

In the early days of the Colony there had been excellent opportunities, in the treatment of disease, for successful imposition on the ignorant and unthinking, and the quacks were not slow in availing themselves of the opportunity. In the year 1649 a law was passed which is creditable to the wisdom of that time, in regulating, within certain limits, the practice of medicine and surgery. It was a salutary enactment, as far as it went, but it afforded only a slight protection against the deficiencies of the profession. The tendency of the law was to confine the profession to skilled persons. The enactment was as follows:—

“Chirurgions, Midwives, Physitians.” “Forasmuch as the law of God allowes no man to impaire the Life, or Limbs of any Person, but in a judicial way:—

“It is therefore Ordered, That no person or persons whatsoever, employed at any time about the bodies of men, women or children, for preservation of life or health, as Chirurgions, Midwives, Physitians, or others, presume to exercise, or put forth any act contrary to the known approved Rules of art, in each mystery and occupation, nor exercise any force, violence or cruelty upon, or towards the body of any, whether young or old (no not in the most difficult and desperate cases) without the advice and consent of such as are skillfull in the same Art, (if such may be had) or at least some of the wisest and gravest then present, and consent of the patient or patients if they be mentis compotis, much less contrary to such advice and consent; upon such severe punishment as the nature of the fact may deserve, which Law nevertheless is not intended to discourage any from all lawfull use of their skill, but rather to incourage and direct them in the right use thereof, and inhibit and restreine the presumptuous arrogancy of such as through presidence of their own skill, or any other sinister aspects, dare boldly attempt to exercise any violence upon or towards the bodies of young and old, one or other, to the prejudice or hazard of the life or limbe of man, woman or child.”

The early practitioners of medicine had a fondness for bleeding, and even until within a few years leeches were

generally used, and always kept on hand by apothecaries. The ministers used to bleed and pray in all severe cases. Then there were the barber surgeons, who wielded with equal facility the razor and the lancet, as well as used the jaw-breaking key on the aching teeth of their unfortunate customers.

Many of the early ministers also played the part of apothecary, buying drugs at wholesale and compounding and selling medicines to their parishioners. Small wonder that Cotton Mather, who was not the only kind-hearted New England minister who set up to heal the body as well as the soul of the entire town, called the union of physic and piety an "Angelical Conjunction."

It cannot be doubted that the early physicians brought with them many old-world medical superstitions, and there is no question but that they were more or less involved in the prevailing errors of the community in which they lived. But, on the whole, their record is a clean one, so far as we can get at it, and where it is questionable, we must remember that there must have been many poorly educated persons among them, and that all must have felt, to some extent, the influence of those sincere and devoted, but unsafe men, the physic-practising clergyman, who often used spiritual means as a substitute for temporal ones, and who looked upon a hysterical patient as possessed by the devil, and who treated a fractured skull by prayers and plasters.

DR. MICHAEL DWINELL.

On a little knoll on the western side of Salem street, in Topsfield, and a few feet north of the driveway leading to the present old Dwinell house, may still be seen the site of the house of Topsfield's first recorded physician, Michael Dwinell. At this point it may be well to mention the fact that Dr. Zerubbabel Endicott, son of Gov. John Endicott, who lived on his father's grant of 1639, which is now owned and occupied by Frank W. Killam, and situated in Boxford, on the Middleton road, a short distance beyond the town line, may have practiced here. He was connected with the Topsfield church, but was excom-

municated Dec. 24. 1693. He is frequently mentioned in records of that early day.

Michael Dwinell was born in Topsfield, December 5, 1670, the second of nine children and the oldest son of Michael and Mary Dwinell. His house was taxed as a dwelling until 1778, and afterwards was used as a barn. The old well is still in evidence.

Michael, the father, may have come from Scotland or Ireland, though family tradition says he came from France. He is supposed, by some, to have been in Topsfield about 1664, though some records have it that he was a French Huguenot who came to Topsfield "after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685," but his son Michael, the physician, was born in Topsfield in 1670, and by the church records it appears that "Michael Dunnell's" wife was in full communion in 1684. He is also recorded, under date of December 18, 1678, as having taken the "Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity." On October 24, 1672, he purchased from Francis Peabody, for £70, fifty acres of land "lyeing and being in Topsfield . . . on the South Syde of the River called Ipswich River . . . bounded in part by Salem line." In his will of June 29, 1710/11, he gives to his son Dr. Michael "all y^t parcell of Land abounding his house, as he hath improved for himself," and several pieces of meadow. This will was not probated till March, 1717/18, and under date of March 3, 1717/18, his children, beneficiaries under the will, Mary, Michael, Thomas, John and Joseph, regarding their father's will, deposed that "as he did among some other things dubious of exact meaning, we have mutually agreed to divide the land between us in a different manner."

Michael Dwinell, junior, is styled in old deeds as "physician and chirurgion." What were his medical studies previous to his acquiring his title, are not known at this day. In 1697 he is spoken of as "Mikell Jr.," and not until 1724 does his name appear as Doctor Michael, when it is found in a deed given that year. He might have been studying his profession along the lines of hysterics, when, on March 1, 1691/2, he was on duty at Ipswich

jail, where he was to overlook Sarah Good, accused of witchcraft, it being recorded by the sheriff, "that night I sett a gaud to watch her at my own house, namely, Sam'l Braybrook, Michael Dunnell of Topsfield and Jonathan Baker."

It is of interest to read a letter from Dr. William Douglas of Boston, written in 1720, regarding fees. He writes: "I have here practice amongst four sorts of People; some families pay me five pounds per annum each for advice, sick or well, some few fee me as in Britain, but for the Native New Englanders I am obliged to keep a daybook of my consultations, advice and Visits, and bring them in a bill; others of the poorer sort I advise and visit without any expectation of fees."

Doctor Dwinell was married at least five times, and family tradition has increased the number to seven, for Esther Richards Dwinell, widow of John, who died Oct. 31, 1837, at the advanced age of 101 years 8 mos. 10 days, maintained that at different times Doctor Michael had seven wives, and when questioned as for which he felt the strongest affection, replied "that he knew no difference."

He married, first, Hannah ——. Her maiden name and the date of her marriage are not known. The children by this marriage were:

Thomas, born Oct. 3, 1693, married Mary Perkins.

Sarah, born June 20, 1697, married Abram Foster of Ipswich in 1718.

Mary, born April 25, 1702, married first, — Gott; after his death, Oct. 19, 1746, she married, second, Estes Peabody, who died Dec. 31, 1770, without issue. She died Feb. 15, 1772.

Michael, born Jan. 7, 1705/6, married Lucy Towne.

Stephen, born March 5, 1707/8, married Abigail Harris.

Hannah, born March 12, 1709/10, married Jan. 24, 1729, Joshua Bowere, or Bowery, of Marblehead.

Jacob, born Jan. 31, 1714/5, married Kesiah Gould.

Abigail, born Nov. 5, 1719, married Humphrey Deering of Arundel, Me.

He married, second, Dec. 10, 1724, Elisabeth Fisk of Wenham, who died Mar. 26, 1730. Their children were:

Benjamin, born Nov. 10, 1726; married Mary Easty.

Thomas, born Aug. 26, 1729.

He married, third, Elizabeth Cave, who died February, 1737. Their children were:

Samuel, baptized July 18, 1731.

Elizabeth, born Oct. 29, 1733.

On July 6, 1737, he married Charity Cotta of Salem, who died Nov. 8, 1752, and lastly, for his fifth wife, he married, Feb. 1, 1753, widow Mary Balch, "who died suddenly, a very aged woman, upwards of 90 years, April 14, 1774." He had died on December 24, 1761, aged 91 years.

His will, dated July 17, 1753, like that of his father, was signed with his seal and mark. It mentioned his wife Mary, to whom he gives "the use and income of all the lands," and also "one cow;" to his son Michael he leaves 5 shillings, to be paid in 7 years after his own and his wife's death; to his son Stephen, 5 shillings; his son Jacob 5 shillings; his granddaughter, Esther Balch, wife of David Balch, 5 shillings; son Benjamin, house and barn, and land and meadow in Topsfield, and all else, bonds, and books, debts, etc., to his wife. He also mentions his daughters, Sarah Foster, and Mary, Hannah, and Abigail. The inventory of his estate, presented Feb. 1, 1762, amounted to £145. Among other articles mentioned were: Sum Books, 5/1, Two Coats and One Great Coat.

Prior to the practice of Doctor Dwinell, and during his early years, Topsfield may have been served by the famous Doctor Oakes and Doctor Bullivant, both of Salem. John Dunton, the London bookseller, who visited New England in 1686, writes of these men as follows:—

"Dr. Oakes. He is an eminent physitian, and a religious man; at his first coming to a patient he persuades him to put his trust in God, the fountain of health; the want of this hath caused the bad success of most physicians, for they that won't acknowledge God in all their applications, God won't acknowledge them in that success which they might otherwise expect."

"Dr. Bullivant. He is so conversant with the great

variety of nature, that not a drug or simple escapes his knowledge, so that he never practices new experiments upon his patients, except it be in desperate cases, where death must be expelled by death. This also is praise-worthy in him, that to the poor he always prescribes cheap, but wholesome medicines, not curing them of a consumption in their bodies, and sending it into their purses, nor yet directing them to the East Indies to look for drugs, when they may have far better out of their gardens."

DR. AMOS DWINELL.

The second physician in Topsfield was Amos Dwinell, the ninth child of Thomas, who was a brother to Doctor Michael. He was born Mar. 19, 1721/2, the son of Thomas and Dinah (Brimsdill) Dwinell. She was of Lynn, they having married May 23, 1701. Amos was admitted to a full communion in the Topsfield church on Aug. 29, 1742. He married, May 26, 1749, Anna Perkins, at Rowley. There is no record of any children. Under date of April 16, 1748, in a deed of eight acres of land to Uzziel Rea, he styles himself "Amos Dwinell of Topsfield, Physitian." He witnessed a deed in Topsfield in 1746, and is called "physician and doctor." In the assessors' records for the years 1747-8-9, he is styled "Doctor." Just where he received his education is not known. His uncle, Doctor "Michaill," died Dec. 24, 1761, and it is quite probable that the nephew may have been taught by him. Where he practiced after he left Topsfield is not known, but in a letter written by John Adams, dated Oct. 21, 1798, and printed in Gage's History of Rowley, an Amos Dunnell is mentioned, but he is not listed with the regular physicians of Rowley. After his marriage, in 1749, he seems to have disappeared from this vicinity, and it is not known where he died. His father's will was dated June 21, 1747, and in it he bequeathed to Amos all his estate, "both Real and Personal in Topsfield, or anywhere else."

DR. JOSEPH BRADSTREET.

The third physician was Joseph Bradstreet, a grandson of Governor Simon Bradstreet. He was born May 13,

1727, and was the youngest son of Simon and Elizabeth (Capen) Bradstreet. She was the daughter of Rev. Joseph Capen of Topsfield. In a deed dated Oct. 17, 1749, from Joseph to his brother John, he styles himself "Joseph Bradstreet of Salem Village, Student in Physick." It was customary in those early days, as there were no medical schools in Massachusetts, to apprentice young men to some leading practitioner, and in due time the young man went forth with the master's certificate in his pocket, a full-fledged physician. Some obtained a license from the court to practice.

Joseph Bradstreet married, first, February 8, 1770, Abigail Fuller of Middleton. In the intention of marriage, Oct. 29, 1769, he is called "Dr. Joseph." A son Joseph was born in Topsfield on March 26, 1771. She was separated from him by act of the "Governor and Council of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay." October 17, 1771, and he was ordered to pay her £5 yearly, in "four equal quarterly payments." He married, second (published Nov. 16, 1783), widow Hannah Ross of Ipswich, and died in Topsfield Oct. 5, 1790, at the age of 63 years.

His practice did not require all his time, for under date of Sept. 28, 1756, the town of Topsfield voted to "abate the Rate Laid on Doct. Joseph Bradstreet in the year 1755, when he was Keeping School for the town." The town also allowed to Dr. Joseph Bradstreet "two Pounds Eight shillings for one months Keeping School in the year 1756." September 22, 1788, it was voted that "the town agree to Board Doct. Joseph Bradstreet During the time hee shall keep school to pay the town the sum of £3-15-2 which is due to the town from said Bradstreet." He died a pauper.

DR. RICHARD DEXTER.

"During the generation immediately preceding the Revolution the science of medicine in Massachusetts was making progress by slow and steady steps. The bond of union with the clerical profession existing from the earliest days of colonial life had been cut, and there was no longer any practical connection between the two callings.

Medicine had ceased to creep, and was now walking." During this period we find Dr. Richard Dexter practicing in Topsfield.

Doctor Dexter, who began his practice in Topsfield in 1740, and continued till his death, Nov. 25, 1783, was probably the first practitioner of the medical art in Topsfield who devoted his time exclusively to it. He was the son of John and Winnefred (Sprague) Dexter, and was born June 15, 1713, at Malden, Mass. He was of Irish descent, the Dexter family being closely identified with the history of Ireland from the beginning of the 12th century. Richard Dexter, the great grandfather of Doctor Dexter, "with his wife Bridget and three or more children, fled to England from the great Irish massacre of the Protestants, which commenced Oct. 27, 1641. What vessel he came over in is not known, but he was in Boston prior to Feb. 28, 1642, when he became an inhabitant." His father was John Dexter, who died in 1722, and who was for many years a deacon of the church and selectman of the town of Malden, Mass., and commanded a Company of Foot during the reign of George I, receiving his commission from Governor Samuel Shute in 1717. His mother, Winnefred Sprague of Malden, was born in 1673, and died in 1752. Her "reverend son," the Rev. Samuel Dexter of Dedham, says she "was a very pious woman, strictly religious, lived in the fear of God, and died strong in faith and full of comfort and joy."

On June 18, 1741, Doctor Dexter married Mehitabel Putnam, who was then living in Boxford, probably with her sisters, Mrs. Francis and Mrs. Thomas Perley. She was a sister of the heroic General Israel Putnam, and it is said she possessed many similar conspicuous traits of character to those of her brother. She was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Porter) Putnam. They had a daughter, Mehitabel, born Nov. 3, 1742, who married Rev. John Treadwell, and died July 3, 1786, at Ipswich. Mrs. Dexter died Sept. 2, 1801, aged 79 years. Doctor Dexter and his wife were admitted to full communion in the Topsfield church on Oct. 31st, 1742.

In writing of Doctor Dexter, the late Nehemiah Cleave-

land says "he had, I believe, the confidence of the people here, not only as a physician, but as a citizen." About 1742, he built as a residence, the house on lower Main Street, now known as the "Agricultural Farm House." It is said that Madam Dexter, who was a fine equestrienne, while the house was in process of construction, rode her horse into the second story by way of an inclined platform that was used in carrying the building supplies. It is also said that a detachment of troops returning from Arnold's Expedition against Quebec, camped under the large pine tree that stood in front of the house, until within a few years.

Doctor Dexter's education previous to his practice in Topsfield is problematical. The available literature of the profession was scanty, and for that reason easily mastered. The doctors had no knowledge of pathology, and but little of anatomy. It must not be forgotten that there were but very few regular graduates of medicine in the country for more than a hundred years after its settlement. In his time there were no medical schools in this country and few had the means or inclination for study abroad. Medical students were frequently "bound out, like apprentices, to their instructors, and were compelled to do all sorts of chores around the house and barn, as well as the professional drudgery. In those days the physicians used to buy their own drugs and prepare their own medicines, and it was the province of the students to pound the bark and spread the plasters, as well as to mix the ointments and make the pills. In short they were to be useful to their employers, as best they might in any way, whether in bleeding patients, pulling teeth, or attending to cases of minor surgery. Sometimes they boarded with their masters, being intimates of their families, and in some cases marrying the daughter of the house. It was customary for physicians in their daily rounds of practice to be accompanied by their scholars, in order to show them the different forms of disease, and to teach them the rules of diagnosis. On their return home the young men would sometimes undergo a form of questioning, which was considered an examination. In this way, with a certain

amount of medical reading, the main supply of doctors was kept up."

"They did not measure the drugs with the precision nowadays,—the asbestos stomachs and colossal minds of our forefathers were much above such petty minuteness." These lax directions accompany old prescriptions, and the patients some how followed them. The amount of medicine to be taken would be "the bighth of a walnut," or "enough to lie on a penknifes point," or "enough to cover a French coin," or "as bigg as a haslenut," or "as great as a charger," or "a pretty draught," and "a pretty bunch of herbs," but the most concise of all directions was when one was told to "take a pretty quantity as often as you please."

Cheerfully these public servants toiled over the hardest roads, in every season and in all weather, to attend rich and poor alike; the country doctor could not choose his patients if he would. A rigid standard of custom gave his services to all who needed them, fees being hardly considered when any one needed medical attendance.

The fees were very modest. Even in Boston, prior to 1782, the ordinary visit was charged at one shilling, six pence to two shillings. Half a dollar was only charged "such as were in high life." In the year 1782, a club of the leading physicians fixed the common fee at fifty cents, in consultation at one dollar, while night visits were doubled. Capital operations in surgery were at five pounds lawful money; medicines were charged at very high prices comparatively.

When the French Acadian family of Michael Dugoy were living in Topsfield, Doctor Dexter was their physician, and in 1759 he charged the town on their account for "13 professional visits, Hystarick pills and powders, 3 purges Stumatick mixer, blisters and purgative powders," all supplied for the magnificent sum of eighteen shillings. There was a Doctor Sawyer of Ipswich who attended this family, and there is a charge for the "French Doctor" amounting to £1. 4. 0. Where he came from is not known.

Tradition has said that Doctor Dexter had in his medi-

cal library, which was purchased intact by Dr. Nehemiah Cleveland, but two volumes, but the inventory of his estate shows "3 Large Books" valued at £1. 2, and "Books and Pamphlets" valued at £1. 16. 0. The inventory of his estate, which amounted to £1240 - 19 - 2, includes "Homestead and 37 acres, also 53 acres of land, Pew in the Meeting House, Riding chair, 2 Great Coats, 4 strait bodied Coats, 8 Jackets and 4 pair Breeches, 12 pair stockings, 1 Beaver Hat, 1 Wig and 1 Desk valued at £3, One large Bible £1, 3 large Books £1. 2, Books and pamphlets £1. 16. 0. Instruments £2. 14. 8, Brass Ink horn, 8s., Druggs and medicines, Bottles and phials containing the same £7. 6. 0. Case of Bottles with medicines £1. 10. 0." In the museum of the Essex Institute is preserved a silver mounted lancet case of shark's skin with the name "R. Dexter" engraved on one end. This case afterwards fell into the hands of Doctor Treadwell of Salem and from him it passed to Doctor Choate who gave it to the Institute.

His body rests in what is now Pine Grove Cemetery. The gravestone is inscribed as follows :

"Erected in memory of Doct. Richard Dexter ; who after a course of endearing services, of painful suffering,—supported by the hope which Christianity inspires,—cheerfully departed this life Nov. 25th, 1783, Aet. 71.

"Since deaths our certain lot be life improved in deeds of goodness, and the full pursuit of that which will not fail, a part in Christ. The hope and earnest of eternal bliss."

DR. DAVID NORWOOD.

For the years 1779 to 1782 inclusive, there is record of two doctors. The first of these was Dr. David Norwood, who was taxed in the year 1779, for poll, personal and real estate, "for Baker's Estate." The second was Dr. Caleb Rea, Jr. who was taxed for poll and personal in the years 1781-2. Dr. David Norwood was probably from Lynn, the son of Thomas Norwood, Jr., and born April 16, 1755. His mother was probably Lydia Hawkes. He married Aug. 19, 1778, at Newburyport, Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Giles) Tarbell. Doctor

Norwood and his wife must have come to Topsfield shortly after their marriage. Their one child Betsey, who married Samuel Prince of Manchester, was born in Topsfield, Dec. 21, 1779. Mrs. Norwood's parents "lived in Danvers until 1779, when they removed to Andover, and shortly after to Merrimack, N. H. Doctor Norwood must have removed with his wife's parents for the records of Merrimack, N. H. show that he was living there about 1780. On Feb. 5, 1781, "Caleb Rea of Topsfield,—physician, in consideration of one hundred pounds . . . paid me by David Norwood of Merrimack in the County of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, physician," transferred land in Danvers that he had purchased of Andrew and Mary Putnam on Nov. 7, 1780. On June 8, 1784, he conveyed to Joseph Leach 1-2 acre of land with dwelling house and barn, and is styled in the deed as David Norwood, "physician of Manchester." In 1794 he is recorded as having "labored excessively" during the "great sickness." He died in Manchester, Mass., May 26, 1808, aged 54 years. The inventory of his estate shows surgical instruments, Art of Surgery, and old books. He probably was the first surgeon who practiced in Topsfield.

DR. CALEB REA, JR.

Dr. Caleb Rea, Jr., was born in Danvers, March 8, 1758, and was the second son of Dr. Caleb and Ruth (Porter) Rea. The elder Dr. Caleb Rea served as surgeon in Col. Jona. Bagley's regiment in the war for the conquest of Canada, in the campaign of 1758, and was in the memorable expedition against Ticonderoga, and died in 1760 at Danvers.

On the 27th of May, 1775, Doctor Rea enlisted as a surgeon. His professional duties, according to family tradition, seem to have been principally on the privateers which were fitted out in Salem and Beverly. Towards the close of the war Doctor Rea was living in Topsfield, just where is not known, and then removed to Ipswich, where his eldest child, Thomas, was born July 11, 1782. Previous to October, 1783, Doctor Rea removed his family to Windham, Maine, for at that session of the Court

of General Sessions he was licensed to retail spirituous liquors in that town. His practice in Maine covered many adjoining towns. He died Dec. 29, 1796.

While living in Topsfield, Doctor Rea married, on Oct. 4, 1781, Sarah, daughter of Capt. John and Abigail (Blaney) White of Salem, Mass. Mrs. Rea died Jan. 22, 1836, aged 78 years. Their children were: Thomas, born July 11, 1782, in Ipswich; Sally, born Sept. 27, 1785, in Windham; Mary, born Apr. 14, 1787, in Windham; Caleb, born Apr. 11, 1789, in Windham; Porter, born July 19, 1792, in Windham; Albus, born Feb. —, 1795, in Windham, and was a doctor in Portland, Maine.

DR. NEHEMIAH CLEAVELAND.

In 1783, the year of Dr. Richard Dexter's death, two physicians, Nehemiah Cleaveland and John Merriam, settled in Topsfield. They were both young men, and from that time they divided between them the medical practice of the place, and often extended their visits into the neighboring towns.

Nehemiah Cleaveland was born Aug. 26, 1760, and was the youngest son of Rev. John and Mary (Dodge) Cleaveland of Ipswich. He married, first, Oct. 6, 1787, Lucy, daughter of Dr. John and Lucy (Bolles) Manning of Ipswich. She died June 6, 1791, aged 29 years, childless, and he married, second, Experience, daughter of Dr. Elisha and Tamarson (Kimball) (Coit) Lord, of Pomfret, Conn. They had nine children. Her sister, Alethea, married Rev. Asahel Huntington, pastor of the church in Topsfield from 1789 until 1813.

"Nehemiah Cleaveland, at the age of sixteen, was an attendant on his father during the siege of Boston, and afterward enlisted in 1777, and served for nearly twelve months. He saw service at West Point and in New Jersey, and was also at Ticonderoga. At the age of 21, being disappointed in earlier hopes of a college education, he entered on the study of medicine with his brother, Parker, Cleaveland, at Byfield, and later with Dr. John Manning of Ipswich. . . . He entered on practice in Topsfield in 1783, which was neither extensive or lucrative.

He soon received a commission as Justice of the Peace, an office of some distinction in those days, and was thus led to engage, to a certain extent, in concerns of a civic character. He became known and highly appreciated as a man of good judgment and prompt business habits, and was much employed in the public affairs of town and county." He served the town as selectman in 1801, 1802 and 1803, and from 1809 to 1812 inclusive. He was an ardent politician and was elected by the Federalists to serve as a State Senator in 1811 and 1812, and from 1815 to 1818 inclusive, and then refused longer to be a candidate. In 1814 he was made a session justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and from 1820 to 1822 he was Associate Justice of the Court of Sessions for Essex County, and the following year was appointed Chief Justice. He retired in 1828, and that year received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard University. He was a Commissioner of the County for over twenty years.

One of the greatest service he rendered the town was the founding of the Topsfield Academy. He also was very prominent in the church of Topsfield, and the church records show that he was held in high regard when it is recorded "that the pastor shall be authorized to associate Dr. Cleaveland with himself in the examination of persons for the admission to the church in such cases as he may be in doubt about himself." Tradition says he was one of the three persons in Topsfield who subscribed to a newspaper; the other two copies being taken by Jacob Towne, Esq., and John and Nathaniel Averill. He was the first postmaster of Topsfield and the president of the Eastern Stage Company. He lived in a house on Main street, now occupied by Charles V. Jackman and considerably remodelled. This house was probably built by Jacob Robinson sometime prior to 1730, Dr. Cleaveland coming into possession about 1795. From Dr. Bentley's Diary, under date of Sept. 16, 1801, it appears that Doctor Cleaveland kept a tavern, for he records that "Dr. Cleveland of Topsfield has converted the mansion house of Porter into a very convenient tavern, below the meeting house in Topsfield."

“Doctor Cleaveland was just six feet in height. His form was erect, dignified, and commanding. Until past thirty he was spare and slender. He afterwards became corpulent, weighing at one time two hundred and sixty-five pounds. Yet such were the height and proportions of his frame that his corpulence never materially injured its symmetry.

“His health, until about fifty years old, was uncommonly firm, but after a severe sickness, he never regained his former firm health, and continued to be subject to attacks of severe pain and confinement, and scarcely ever rode without feeling more or less uneasiness. A sulkey, which he used constantly for the last twenty-five years, was the only vehicle which he could ride with tolerable comfort.”

In practice he is described as cautious and careful, and as never undertaking difficult surgical operations. “He was punctual in attending to calls, and kind and cheerful in the sick room. He possessed in a high degree the qualities which ensure to the physician the confidence and attachment of his patients. Amid the strife of parties and the collision of rival interests, a man so decided and active could not be without opponents. These he had, and bitter ones.”

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of June, 1839, says of Doctor Cleaveland: “During the fifty years of his practice in Topsfield, few days probably passed when his opinions or assistance were not sought in some matter aside from his profession. There are few occurrences or questions incident to common life in regard to which he had not formed an opinion or could not give judicious advice.”

Dr. A. L. Peirson of Salem, writing of Doctor Cleaveland in the Medical and Surgical Journal, notes that “he was a much respected member of the Essex South District Medical Society. No man among us set a better example of professional integrity and honor. The few who could boast of his friendship will long remember with pleasure the virtuous and kind-hearted old man, whose influence was uniformly and efficiently exerted in

support of good order and the true advancement of society." He died Feb. 26, 1837, in his 77th year.

DR. JOHN MERRIAM.

Dr. John Merriam was the son of John and Sarah (Jones) Merriam and was born in Concord, Mass., Aug. 10, 1758 and removed to Topsfield in December, 1783. He studied medicine in Charlton, Mass., and married Hannah Jones of that town. He was licensed to practice by the Medical Association of Worcester County. On March 31, 1784, he bought the house now owned by Philip S. Palmer. Twelve years later he purchased land opposite his residence, and erected the two story house now standing at the junction of Haverhill and Ipswich streets. In the old house were born Doctor Merriam's three children: Royal Augustus Merriam, who was born Jan. 30, 1786, and was his father's successor in the practice of physic; Frederick Jones Merriam, born Dec. 8, 1788, who also lived in Topsfield; and Almira, born Jan. 25, 1791, who died unmarried in 1839 at her brother's home. Mrs. Merriam died in the new house Feb. 20, 1806, aged 43 years. On Sept. 18, 1808 Doctor Merriam married, second, Miss Mary Stiles of Topsfield. He died of consumption Nov. 21, 1817 at the age of 59 years. His widow Mary died at Boxford, Dec. 24, 1825, aged 62 years.

The only public office he held was that of selectman for the year 1787. He was an old time physician with a considerable practice. It is said of him that he "was well prepared for the work of his profession, as the times then were. His medical library was large for those days. From entries made in his own handwriting in books of his library, it would appear that his studies preparatory to the study of medicine were considerable, and that he had some knowledge of Latin. There is no word of his school days, but it may be presumed that he had the advantages that other young men enjoyed. He might have received instruction from an educated man, before taking up his medical studies. From what we learn of him, it is certain that he stood high as a medical practitioner and that he had the respect of his patrons and of the community in

general. He had a large practice that extended into the adjoining towns. As was often the case, in those days with the country physician, he gave some attention to the cultivation of the land. He acquired property and left a considerable estate, and a name that has been handed down with respect."

In the year 1825, a Dr. Joseph Field was taxed for a poll. Nothing further can be found concerning him, and he must be considered as a wandering physician.

DR. JEREMIAH STONE.

Dr. Jeremiah Stone was born Nov. 2, 1798, in Marlborough, N. H. He began practice in Topsfield, Jan. 6, 1826, and continued for about twelve years. He was the son of Shubael and Polly (Rogers) Stone. Dr. Stone graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College in December, 1825, and came immediately to Topsfield. He was the first doctor in Topsfield who received his education at a Medical School. Finding that a country practice with its long and tiresome drives was impairing his health, he removed to New Bedford and thence in 1864 to Provincetown, Mass., where he remained until his death April 23, 1875, with the exception of two years spent at Chatham, Mass. He was one of the incorporators of the Topsfield Academy, and was town treasurer for the year 1834. He married Feb. 28, 1828, Esther, daughter of Moses and Esther (Dwinell) Wildes. They had Esther Wildes, born Dec. 16, 1828; Moses Wildes, born July 7, 1836; and Susan Alzea, born February 28, 1834.

"In town affairs, he ever took an active interest, endeavoring to build up the place and render it truly prosperous. Foremost in all good movements, he cordially espoused the cause of anti-slavery in its earliest days, when it was unpopular to be an abolitionist. He was an ardent supporter of temperance, and an earnest worker in the Congregational church, of which he had been a member since 1814. He was an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, which he joined in 1831. He was intolerant of quackery in every form and strict in his views of professional etiquette. Prompt in decision and



JEREMIAH STONE, M. D.

self-reliant in the emergencies of his profession, he inspired and retained confidence in his skill. Though often abrupt in his manners, yet beneath was a warm heart that beat in sympathy with the needy and oppressed. Earnest in his convictions, decided in his opinions and cheerful in his disposition, he carried the elasticity of youth into the last years of his advanced life. Tall and erect, of powerful presence, he inspired with hope the sick who sought his aid. To a naturally buoyant spirit was added the sustaining power of a strong and earnest religious faith that made belief to him a bright and clear reality."

DR. JOSEPH CUMMINGS BATCHELDER.

Dr. Joseph Cummings Batchelder succeeded Doctor Stone about 1838. He was born in Topsfield, May 10, 1809, and was the son of Capt. Jacob and Mary (Cummings) Batchelder. He married Nov. 9, 1837, Anna Wellington, who was born June 9, 1816, the daughter of Rev. Charles Wellington of Templeton, Mass. He began practice in Lynn, after having studied medicine with Dr. J. W. D. Osgood of Templeton, and remained there for less than two years when he removed to Topsfield and stayed till 1850, going then to Cambridge, Mass., where he practised for seven years, and from 1857 till his death April 26, 1885 he practised in Templeton. He was a member of the legislature from Topsfield in 1846 and served as assistant surgeon, from Mar. 1, 1862 to August, 1862, in the 25th Massachusetts Volunteers, in North Carolina. In 1843 he built the two story house on Main street now owned and occupied by Merrill B. Bailey. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1838. Mrs. Batchelder died in Templeton, of pneumonia, April 26, 1885. They had three daughters.

DR. ROYAL AUGUSTUS MERRIAM.

Dr. Royal Augustus Merriam,* the son of Dr. John and Hannah (Jones) Merriam, was the next physician. He was born Jan. 30, 1786, and entering Dartmouth College was graduated in 1808. He studied medicine at the Dartmouth Medical School, and received his degree of

*See Topsfield Historical Collections, Vol. 4, p. 120.

M. B. in 1811, and M. D. in 1820. In 1832, he became a member of the Mass. Medical Society. In January, 1812, he commenced the practice of medicine in Middleton, where he met with considerable success, especially in cases of typhoid fever. The next year he returned to Topsfield. His short stay in Middleton is easily accounted for by the fact that his father was in failing health, and had been somewhat of an invalid for several years. Here he continued in the practice of his profession from 1813 to 1823, when, looking for a larger field of action, he went to Marblehead where he established himself and remained nine years. Returning to his native town in 1832, he occupied the house on Main street where he afterward lived. "His library was large and well supplied with the standard works. Surgery was his specialty." Doctor Merriam married Mar. 12, 1839, at Newburyport, Adeline, born Mar. 20, 1806, daughter of Nathaniel Marsh of Newburyport. Their children were: Sidney Augustus, born Mar. 11, 1841, who studied medicine and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1861; and Arthur Marsh, who was born April 12, 1843.

Doctor Merriam "was interested in public affairs, and was active as a public man, holding offices of trust in the town, and as a member of associations, industrial, philanthropic, and social. He was often called to serve the town, probably no citizen more often, in various trusts. He held the offices of Selectman, Overseer of the Poor, School Teacher, member of the School Committee and Superintendent of Schools, and was selected to serve on committees in the more important crises of town affairs. He was elected for twenty-two years a member of the School Committee, and probably always was its chairman, excepting when he served as Superintendent." He was a magistrate of the town, an incorporator of the Academy, and was a member of the Essex Agricultural Society from 1821. He died Nov. 13, 1864.

During a part of the time of Doctor Merriam's practice in Topsfield, Dr. George Whitefield Sawyer of Boxford was in friendly competition with him. Doctor Sawyer was born in Ipswich in 1770, and married Polly Killam of Middleton in 1800. He subsequently settled in Box-



ROYAL AUGUSTUS MERRIAM, M. D.

ford as a physician, on the farm known as the "Sawyer farm," on the road to Middleton, near the present residence of Frank W. Killam. "He was acknowledged to be a good physician for the times; and his natural bluntness of speech oftentimes amused his patients. After honoring his profession for many years by a life of integrity and trust, he died March 23, 1855, at the age of 85 years."

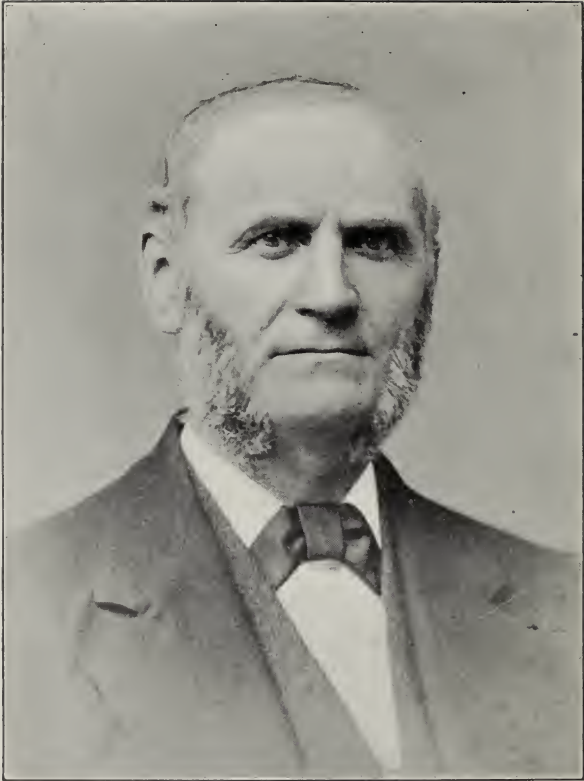
DR. CHARLES PARKER FRENCH.

After Doctor Merriam was well along in years, other physicians came to Topsfield. The first of these was Dr. Charles Parker French, who was born Nov. 27, 1823, in Lyndeborough, N. H., the son of Isaac P. and Clarissa (Barnes) French. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847, and came to Boxford, and "secured board with the late Major William Lowe, and commenced practice there in 1848." He continued his practice in Boxford for nearly two years, and in 1849 came to Topsfield. During the years 1850 and 1851, he lived in the old "Shepard house," which formerly stood just beyond the present residence of Augustus W. Smith. Doctor French married, May 1, 1850, Mary S., daughter of Oliver T. and Sarah A. (Towne) Peabody of Boxford. She died Feb. 10, 1871, in Denver, Colo. He was a large, fleshy man, and was "much liked for his humorous disposition. His medical knowledge was deemed sufficient for good practice." He remained in Topsfield four years, and, in May, 1854, went to Virden, Illinois, afterwards moving to Denver, Colorado, where he died Feb. 23, 1904. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1852.

DR. DAVID CHOATE.

The next physician was Dr. David Choate, son of David and Elizabeth (Wade) Choate, who was born in Essex, Mass., Nov. 27, 1828. He married, Jan. 1, 1856, Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Susan (Stanley) Kimball, who was born in Ipswich Feb. 24, 1829, and died in Salem, Mass. They had two children: Helen Stanley, born Feb. 5, 1858; and Susan Elizabeth, born Sept. 29, 1862.

Doctor Choate was educated in the schools of his native town and at Phillips Academy, Andover. He commenced the study of medicine with Prof. Dixie Crosby, M. D., of the Dartmouth Medical College, and subsequently entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1854. When attending his last lectures, Dr. Choate Burnham of Hamilton, Mass., urged him to settle in Hamilton. He practiced in that town from October, 1853, to April, 1854, going back and forth on the train to his studies at Boston. While in Hamilton, William Cleaveland and John Wright of Topsfield called and urged him to come to Topsfield, as Doctor French was planning to go to Illinois, and Doctor Batchelder having gone to Templeton, Topsfield had only Dr. R. A. Merriam, who, although well advanced in years and retired from active practice, still gave his assistance in troublesome cases, which he continued to do till his death. Doctor Choate accordingly went to Topsfield in April, 1854, and boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Balch. Doctor Choate occupied one of the front rooms as an office. He had an ordinary carriage at first, but thinking a gig better suited for his practice in Middleton, Boxford and Linebrook, he had one built for him by Thomas K. Leach, the Topsfield wheelwright. After his marriage in 1856, he moved into the house yet standing on the corner of Main and Summer streets, and now owned by Mrs. Ephraim Peabody. He frequently called into consultation Dr. Cox of Salem, who, after a time, urged him to settle in that city. Although Doctor Choate liked Topsfield, and the citizens were highly satisfied with his professional services, yet he was unused to the hardships suffered during the winter season while on long drives, and so welcomed a chance to go to Salem, removing there in June, 1857. At this time he charged seventy-five cents a visit for calls in Topsfield, and also often went to Boxford for that sum. After he had decided to leave Topsfield, the citizens offered him an increase of 25% on the charge for his visits as an inducement to remain. Doctor Choate had many applicants for his practice, finally selling to Dr. Justin Allen of Hamilton. He still lives in Salem,



JUSTIN ALLEN, M. D.

where "he has had a very extensive practice, and by his kindness, his professional skill and fidelity, he has gained a strong hold upon and a warm place in the hearts of those in whose families he had visited. Dr. Choate is a most indefatigable worker, and cheerfully responds to many calls, day or night, when he knows there will be no financial remuneration. He is known as the 'Beloved Physician.'" He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1853, and is a member of the Essex South District Medical Society. He is a member of the Essex Congregational Club, and for thirty-four years has been a deacon of the Tabernacle Congregational Church of Salem. He has served on the School Board. During the Civil War he was examining surgeon for volunteers and drafted men, and from 1863 to 1869 was examining surgeon for pensions. He was on the staff of the Salem Hospital for fourteen years following its organization. He lives on Norman street in Salem.

DR. JUSTIN ALLEN.

Dr. Justin Allen* was born in Hamilton, Mass., Sept. 29, 1826, and was the son of Ezekiel and Sally (Roberts) Allen. After attending the schools of his native town, he studied at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., 1845-6, and in 1847 was enrolled at Rockingham Academy, Hampton Falls, N. H., and at Hampton Academy. In the year 1848 he was again at Williston Seminary, and in 1849-1850, was back at Hampton Academy. Entering Dartmouth College, he left in the spring of 1851, and continued his studies at Brown University, graduating from that institution with an A. B. in 1852. In 1853-1854 he attended lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institute, and in 1855 the medical lectures at the Tremont Medical School. In 1856 he received the degree of M. D. at Harvard, and in June, 1857, came to Topsfield, buying the practice of Dr. David Choate. He continued his practice here and in the neighboring towns till 1894, when he retired from active professional work, enjoying in the next few years several trips abroad. He died, unmarried, Nov. 5, 1908, aged 82 years.

*See Topsfield Historical Collections, Vol. 14, page 148.

When he first came to Topsfield he lived in the house now owned and occupied by Henry H. Roberts, afterwards removing to the house on Main street now owned by John H. Towne, where he lived eighteen years, then removing to the George P. Dow house at the corner of Main and Prospect streets, and lastly moving into the adjoining house, which he had purchased and where he lived till his death. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1859, retiring as an active member in 1892. He was the first President of the Topsfield Historical Society, and continued as such until his death.

DR. WILLIAM DUDLEY HILL.

Early in 1881, Dr. William Dudley Hill, a native of Lebanon, Maine, settled in Topsfield. He was born in 1858, the son of Orrin T. and Mary E. (Foss) Hill, and married, June 1, 1881, at Kingston, N. H., Kitty Hartwell Pearson, born in New Bedford, Mass., daughter of Mark R. and Kate (Hartwell) Pearson. Doctor Hill was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1879. He lived in the house on School avenue now owned by Alphonso T. Merrill, but remained in Topsfield only a few years, removing to Paterson, N. J., then to Maryland, or Virginia, and to New Hampshire, where he conducted a sanitarium, and is still living. He also practiced dentistry, having a chair in the press-room now occupied by A. T. Merrill.

DR. GEORGE MERRILL RANDALL.

Dr. George Merrill Randall came to Topsfield, Oct. 22, 1889, and was associated with Dr. Justin Allen. He was born at Vassalboro, Maine, Mar. 20, 1863, and was the son of George LeBarron Randall, a native of Barnstable, Mass., (who received the degree of M. D. at Maine Medical School, Bowdoin College, in 1842, and practised in Maine for thirty years), and Caroline Matilda (Sturgis) Randall, who was a native of Maine. Doctor Randall received the degree of M. D. at the Maine Medical School, Bowdoin College, in 1889, and later went to the Boston City Hospital where he was Surgical House Officer. After selling his practice in Topsfield he went to Augusta, Me.,

where he practiced for seven years, and contracted pulmonary tuberculosis which sent him into the mountains of California for one year. After regaining his health he returned to Augusta and practiced five years, and then removed to Lowell, Mass., where he is now located. He holds a commission as 1st Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A. He married June 7, 1893, Alice Martha Hawes, daughter of Isaiah and Lucy (Hatch) Hawes. They have no children.

DR. THOMAS LINCOLN JENKINS.

Dr. Randall sold his practice to Dr. Thomas Lincoln Jenkins, who was born Oct. 10, 1866, in Chelsea, Mass., the son of Loyal Lovejoy, of Portsmouth, N. H. and Mary Jane (Norton) Jenkins, a native of Addison, Maine. He married June 18, 1902, Lucy Maud Garbutt of Revere, Mass., daughter of Andrew and Lucy Ann (Dunderdale) Garbutt. They have one child, Mary Lucy Jenkins, born May 10, 1908. Doctor Jenkins, after graduating from the Revere public schools, and the Charlestown High School, attended the Harvard Medical School, graduating in the class of 1890. On November 1, 1890 he came to Topsfield. In 1891, he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was Assistant Surgeon in the 8th Mass. Inf. U. S. Vols. in the Spanish-American War and is now Major and Surgeon of the 2nd Brigade, Mass. Vol. Militia.

DR. BYRON SANBORN.

Dr. Byron Sanborn, the son of James Stanlius and Mary Ella (Yeaw) Sanborn, was born in Loudon Centre, N. H., August 13, 1874. He was graduated with the degree of A. B. from Dartmouth College in 1897, and from Dartmouth Medical School in February, 1900, he received the degree of M. D. After studying in Boston and New York Hospitals he came to Topsfield, Sept. 28, 1901. In 1909 he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and also the American Medical Society. On Sept. 25, 1901, he married Mary Rebecca, daughter of Edward Pickering and Emma (Glover) Leavitt of Concord, N. H. They have one child, Victor Paul, born August 2, 1903.

NATIVES OF TOPSFIELD WHO BECAME
PHYSICIANS BUT PRACTICED
ELSEWHERE.

DR. NATHANIEL BRADSTREET.

Dr. Nathaniel Bradstreet,* the son of Henry and Abigail (Porter) Bradstreet, was born in Topsfield, Oct. 4, 1771. He was fitted for college by Rev. Asahel Huntington, and entered Dartmouth College in 1791, but after remaining there a year, he entered Harvard from which college he was graduated in 1795, afterwards studying medicine with Dr. James Thacher of Plymouth and Dr. E. A. Holyoke of Salem. In the autumn of 1798, he was appointed chief surgeon of the sloop-of-war Merrimac, Moses Brown of Newburyport, captain, and made several voyages to the West Indies in that vessel. In February, 1800 he resigned his commission and shortly afterward commenced the practice of medicine in Newburyport where he continued till his death. He became prominent in his profession and was highly esteemed as a physician and surgeon. At the time of his death he was a Councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He died at Newburyport Oct. 6, 1828. He married Mary Crombie by whom he had eight children.

DR. ISRAEL BALCH.

Dr. Israel Balch, the son of David, 3d and Sarah (Peabody) Balch, was born in Topsfield Sept. 14, 1788. He fitted for college with the Rev. Asahel Huntington, entering Dartmouth when he was eighteen years old. "He received no aid from his father to defray his educational expenses. His grandfather Peabody made him a present of \$450 which was all the pecuniary aid he had, that he did not earn himself." He was graduated in the class of 1811. After graduating, he taught school a year in Topsfield, and a year and a half in the Academy at Amesbury. After studying medicine with Dr. Nathan Smith of Hanover, N. H. and three years with Doctor French of Amesbury, he

*See also Cleaveland's Bicentennial Address, Appendix 9; and Topsfield Historical Collections, Vol. 12, page 143.

began to practice in Salisbury, in 1814, and continued till 1820, when he removed to Amesbury, where he resided and practiced, until his death July 7, 1858. He was married at Amesbury in 1814, to Miss Nancy Goodwin, who was born Oct. 12, 1793 and died at Amesbury in 1865. They had four children : Mara, born July 20, 1816 ; died unmarried, Aug. 29, 1895 ; Israel, born July 20, 1817, died May 20, 1821 ; Israel Daniel Perkins, born June 18, 1822 ; and David Lowell Dearborn, born Oct. 13, 1828.

"He was a very successful practitioner of medicine and surgery. For seven years he was surgeon of a regiment. He had the largest medical library in Amesbury or vicinity. Many young men sought his office for instruction in medicine and surgery, navigation and higher mathematics. He wrote and delivered several lectures on scientific subjects. He was gifted with a strong scientific mind. He took out several patents and made some very peculiar clocks. In contriving and manufacturing surgical instruments, he exhibited much ingenuity. He was a strong advocate of temperance and a firm abolitionist."

DR. JOSIAH LAMSON.

Dr. Josiah Lamson, the son of Josiah and Marcy (or Mercy) (Perkins) Lamson, was born in Topsfield, Aug. 15, 1789. He was fitted for college at Bradford and Dummer Academies, his preceptor at the latter school being Benjamin Allen, LL. D. In 1814 he was graduated at Harvard College. The following three years he spent in the study of medicine with Thomas Kittredge, M. D. of Andover, Mass. He also attended the medical lectures of the Harvard College Medical School in 1816 and 1817, and in the autumn of 1817 received the degree of M. D. from the Censors of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Soon after he was invited to Chebacco (now Essex) by a committee of the parish, and began the practice of medicine there in 1818, and continued until March, 1861. He married, first, Sept. 9, 1824 Rebecca Sargent, who died Mar. 22, 1837, aged thirty years. On April 30, 1839, he married, second, Betsy Dodge. He had two children : Alvin and Mary J., and died April 16, 1870, greatly respected.

DR. ELISHA HUNTINGTON.

Dr. Elisha Huntington, the son of Rev. Asahel and Althea (Lord*) Huntington, was born in Topsfield, Apr. 9, 1796. He was fitted for college under the direction of his father, who for nearly twenty-five years, was the devout and faithful minister of Topsfield and who made it a part of his occupation to fit young men for college. He entered Dartmouth College at the age of fifteen, and was graduated in the class of 1815. He studied medicine with Doctor Bradstreet of Newburyport, and attended medical lectures at Yale College, taking his degree in 1823. In 1824 he went to Lowell, Mass., and entered at once upon a career of professional and official duties such as it is rarely the fortune of one man to experience. He was eminent as a physician and enjoyed a large practice. While Lowell was yet a town, he served two years as a member of the school committee. After its incorporation as a city he served three years as a member of the Common Council and two terms of two years each as a member of the school committee. He was three times elected as Alderman, and in 1839, during his second year as president of the Common Council, he was elected to fill the office of Mayor, made vacant by the death of Hon. Luther Lawrence only a few weeks after entering upon his second term of office. He was re-elected to fill that office in 1839, 1840, 41, 44, 45, 52, 56, 57, 58. In 1853 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. For two years he was president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and also for two years served as president of the District Medical Society, having held all the minor offices of that society. He was a most active member of the Middlesex Mechanics Association, and was chairman of the lecture committee for several years. He married May 31, 1825, Hannah Hinckley, daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Freeman) Hinckley of Marblehead, Mass. She died Sept. 19, 1859. Dr. Huntington died Dec. 13, 1865. Their children were : James Freeman, born Sept. 6, 1826, married May 30, 1848, Ellen Sophrona Whipple; Francis

*She was the daughter of Dr. Elisha Lord of Pomfret, Conn., a distinguished physician.

Cleaveland, born June 3, 1831; Mary Hinckley, born Sept. 3, 1838, married Feb. 6, 1861, Josiah Parsons Cooke Jr., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Harvard University; Isaac Mansfield, born Dec. 15, 1836, died Oct. 12, 1837; William Reed, born Sept. 20, 1838.

DR. HUMPHREY GOULD.

Dr. Humphrey Gould, the son of Zaccheus, jr. and Anna (Brown) Gould, was born in Topsfield, July 3, 1797. Doctor Gould, after graduating at Williams College established himself at Danvers, and after remaining a short time, removed to Rowe, Mass., where for about fifty years he was an honored and influential member of the community—a type of the “beloved physician.” He was in close social relations with most of the leading professional men in Western Massachusetts and was “universally respected and esteemed, alike for his high moral tone, his extensive knowledge, retentive memory and sound judgment.”

He married June 11, 1827, Electa Haynes, who was born June 5, 1800 and died Aug. 12, 1878. Doctor Gould died Oct. 8, 1874. Their children were: Electa Haynes, born Aug. 15, 1828, married, 1854, Wm. A. Hicks; Hannah, born Dec. 18, 1836, married, 1863, Edw. Wright, and died in 1875.

DR. JOHN AUGUSTUS LAMSON.

Dr. John Augustus Lamson, the son of John and Priscilla (Averill) Lamson, was born in Topsfield, March 3, 1831. His early education was received in the local schools, and Phillips Academy, Andover Mass. In 1853 he was graduated from Dartmouth College, and began the study of medicine with the late Charles Haddock, M. D. of Beverly, Mass., then entered the Boylston and Tremont Medical Schools, Boston. He was graduated March 12, 1856, from the medical department of Harvard University. Immediately on receiving his medical degree, he was appointed one of the physicians of the “Boston Dispensary,” which office he held for three years. In 1861 he was appointed Examiner for Volunteers by Surgeon-General Dale.

In 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the 42d Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and went into camp, but resigned his commission before the regiment left for the seat of war on account of impaired health from the exposure of camp life. (All the officers and three companies of this regiment were captured on arriving at Galveston, Texas, and the surgeon who was Dr. Lamson's successor was held in close confinement till released by death.) He was immediately re-appointed by Surgeon-General Dale as Examiner for Volunteers. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant Examining Surgeon under the "Conscription Act." This office he held until the end of the "draft." During the war he examined, of volunteers, conscripts and substitutes, more than 12,000 men. In September, 1863, he was appointed the physician, chief in charge, of the "Discharged Soldiers' Home," from which he resigned four years later.

He was a member of the Boston School Board ten years, ending 1871, in which year he was elected a member of the Legislature, and re-elected the following year, representing the wealthiest ward of the city. The year 1873 he spent in European travel, visiting many of the hospitals in London, Dublin, Vienna, Paris and Berlin, and then extended his trip to Constantinople and the East. In 1880 he was appointed Chief Medical Examiner of the "Equitable Life Assurance Society," for Boston and Eastern Massachusetts. He retired from general practice in 1893. On Oct. 18, 1876, he married Mary Elizabeth Whitcher of Milton, Mass., the daughter of Hon. Joseph Batchelder and Barbara Ann (Horton) Whitcher.

DR. CHARLES TREADWELL ISRAEL REA.

Dr. Charles Treadwell Israel Rea, son of Israel and Eliza Ann M. (Whitcomb) Rea, was born in Topsfield, Dec. 10, 1835. He entered the Harvard Medical School in 1856 remaining there three years, and graduating in 1859 from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He first practised at Manchester, Mass. for two years and then removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he has since resided. He married Martha R., daughter of Dr. Asa Story of Manchester, Mass., by whom he had no children.

DR. GEORGE WILLIAM PERKINS.

Dr. George William Perkins, the son of Caleb Kimball and Mary Lucinda (Peabody) Perkins, was born in Topsfield, Jan. 6, 1860 ; fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy ; was admitted to Harvard College June 30, 1879 and passed the year 1879-80 with the class of 1883 as a freshman. He skipped the sophomore year, and joined the class of 1882, as a junior in the fall of 1880, and graduated with the class. The first two years after graduation he held the position of assistant in biology at Harvard, and at the same time pursued his studies at the Harvard Medical School till June, 1885 ; in 1886 receiving the degree of M. D. On June 1, 1885 he was appointed for the usual term of eighteen months a member of the house staff on the surgical side of the Boston City Hospital, and at the conclusion of this service he accepted a position as division surgeon in the medical department of the Union Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. He spent two months at Denver to familiarize himself with railway medical work, reaching Ogden in September, 1886 where he resided till his death Nov. 18, 1908.

He had charge of the Company's Hospital, located at Ogden, for the western district of the Medical Department which comprised about fifteen hundred miles of the Union Pacific System in Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Utah, along which are scattered several assistant surgeons who send all serious cases of injury or sickness to Ogden for treatment. He was also surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railway at Ogden. In addition to his railway work and private practice he did a large amount of consultation and operative surgical work for other doctors. He was president of the Utah State Medical Society and a vice-president of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association.

He married at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1887, Nellie A. Dunton. Their children were : William Albert, born March 30, 1889 ; George Leslie, born April 1, 1890, died April, 1909 ; Helen, born April 18, 1893 ; Arthur, born June 14, 1895.

JOHN JENKS OF SALEM TO COTTON TUFTS OF
WEYMOUTH.*

Salem Augs^t 26th 1774

Sr.—Yours I rec^d this Day. The Redwood to the best of my Remembrance was not paid for but was deliver'd in part and was to be paid for when he took the Remainder but I cant be positive whether it was so or no. This week seems to be very unfortunate here on Monday night the Lightning struck a House† and Damaged it very much but Providentially no Person was much hurt. Tuesday Night I was awak'd with the Cry of Fire about Two O'Clock. I got up and went out and saw a Joiners Shop‡ all in Flames ab^t a Gun Shott from where I live we work'd with 3 Engines till 6 in the Morning before it could be got under. It burnt 3 Shops and a Warehouse and with great Difficulty that Three Distill Houses were sav'd and a large Dwelling House where the Fire was so nigh and the Heat so intens that it melted the Glass in the Windows in the Warehouse was burnt between 4 and 5 Hund^d Bushalls of Corn and 12 Hh^{ds} of Molases besides other Things. About 11 the same Day a Child§ of 7 Years old was drowned and an Eastern Coaster sunk of in the Bay. On Wednesday the Committee of Correspondence desired the Inhabitants to meet at the Town House to choose 5 Delegates to meet with others at Ipswich to consult on the present scituation of Public Affairs. At 8 O'clock the Governor Ordered a Proclamation to be put up at the Town House (which 'tis likely you will see in the Papers). In ab^t an Hour he came into Town himself and went to Coll^r Browns from whence he sent the High Sheriff to the Comittee of Correspondence desiring them to wait upon

*The original is preserved in the manuscript collection of the Essex Institute (Military MSS., Vol. I, leaf 46.)

†Near St. Peter's Church and occupied by Mrs. Cottnam.

‡Occupied by Nathaniel Felt, cabinet maker, Miles Hubbard, chair maker, and Thomas Needham, cabinet maker, and located on Water street, now Derby street.

§Son of Capt. Thomas Bowditch.

the Governor at Coll Browns. Accordingly they went. He ask'd them if they were the Persons that desired the present Meeting. They let him know that they were the Persons. He then told them that it was a Breach of a late Act of Parliament and desired them to return to the Meeting & tell the People to Disperse or he should look to them to answer for the Consequences that follow'd (in the meantime the meeting choose the Delegates and the Meeting was over before the Committee return'd) they came and deliver'd the Message which was treated with y^e Contempt that it deserv'd. The Night before the Governor gave Orders for the Troops to be under Arms at 7 Next Morning and 13 Rounds a piece to be given to them and wait for further Orders. At 9 they began to March into Town but on the Governors hearing that the Business was done he Order'd them back again. (It rain'd pouring hard all the time they were under Arms) The next day the Governor Order'd Coll [Peter] Frye to Grant out warrants for taking up the Committee and M^r Jo^s Sprague & Tim^o Pickering were taken by the High Sheriff (who was here with the Kings Attorney on the Occasion) and they gave Bonds for their Appearance at Court. The others were taken but utterly refused giving any Bonds but chose to go to Goal—but the Coll dare not commit them and so he let them go.

The Governor declares they shall be committed and that the Troops shall be brought into Town to guard the Prison. The People say they shall not go and are Arming themselves with Guns and Ammunition as if an Enemy was coming upon them and if they should attempt it God only knows what the Event will be, but Terrible it appears to me it will be for the Women and Children in Town. The Tories seem terribly affrighted. Some have left the Town & some have turn'd Whiggs. Judge [Andrew] Oliver is so scared that he has resign'd his Seat in the Council—for the People Sware that they will Sacrifice them before they will the Soldiers.

The Town seems all confusion. Hope it will be settled soon. If this is the consequence of having the Seat of

Governemen here I hope it will soon be removed back to its ancient place.

My Duty to you and M^{rs} Tufts and Love to all the Family.

I am S^r Your Hum Serv^t

Jn^o Jenks.

P. S. I beg S^r that you would please to excuse my being so impertinent in writing so much to you but I thought that you would like to Hear the affair. West India Goods remain much at the Price they have this sometime.

To Cotton Tufts Esq.

In Weymouth.

LETTER WRITTEN BY DOCTOR BENJAMIN
CHURCH OF BOSTON, LOYALIST
AND INFORMER.

The following letter, preserved in the manuscript collection of the Essex Institute (Military MSS., Vol. II, leaf 12), is without superscription, and it is not known for whom it was intended. Apparently it never reached its destination. It was written not long after the Battle of Bunker Hill, and no doubt presents a truthful picture of the attitude of the people at that time and the state of their preparedness for the war then in progress. Doctor Church at that time was a member of the Massachusetts legislature. He had been a leader in the "Boston Tea Party," and delivered the oration in the Old South Meeting House on Mar. 5, 1773. At the beginning of the war he had been appointed by the Provincial Congress as surgeon-general and director of hospitals. For several years, however, he had been secretly serving the British government, and in November, 1775, some of his cipher letters were intercepted and interpreted by Elbridge Gerry. He was found guilty of treason and sentenced to imprisonment for life, but fell sick while in prison and was allowed to embark for the West Indies. The ship in which he sailed never was heard from.

I hope this will reach you. Three attempts have I made without success. In effecting the last ye man was discovered in making his Escape but Fortunately my letter was Sewed in the waistband of his Breaches. He Was Confin'd a Few days during which time You may Guess my feelings. But a little art & a little Cash Settled the matter. It is a month Since my Arival From Philadelphia. I went by the way of Providence To See my Mother. The Committee of war-like Stores made me a formal

Tender of 12 Pieces of Canon, 18 and 24 Pounders, they having took a Previous resolution to make the offer to Gen^l Ward. To make a Merrit of my Service I Sent them, and when they Received them They sent them to Stoughton to be out of Danger, Even tho they had Formd the Resolution as I have before hinted, of Fortifying Bunker Hill, which together with the Cowardice of Clumsy Colo Gerrish And Colo Scammon was y^e lucky occation of the defeat. This Affair happened before I arived from Philadelphia. We lost 165 then And Since dyd of their wounds, 120 now lays wounded. The Chief will recover. They Boast you had 1400 killd and wounded in that Action. You Say y^e Rebels 1500 I Suppose with Equal truth. The people of Connecticut are raving in the Cause of Liberty. A number of The Colony from the town of Stanford Robbed the Kings Stores at New York with some Small assistance y^e New Yorkers lent them. They ware growing turbulent. I Counted 180 Pieces of Canon from 24 to 3 Pounders at kingsbridge which the Committee had Secured For the Use of the Colonies. The Jersies are not one whit Behind Connecticut in Zeal. Philadelphia Exceeds them Both. I Saw 2200 Men in review theer by Genl Lee Consisting of Quakers and other Inhabitants In Uniform with a 1000 rifle men and 40 Horse who together made a most warlike appearance. I mingle Freely & Frequently with the members of the Continental Congress. They are United [torn] termined in Opposition And appeard asur'd of Su [torn] ome home ye opposition Is become formidable 18000 [torn] and Determind with Washington and Green [torn] head are no Contemtable Enemy. Adjutant Gen^l Gates is Indefatigable In aranging the army. Provisions are Very plenty. Clothes Are Manufactured almost in Every town for the use of the Soldiers. 20 tuns of Powder lately Arived to Connecticut Philadelphia and providence. Upwards of 20 tuns are Now in Camp. Salt Petre is making in Every Colony. Powder Mills are Arected and Constantly Employ'd in Philadelphia and New York. Volunteers of y^e First Fortune are Flocking to y^e Camp. 1000 Rifle Men Expected in two or three days. Recruits are now raising

to Augment the Army to 22000 Men. ten thousand Militia are appointed in This Government to appear on the First Summons, the Bills of all The Colonies Circulate Freely and are readily Exschang'd for Cash. Add to this that unless Some plan of acomodations Take Place Immediately their harbours will Swarm with Privatiers. An Army will be rais'd in the midle Colonies to take Possession of Canada. For the Sake of the miserable Convulsed Empire Sollicit Peace. Repeal the Acts or Briton is undone. This advice is the result of a Warm affection for the King and to the Realm. Remember, I never Deceaved you. Every Article here Sent you is Sacredly True. The papers will Anounce to you that I am again a member for Boston. You will See our Motley Council. A Genl arrangement of Officers will Soon take place Except the Chief who will be Suspended but For a little time See what &C Briton takes in Consiquence of the Continental Petition. A View to Independence grows more & more General. Should Briton Declair war Against the Colonies they are lost for Ever. Should Spain Declair war Against Briton the Colonies will Declare a Neutrality Which will Produce an offensive & Defencive League between Them. For Gods sake prevent it by a Speedy accomidation. Writing this has Imployd [torn] day. I have been to Salem to Reconite but Co[ul]d not Escape the gees in the Capital. Tomorrow I set out f[or] Newport on purpose to Send You this. I write you fully it Being Scarce-ly Possible to Escape Discovery. I am out of Place hear by Choice & therefore Out of pay and Determined to be So unless it is offered in My way. I wish You Could Continew to write me Largely in Cyphers by the way of Newport Addressed to Thos Richards. Inclose in a Cover to me Intimating that I am a perfect Stranger to You But Being Recomendend to you as a Gentleman of Honour You took the Liberty to Inclose that Letter, Intreating me to Deliver as Directed, the Person you ware Inform'd being at Cambridge. Sign Some fictious Name. This you may Send to Some Confidential Friend at Newport to be Deliverd to me at Watertown. Make use of Every Pre-
caution or I Perrish.

Benj^a Church.

RECORDS OF THE VICE - ADMIRALTY COURT
AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CONDEMNATION OF PRIZES AND RECAPTURES OF THE
REVOLUTION AND THE WAR OF 1812.

(*Concluded from Vol. XLVII, page 196.*)

RUBICON (468), schr., J. Lassel, master, Boston to Belfast, captured Dec. 17, 1813 by Shannon (privateer). Cargo: ballast. Taken into Liverpool.

RUSSELL (101), brig, — Parker, master, recaptured Aug. 18, 1812 by Statira.

RUTH (670), schr., 21 tons, Ambrose Jones, master, Portland to Portsmouth, captured Nov. 9, 1814 by Rover (privateer). Cargo: dry fish. Taken into Liverpool.

SALLY (58), brig, W. Radford, master, recaptured Aug. 10, 1812, by Morgiana.

SALLY (202), brig, 143 tons, T. Patch, master, Portland to St. Mayaretta, captured Apr. 24, 1813, by Curlew. Cargo: lumber. Restored.

SALLY (225), schr., 74 tons, J. Cousins, master, East Port to Boston, captured May 13, 1813 by Bream. Cargo: plaister paris, salt and fish. Taken into New Brunswick.

SALLY (309), schr., 33 tons, D. Townshend, master, Saco to Nantucket, captured July 12, 1813 by Retaliation (privateer). Cargo: lumber. Taken into Liverpool.

SALLY (406), schr., W. Sabins, master, recaptured Sept. 15, 1813 by Provincial schr. Gleaner.

SALLY (425), schr., 89 tons, D. Chadwick, master, Ge°Town to Halifax, captured Oct. 16, 1813 by Loire.

Cargo : 143 1-2 hhds. & 15 tierces rice and 2000 bushels corn.

SALLY (193), ship, 194 tons, A. Baker, master, Wiscasset to St. Bartholomews, captured Apr. 16, 1813 by La Hogue, Nympe and Curlew. Cargo: 104 M. feet lumber, 22 M. red oak staves, 3 white d^o., 100 M. shingles and 25 kegs lard. Restored.

SALLY (501), sloop, Moses Lowe, master, captured May 19, 1814, by Shannon (privateer). Taken into Liverpool.

SALLY ANN (86), schr., 124 tons, J. Day, master, New London to St. Bartholomews, captured Sept. 16, 1812 by Statira. Cargo : flour, corn, tobacco, &c.

SAMUEL (376), schr., T. Snow, master, captured Aug. 20, 1813 by Broke (privateer).

SANDBIRD (635), jebacco boat, Nath^l Pearley, master, Halifax to Boston, captured Sept. 10, 1814 by Lunenburg (privateer). Cargo : dry goods.

SAN DOMINGO (421), ship, B. Bogman, master, St. Bartholomews to New Haven, captured Sept. 29, 1813 by George (Privateer). Cargo : sugar, coffee, part materials 20 hhds. and 30 bbls. turpentine.

SAN GABRIEL (220), brig, A. Drummond, master, Savannah to New York, captured May 19, 1813 by Sir John Sherbrooke (privateer) and Nova Scotia. Restored.

SAN JOAQUIN (491), brig, 190 tons, Jose R de Torres, master, Mantanza to New Port or Boston, captured Mar. 23, 1814 by Albion, Dragon, Armide, Lacedemonian, Jaseur and St. Lawrence. Cargo : 38 hhds. & 222 casks molasses, 1 hhd. honey, 4 casks coffee, 45 boxes sugar and 4 bbls. sugar. Restored.

SANTA CECELIA (398), ship, M. J. Perriere, master, Lisbon to New Bedford, captured Sept. 14, 1813 by Wasp. Cargo : salt and dry goods.

SANTIAGO (267), brig, 267 tons, L. De Austrie, master, Salem to Malaga, captured June 26, 1813 by Woolwick. Cargo: staves, tobacco, naval stores, beef and bacon. Restored.

SARAH (138), brig, 255 tons, R. Pendergast, master, New York to Amsterdam, captured Feb. 19, 1813 by Tenedos. Cargo: 425 bales cotton, 186 bbls. pot ashes and 3000 pipe staves.

SARAH (493), schr., 69 tons, Swedish Lasts, F. Sandberg, master, St. Bartholomews to Boston, captured Apr. 18, 1814 by La Hogue. Cargo: 106 hhds. 20 tierces and 22 bbls. molasses. Restored.

SARAH (640), schr., Rob^t Hanley, master, St. Johns to Barbadoes, recaptured Sept. 28, 1814 by Maidstone. Cargo: fish and lumber.

SAUCY JACK (657), captured aground in the Potomack, Oct. 20 or 21, 1814 by Saracen. Cargo: corn in bulk and sweet potatoes.

SCIENCE (60), schr. (privateer), 74 tons, W. Fernald, master, from Portsmouth, cruizing, captured Aug. 25, 1812, by Emulous. Cargo: guns, ammunition and provisions.

SEA FLOWER (282), brig, G. Atkinson, master, recaptured July 8, 1813 by Fantome.

SEMERIMES (224), sloop, 85 tons, D. Loop, master, Pleasant River to Boston, captured Apr. 23, 1813, by Bream. Cargo: timber and cord wood. Taken into New Brunswick.

SHANNON (408), brig, J. Perkins, master, recaptured Sept. 27, 1813 by Manly.

SIBAE (211), brig, 115 tons, R. Carter, master, Savannah to Boston, captured Apr. 23, 1813 by Crown Solomon (privateer) and Atalante, Cargo: 301 bales cotton.

SIR ALEXR. BALL (556), ship, 399 tons, J. Skynner, master, Bristol to Malta, recaptured July 15, 1814 by Niemen. Cargo: British manufacture and Colonial produce.

SNAP DRAGON (532), schr. (privateer), W. R. Graham, master, captured June 30, 1814 by Martin.

SNOW ALEXANDER (615), 207 tons, Jn^o Newby, master, St. Thomas to Liverpool, recaptured Sept. 6, 1814 by Wasp. Cargo: 306 hhds., 27^ts & 179 bbls. sugar, 10 puncheons rum, 6 casks molasses and 71 1-2 tons fustic.

SNOW WANDERER (594), 168 tons, Sam^l Saunders, master, Newdf^dland to Corunna, recaptured Aug. 19, 1814 by Tenedos. Cargo: 2900 quintals of codfish.

SOPHIA (156), sloop, 66 tons, O. Boles, master, Chandlers River to New Bedford, captured Aug. 30, 1812. Taken into St. Johns.

SPECIE (174), schr., 93 tons, J. Farrow, master, Alexandria to Boston, captured Apr. 8, 1813, by Nymphe. Cargo: 700 bbls. flour.

STAMPER (325), brig, W. Wilson, master, Liverpool to Halifax, recaptured July 27, 1813 by Ring Dove.

STARR (280), ship, 409 tons, — Skinner, master, Alexander to Lisbon, captured June 14, 1813, by Victorious, Marlboro, Junon, Narcissus, Barossa and Mohawk. Cargo: 4388 bbls. flour and 338 half bbls. flour.

START (7), brig, 173 tons, P. Hazleton, master, St. Ubes to Newbury Port, captured July 15, 1812 by Spartan and Juniper. Cargo: salt.

STEPHANIE (560), schr., 71 tons, F. W. V. Reynegom, master, Philadelphia to Havannah, captured July 16, 1814 by Acasta. Cargo: flour, lard and onions.

STOCKHOLM (82), schr., 145 tons, L. Chaplin, master, St. Bartholomews to Boston, captured Sept. 2, 1812 by Maidstone and Aeolus. Cargo: rum, sugar and coffee. Restored.

STRONG (534), schr., (privateer.) J. Merrit, master captured June 15, 1814 by Shannon.

SUCCESS (507), brig, 78 tons, M. Harvey, master, Torbay to Banks of Newf^dland, recaptured May 29, 1814 by Charybdis. Cargo: twice laid cordage, beer and cyder.

SUKEY (582), schr., 44 tons, Jabez Howes, master, New Haven to Norwich, captured July 29, 1814 by Lively (privateer). Cargo: ballast. Taken into Liverpool.

SUPERB (673), brigate, 120 tons, W^m C. Anderson, master, Charlestown to Philadelphia, recaptured, Nov. 24, 1814 by Spencer. Cargo: rice.

SUPERB (673), brig^{te} 120 tons, W^m C. Anderson, master, Charlestown to Philadelphia, captured, Nov. 24, 1814 by Spencer. Cargo: rice.

SUSAN (128), sloop, 39 tons, J. Ellis, master, Alexandria to Boston, captured Dec. 17, 1812 by Liverpool Packet (privateer). Cargo: flour.

SUSANNAH (226), sloop, 89 tons, L. Marshal, master, Deer Island to Boston, captured Apr. 20, 1813 by Bream. Cargo: cord wood. Taken into New Brunswick.

SUSANNA and LUCY (216), schr., 117 tons, J. Lewis, master, Lyn to N^h Yarmouth, captured May 5, 1813 by Liverpool Packet (privateer). Cargo: cord wood. Taken into Liverpool.

SWALLOW (445), schr., S. Frisbec, master, captured Oct. 30, 1813 by Shannon (privateer).

SWIFT (144), brig, 197 tons, B. Cook, master, Savannah to Providence, captured March 14, 1813 by Liverpool Packet (privateer). Cargo: 319 bales cotton and 72 bundles leather.

SWIFT (285), schr., 63 tons, T. Crossby, master, Cape Cod to Ipswich, captured July 7, 1813 by Curlew. Cargo: salt.

TEAZER (265), schr., cruising, captured June 27, 1813 by La Hogue.

TEJO (517), ship, 160 tons, Antonio Fugaca, master, Demerara to St. Bartholomews but proceeding for New Port, R. I., captured May 15, 1814 by La Hogue. Cargo: rum and molasses, also 76 bbls. and 10 half bbls. flour, 171 iron bars, 20 bags of rye and 1 bag, taken out of a coasting vessel off New London by Maidstone.

TELEMACHUS (427), brig, W. Street, master, recaptured Oct. 25, 1813 by Narcissus.

TEN BROTHERS (478), schr., 114 tons, T. Colley, master, St. George's to Salem, captured Jan. 6, 1814 by Wolverine (privateer). Cargo: 56 cords wood. Taken into Liverpool.

THEODORE (661), brig, 237 tons, Owen Lewis, master, Maranhai, Brazil to Liverpool, G. B., recaptured Nov. 15, 1814 by Saturn. Cargo: cotton.

THISTLE (701), schr., 100 tons, Malaga to Halifax, recaptured Mar. 19, 1815 by Cossack. Cargo: wine and fruit.

THOMAS (254), brig, G. Simmons, master, Cadiz to Boston, captured June 22, 1813 by Wasp. Restored.

THOMAS (273), schr., M. Burback, master, 10 guns and 96 men, from Portsmouth, cruising, captured June 30, 1813 by Nymphe.

THOMAS and SALLY (505), brig, H^r Stocks, master, recaptured May 26, 1813 by Martin and Curlew.

THORN (116), brig, (privateer), 291 tons, Asa Hooper, master, 18 guns, 124 men, from Marblehead, cruising, captured Oct. 31, 1812 by Tenedos, Shannon, Nymphe and Curlew.

THORN (551), schr., A. Hathaway, master, captured July 11, 1814 by Bulwark.

THORN (447), schr., P. Shirley, master, captured Nov. 8, 1813 by Shannon (privateer).

THREE BROTHERS (152), schr., 40 tons, J. Cairns, master, Baltimore to Boston, captured Mar. 19, 1813 by Retaliation (privateer). Cargo: 248 bushels corn and 50 half bbls. flour.

THREE BROTHERS (363), schr., 94 tons, W. Rogers, master, Cape Ann to Portland, captured Aug. 7, 1813 by Dart (privateer). Cargo: ballast. Taken into New Brunswick.

THREE FRIENDS (567), schr., alias His Majesty's sloop Pictou, captured July 30, 1814.

THREE FRIENDS (667), schr., 25 tons, John Philips, master, Kittery to Boston, captured Nov. 12, 1814 by Lunenburg (privateer). Cargo: ballast. Taken into Lunenburg.

THREE FRIENDS (129), schr., 79 tons, Otis Fall, master, Baltimore to Boston, captured Dec. 18, 1812 by Liverpool Packet (privateer). Cargo: flour and corn.

THREE WILLIAMS (676), brig, 95 tons, John White-way, master, Newf^dland to Portugal, recaptured —, 1814 by Arab. Cargo: 1990 quintals dry fish. Taken into Shelburne.

TICKLER (648), schr., 41 tons, John Boyd, master, Philadelphia to St. Bartholomew, captured Oct. 4, 1814 by Niemen and Loire. Cargo: 110 bbls. and 35 half bbls. flour, 25 bbls. bread, 10 kegs crackers and 50 boxes soap.

TICKLER (555), sloop, 65 tons, Lloyd Bowers, master, New York to Machias, captured June 14, 1814 by Saturn. Cargo: 50 bbls. beef, flour, wheat and rye.

(603) Tobacco, 169 hhds., bro't to Halifax in the transport brig Tucker, from off the land and shore of the Chesapeake. 119 hhds. captured bet. July 20 and Aug. 7, and 50 hhds. on June 11, by Albion and ships of war associated in the blockade of the Chesapeake.

TOMAHAWK (688), schr., 202 tons, Philip Bessom, master, mounting 9 guns, from Boston, cruising, captured Jan. 22, 1815 by Bulwark.

TOPEDO (392), schr., captured Sept. 11, 1813 by Plantagenet. Crew and papers escaped before capture.

TRAVELLER (17), schr., 108 tons, Z. Smith, master, Georgia to Alexandria, captured July 12, 1812 by Emulous. Cargo: live oak timber. The cargo taken possession of for the use of the Navy.

TRAVELLER (228), sloop, 94 tons, J. Stover, master, Sedgwick to Salem, captured Apr. 4, 1813 by Rattler. Cargo: cord wood. Taken into New Brunswick.

TRENT (458), schr., 69 tons, R. Curtis, master, Bristol to Boston, captured Dec. 10, 1813 by Wolverine (privateer). Cargo: cord wood and 5 cwt. of butter. Taken into Liverpool.

TRITON (319), schr., 122 tons, Geo McFarlane, master, St. Thomas to Kennebeck, captured July 14, 1813 by Bream. Cargo: 45 puncheons rum and 6 hhds. molasses. Taken into New Brunswick. Restored.

TWO BROTHERS (506), bark, J. Tucker, master, Liverpool to Baltic, recaptured May 25, 1814 by Martin and Curlew. Cargo: salt, crates of ware, rum and coffee.

TWO BROTHERS (186), schr., 131 tons, T. Harden, master, Bass Harbour to Boston, captured Mar. 27, 1813 by Rattler and Bream. Cargo: cord wood. Taken into New Brunswick.

TWO BROTHERS (343), schr., 89 tons, J. Mitchel, master, Tanfield to East Port, captured July 6, 1813 by Boxer. Cargo: 650 bbls. flour and 400 bushels of corn. Taken into New Brunswick. Restored.

TWO BROTHERS (286), schr., 53 tons, B. Glasin, master, Kennebeck to Ipswich, captured July 7, 1813 by Curlew. Cargo: wood, bark and shingles.

TWO BROTHERS (617), schr., Ambrose Nelson, master, Philadelphia to Havannah, captured Sept. 4, 1814 by Niemen. Cargo: flour, soap, onions, locks and Indian corn.

TWO FRIENDS (127), schr., 38 tons, S. Clarke, master, Baltimore to Boston, captured Dec. 17, 1812 by Liverpool Packet (privateer). Cargo: flour.

TWO FRIENDS (524), schr., Gideon Bowley, master, Province Town to Saco, captured June 11, 1814 by Shannon (privateer). Cargo: ballast. Taken into Liverpool.

TULIP (130), brig, 150 tons, Ja^s McCullough, master, Philadelphia to Bordeaux, captured Dec. 12, 1812 by Atalante. Cargo: cotton, rice and codfish.

TYGER (563), brig, 173 tons, H^v Davison, master, Malaga to Stattin, Prussia, recaptured July 21, 1814 by Bulwark.

ULYSSES (195), brig, 156 tons, R. Lawton, master, Cuba to New Port, captured Apr. 20, 1813 by Orpheus. Cargo: molasses and sugar.

ULYSSES (314), brig, 248 tons, Sam^l Hill, master, Savannah to Bourdeaux, captured June 30, 1813 by Majestic. Cargo: 359 bales cotton.

UNICE (296), sloop, B. Pulcifer, master, captured July 7, 1813 by Curlew.

UNION (50), brig, J. Tullock, master, Liverpool to Newfoundland, recaptured Aug. 14, 1812 by Morgiana.

UNION (114), schr., 105 tons, Joseph Hall, master, Philadelphia to Kennebeck, captured Oct. 14, 1812 by Liverpool Packet (privateer). Cargo: flour and corn.

UNION (110), schr., 83 tons, M. Kendrick, master, Labradore to Chatham, captured Oct. 19, 1812 by Maidstone and Spartan. Cargo: fish.

UNION (163), schr., 95 tons, S. Snell, master, Warren to Havannah, captured Apr. 3, 1813 by Sir John Sherbrooke (privateer). Cargo: 35 thousand boards, 4000 hoops, 450 shook hhds.

UNION (609), schr., 22 tons, W. Bradford, master, Camden to Moose Island, captured July 30, 1814 by Rifle-

man. Cargo : 85 bbls. beef, 2 kegs butter, 4 or 5 cheese and $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. tongues. Taken into St. Johns, N. B.

UNION (49), ship, R. Henry, master, from Liverpool, captured Aug. 16, 1812 by Emulous. Restored on payment of costs.

UNION (271), ship, 231 tons, Paul Port, master, Cadiz to Boston, captured June 26, 1813 by Dart (privateer). Cargo : block tin, salt and fruit. Taken into New Brunswick. Restored.

UNION LASS (35), schr., J. Osborne, master, recaptured —, 1812 by Chub.

UNITY (574), sloop, 36 tons, J. C. Swain, master, Washington, N. C. to Philadelphia, captured July 23, 1814 by Asia. Cargo : 145 bbls. turpentine, 32 bbls. tar, 12 bbls. spirits turpentine and 5683 feet floor boards.

VALARIA (283), schr., 96 tons, C. Bollard, master, Hollower to Providence, captured July 6, 1813 by Retrieve (privateer). Cargo : lumber and oars.

VENUS (323), schr., 72 tons, G. Bailey, master, Long Island to Dutchmans Bay, captured July 13, 1813 by Matilda (privateer). Cargo : corn and ballast.

VENUS (449), schr., 100 tons, N. D. Blyden, master, Boston to St. Bartholomews, recaptured Nov. 24, 1813 by Rifleman. Taken into Shelburne.

VENUS (407), ship, 203 tons, F. Wilson, master, Cuba to Salem, captured Sept. 24, 1813 by Borer. Cargo : molasses, sugar and coffee.

VESTAL (630), ship, Hanby Loggan, master, Buenos Ayres to London, recaptured Sept. 15, 1814 by Dragon. Cargo : hides and tallow.

VICTOR (498), brig, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, Swedish Lasts, Carl Fred* Hallberger, master, Hayti to New London, captured May 13, 1814 by La Hogue, Maidstone, Sylph and Nimrod. Cargo : 140 hhds. sugar.

VICTORY (153), brig, 126 tons, E. Bradley, master, Lisbon to Boston, captured Mar. 19, 1813 by Retaliation (privateer). Cargo: 247 moys salt.

VICTORY (477), schr., 52 tons, R. Carey master, Buxton to Boston, captured Jan. 6, 1814 by Wolverine (privateer). Cargo: timber and cord wood. Taken into Liverpool.

VICTORY (585), schr., 45 tons, Tim^y Hallett, master, fishing, captured Aug. 7, 1814 by Leander. Cargo: green fish. Restored.

VICTORY (696), ship, laying at Penobscot, recaptured bet. 1st and 30th Sept., 1814 by conjunct naval and military force at Penobscot.

VICTRESS (596), sloop, 65 tons, S. Pennoyer, master, Bridge Port to New York, captured Aug. 10, 1814 by Liverpool Packet and Shannon (privateers). Cargo: spirits, butter, cheese and oats. Taken into Liverpool.

VIVID (179), brig, 180 tons, B. Vanderford, master, Boston to St. Domingo, captured Apr. 20, 1813 by Nymphe. Cargo: 600 boxes soap, 50 boxes candles, 51 hhds. fish, 250 bbls. Alewives, 47 boxes cheese, 10 half bbls. tongues, 3 hhds. bacon, 5 bales bagging, 6 hhds. tobacco, 25 boxes spermaciti candles, 20 cases oil, 32 hhds. claret, 2 pipes brandy, 1 bale twine and 13 bales Calcutta goods.

VOADOR (521), brig, 156 tons, Rob^t N. Braga, master, St. Salvador to Boston, captured June 16, 1814 by La Hogue. Cargo: 3 to 4000 Arabos dye wood, 13 small boxes and 66 large boxes sugar. Restored.

VOADOR (537), brig, 180 tons, Anthino Monteno, master, Cuba to Boston, captured June 28, 1814 by Nymphe. Cargo: 130 hhds. molasses, adventures, 17 hhds. Restored.

VOLADOR (263), brig, M. Murquaz, master, Philadelphia to Havannah, captured May 20, 1813 by Spartan, Statira and Martin. Cargo: some boxes silk, window glass and specie.

VOLANT (157), ship, 457 tons, N. M. Perley, master, Bayonne to Boston, captured Mar. 26, 1813 by Curlew, La Hogue and Valiant. Cargo: brandy, wine, silks, dry goods, iron and sundry manufactures.

WASHINGTON (244), schr., 65 tons, E. Sawyer, master, Portland to Boston, captured June 5, 1813 by Dart (privateer). Cargo: boards and shingles. Taken into New Brunswick.

WASP (308), schr., 99 tons, J. Springer, master, Kennebeck to Falmouth, captured July 9, 1813 by Retaliation (privateer). Cargo: shingles and bark. Taken into Liverpool.

WASP (344), sloop, E. A. Irvin, master, 2 guns and 35 men, from Salem, cruising, captured Aug. 8, 1813 by Bream. Taken into New Brunswick.

WATSON (387), brig, W. Greig, master, recaptured Sept. 3, 1813 by Poitiers.

WEST INDIAN (454), schr., L. Otis, master, captured Dec. 8, 1813 by Loire and Ramilies.

WILEY REYNARD (405), schr. (privateer), 22 tons, W^m Lane, master, from Boston, cruising, captured Oct. 11, 1812 by Shannon. Cargo: guns, ammunition and provisions.

WILLIAM (20), bark, J. Hare, master, recaptured July 8, 1812 by Indian. Cargo: dry goods valued at £1400.

WILLIAM (98), brig, recaptured Aug. 16, 1812 by Statura.

WILLIAM (243), brig, W. Hunter, master, recaptured May 31, 1813 by Shannon.

WILLIAM (647), brig, 235 tons, Ge^o Powditch, master, Rio Janeiro to London, recaptured Oct. 11, 1814 by Armide. Cargo: sugar 216 chests, coffee 2120 bags, fustic 815 pieces, ox horns 10,000, dry hides 120 and 2 casks wine.

WILLIAM (151), schr., 102 tons, John Williams, master, Charles Town to Lisbon, captured Mar. 12, 1813 by Rataliation (privateer). Cargo: 38 bushels of corn.

WILLIAM (433), schr., S. Nevis, master, New York to Charlestown, captured Oct. 27, 1813 by Paz. Cargo: provisions.

WILLIAM (628), schr., from Chesapeake, captured —, 1814 by Albion and other ships of war associated in the blockade of the Chesapeake.

WILLIAM (529), schr., S. Pudor, master, recaptured June 19, 1814 by Wasp.

WILLIAM (350), sloop, 39 tons, E. Crowell, master, from Barnstable, fishing, captured Aug. 7, 1813 by Matilda (privateer). Cargo: codfish and stores.

WILLIAM & ANN (329), sloop, 77 tons, W. Eadie, master, Scotland to Ireland, recaptured July 31, 1813 by Nimrod. Cargo: coals and glass.

YORK TOWN (301), ship, A. Ricker, master, cruising, captured July 17, 1813 by Poictiers, Maidstone and Nimrod.

YOUNG PHOENIX (209), ship, P. Duval, master, Jersey to Arichat, recaptured May 9, 1813 by Orpheus.

ZODIAC (71), ship, 309 tons, J. Hague, master, Norfolk to Lisbon, captured Aug. 28, 1812 by Alpha. Restored.

(571) Articles on board H. M. ship Dragon, taken out of stores and warehouses and out of ships and vessels under American colours which were burnt. Captured May 22-24, 1814 by Dragon, Albion, Acasta, Loire, Jaseur, and St. Lawrence, 240 bbls. and 94 half bbls. flour, 9 bbls. bread, 72 bbls. beef, 153 kegs crackers, 45 boxes segars and 74 bbls. tar. Captured June 11, 1814 by Albion Dragon, Acasta, Loire, Narcissus, Jaseur and St. Lawrence, 238 hhds. tobacco. On sloop Julian captured July 17, 1814, 316 bbls. and 32 half bbls. flour and 91 kegs tobacco. On schr. Buzi, captured July 19, 1814, 274 bbls.

flour, both captures by Albion, Dragon, Asia, Severn, Loire, Jaseur, St. Lawrence, Regulus, Melpomene, Brune, Manly and Etna Bomb.

(589) Sundry articles taken out of an American schr. called the Night Hawk and brought to Halifax in the Maidstone, captured June —, 1814, near New London by Superb, Maidstone and Sylph. Cargo: 38 bbls. tar, 4 bbls. turpentine, 8 bbls. & 1 box salts, 1 cask cotton, 6 bbls. & 4 kegs oil and 1 hhd. oil.

(592) Captured at Moose Island, July 11, 1814 by detachment of His Majesty's army and navy, sundry goods & merchandize valued at £29,464. 14. 4 currency, perishable goods belonging to American citizens, now resident, 6 boxes tin, 5 casks sadlery, 9 musquets, 15 bayonets, 15 belts and scabbards.

(625) Captured in the Potowmack and Patuxent rivers, bet. July 20 and Aug. 7, 1814 by Albion and other ships of war associated in the blockade of the Chesapeake, 105 hhds. tobacco, 19 bbls. turpentine and 4 bbls. flour.

(655) Taken from public stores in Alexandria, bet. Aug. 1 and Sept. 20, 1814 by a conjoint expedition captured by the boats of the Sea Horse and put on board the Severn and bro't to Halifax, 25 hhds. tobacco.

(644) Captured at Penobscot and Machias, bet. Sept. 1 and 30, 1814, a ship, 3 brigs, 4 schrs. and 1 sloop.

(641) Captured at Penobscot and Machias, bet. Sept. 1 and 30, 1814, a ship 230 tons, schr. 45 tons, brig 115 tons, schr. 89 tons, ship 500 tons, schr. 130 tons, brig Sally 110 tons, and goods found in the woods, supposed value £20,000.

(682) Sundry goods seized at Windsor by the Collector of his Maj's customs, Dec. —, 1814, woolens, linens, cottons, &c. Restored.

MARBLEHEAD IN THE YEAR 1700. NO. 7.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

THE map on the opposite page comprises that part of the town of Marblehead known generally as Barnegat. It runs north from Pond street to Peach's point and from the sea westward into the lower division pasture to include the early grant to Rev. Samuel Cheever. This section is somewhat unsatisfactory. There were evidently other early houses on each side of the John Carder lot toward the west, north and east, but the evidence is not sufficiently clear to warrant their location. Future research may reveal further facts sufficient to clear up the doubts.

The site of the first meeting house is shown on the burying hill. It was built very early and was standing here in 1700. The location of the meeting house on this hill was the occasion, without doubt, of the existence of this burial place,—a place that was undesirable in several ways. The churchyard was the place of the repose of the dead in England in those times, and the custom was generally continued in New England.

At the circle (O) marked on the map, near the entrance to the old burying ground from Orne street, is a spring of water, a view of which is given in the accompanying engraving. It was used very early, and was called the spring under the rock in 1663; the meeting house spring in 1695;* ye spring called Mr. Walton's spring in 1699; and the spring in 1714.

Little harbor was so called very early, and Doliber's cove was known by that name as early as 1762.

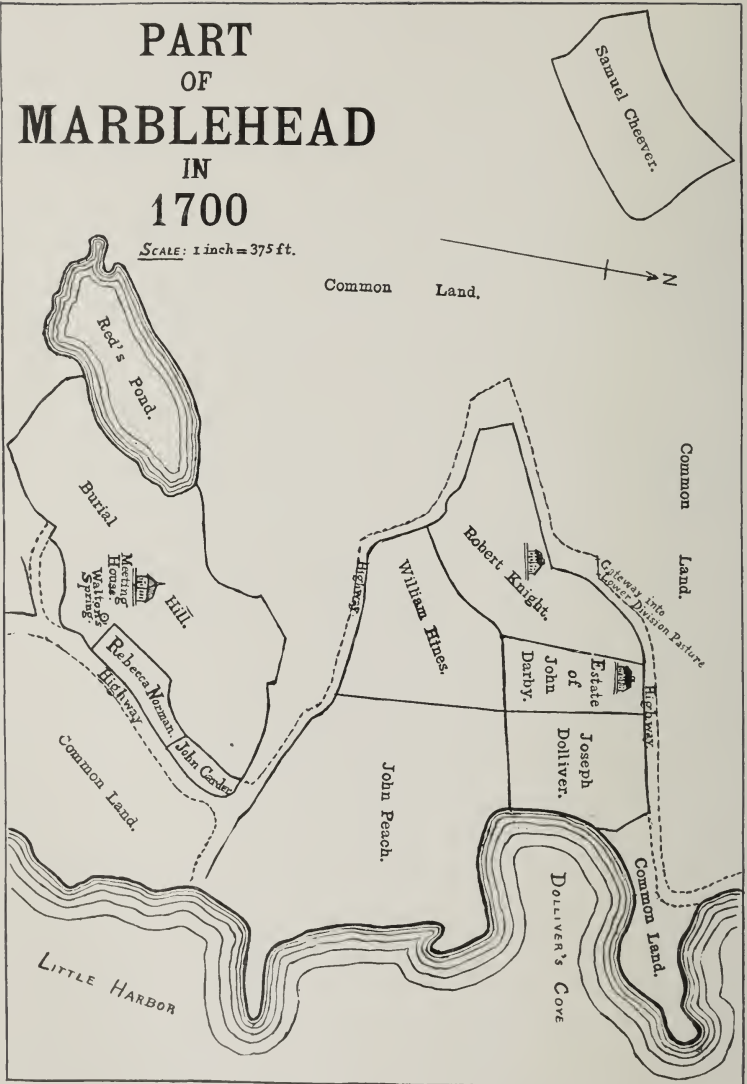
Gingerbread hill was so called as early as 1796.

The highway shown on the map is very ancient. It was called a highway in 1682, and the highway in the

*Marblehead Commoners records.

PART OF MARBLEHEAD IN 1700

SCALE: 1 inch = 375 ft.



PLAN OF MARBLEHEAD IN THE YEAR 1700. No. 7.

lower end of the town in 1722. In 1757, the central portion of it, now obsolete, was called a way leading to the lower division gate, and in 1781 the way leading to the great pasture gate. In 1824, it was called the highway leading from the north part of the town to the houses on Gingerbread hill. On the hill, it was called an old road in 1881; Brown's lane in 1887; and an old road leading up Gingerbread hill in 1890.

Beacon street was laid out through Barnegat soon after the Revolution; and was called by its present name as early as 1846.

Norman street was called the new road in 1881 and Norman street in 1890.

Harding's lane was there as early as 1725, running across Beacon street to the old road. It was called Peach's lane as early as 1823.

Rebecca Norman House. The northeastern end of this lot was granted by the town of Marblehead to Samuel Walton Feb. 17, 1663.* He was a husbandman, and removed to Reading before Dec. 27, 1699, when he conveyed his part of the lot, for one pound and ten shillings, to Rebecca Norman, widow of William Norman of Marblehead.† Mrs. Norman owned it until 1714.

The southwestern end of the lot was granted by the commoners of Marblehead to said Mrs. Norman and after her decease to her daughter Elizabeth Norman, a small house having been built thereon.‡

John Carder House. This lot belonged to George Godfrey in 1663. He was of Marblehead and a fisherman, Jan. 2, 1673, when, for forty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and seven pence, he mortgaged this house, orchard and garden to Moses Maverick of Marblehead, merchant.§ Mr. Maverick evidently foreclosed the mortgage as he conveyed the house and land, orchard, garden, etc., to John Carder of Marblehead, Dec. 24, 1677.|| Mr. Carder died before Nov. 26, 1739, when administration upon his

*Marblehead town records.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 221.

‡Marblehead Commoners records.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 118.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 175.

estate was granted. His son Joseph Carder succeeded him in the ownership of the estate, and probably the house was gone soon after.

John Peach Lot. This lot was owned by John Peach of Marblehead in 1700.

William Hines Lot. William Hines owned this lot as early as 1684 and as late as 1707.

Robert Knight House. This lot of land belonged to Robert Knight in 1682; and afterwards to his son-in-law John Hoile of Marblehead. Mr. Hoile built a house with a leanto upon the lot, and died possessed of the estate in the spring of 1706. The house was apparently gone soon afterward.

Estate of John Darby House. This lot of land was sold by the selectmen of Marblehead to John Darby, March 13, 1682-3;* and on it he built his "mansion house." He lived in it, and died in 1690. His widow, Alice Darby, who had married John Woodbury of Beverly, conveyed the lot and house to Eleazer Ingalls of Marblehead, cooper, Oct. 26, 1713.† How much longer the house stood is unknown to the writer.

Joseph Dolliver Lot. This lot of land was granted by the selectmen of Marblehead to Richard Clatterie, a fisherman, April 21, 1682.‡ He built a house upon the lot, and lived in it Sept. 10, 1686, when he conveyed the estate to Joseph Dolliver of Marblehead.§ He died in the autumn of 1688, having devised this lot to his son Joseph, and the house not being mentioned. The estate apparently belonged to Mr. Dolliver in 1700.

Samuel Cheever Lot. The commoners of Marblehead granted to Rev. Samuel Cheever two acres of land "lying between the two hills near ye mill pond," March 31, 1673;|| and it belonged to Mr. Cheever in 1700.

*Marblehead town records.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 27, leaf 77.

‡Marblehead town records.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 83.

||Marblehead town records.



THE WALTON SPRING, MARBLEHEAD.

ESSEX COUNTY NOTARIAL RECORDS,
1697 - 1768.

(Continued from Volume XLVII, page 132.)

Protest. John Grush, master of the schooner Dove, about 70 tons, made declaration that on Jan. 30, he sailed from Martineco for Marblehead and on Feb. 17 "it blew very hard & made a very great Sea & lasted until the 21st and on the 23^d of s^d month had violent hard Gales of Wind w^{ch} continued till y^e 28th and were obliged sometimes to put her under a short Sayle & sometimes to lay her a Hull, on y^e 24th split our Foresail in pieces and lost our Bowsprit and on March y^e 2^d had another very bad Storm which continued until the 9th which damaged our Rigging & sails we lost our mainsail & left us almost a Wreck on the Sea, & Shipped a great deal of Water and fear there is considerable Damage done to our Cargo that on Saturday y^e 19 Instant arrived at M. head." [169] Mar. 21, 1763. Samuel Collyer, jr., mate, also made oath to the same.

Bill of exchange, dated Spanish Town, Apr. 16, 1762. Ninety days' sight draft by Thomas Fry on James Brown, merchant, Liverpool, to Samuel Pickman, Esq., for £542, Endorsed to Nath^l Ropes, Esq^r by Sam^l Pickman, Endorsed to Gilbert Deblois by Nath^l Ropes. Endorsed to Champion & Hayley by Gilbert Deblois. Endorsed to Robert Hibbert & Co. by Champion & Hayley. Endorsed by Sam^l Green, agent for R. Hibbert & Co.

Thomas Holland's receipt to James Brown for £242 in part of the foregoing Bill. Dated Nov. 15, 1762. [170] Protested, Oct. 19, 1762, at Liverpool, by James Clegg, notary public, at request of Robert Hibbert & Co., merchants, in Manchester, James Brown's answer being that

he would pay only £230 in his draft upon London, payable two months after date. On Nov. 16, 1762, said Brown agreed to pay £242, but would not pay the remaining £300, which terms said Hibbert accepted. Receipt, dated Boston, Mar. 26, 1763, Gilbert Deblois to Nath^l Ropes, in full for the above bill with interest and damages.

Protest. Sam^l Carlton, jr., master of the sloop Betsey of Salem, about 70 tons, with 6 men, made declaration that on Dec. 14, they sailed from St. Peter's in Martinico, loaded with sugar, molasses, cocoa, rum and coffee, for Salem and on the 26th [171] in Lat. 22° N° & Long. 65° W. they had a very hard gale of wind at E. N. E. with a very large sea, sprang their mast in the partners, and on Thursday Feb^{ry} 3^d 1763 being then in the Lat. 40° 30' N° & Long. 67° 30' W. or thereabouts had a violent gale of wind at S° West and about 9 o'clock P. M. "shipped a Sea which struck the Vessel upon the Beam Ends shifted the Hold and did us much Damage which obliged us to Scud and on Feb^{ry} the 17th being in Lat. 38° 20' N. & Long. 64° 10' W. at 10 o'clock a. m. the Wind at West Shipt a Sea which Struck us up and Shifted the Hold a second time and put us to Scud again, and on March ye 24 being then in Lat. 30° 40' N. & Long. 65° West we had another very hard Gale of Wind at S W. by W. about 10 o'clock a. m. Shipt a Sea which struck us up and shifted the Hold the third time and stove the Boat to pieces and did us much damage, and that she arrived in Salem the seventeenth Instant." May 18, 1763. Thomas Fry, mate, and Joshua Orne, mariner, also made oath to the same.

Protest, Michael Wormsted, master of the snow Hooper of Marblehead, about 120 tons, with 10 men, made declaration that Mar. 31, they sailed from Lisbon, loaded with salt, for Marblehead, and on Apr. 22, in Lat. 41° 22' N. & Long. 43° 3' W. "they had a hard Gale of Wind and a very large Sea, and laying too under the Foresail they carried away and lost their Foremast and Bowsprit with all the Rigging, Yards and Sails thereto belonging which wracked the Vessel so that she leak'd very much, and con-

tinued leaky during the Voyage and that on the 19th Instant they arrived at Marbleh^d." May 20, 1763. [172] Alexander Ross, jr., mate, and John Bateman, mariner, made oath to the same.

Bill of Exchange, dated New Providence, May 20, 1763. Ten days' sight draft by Joseph Goodwin on Capt. George Crowninshield, merchant, Salem, to John Harrod for 1200 Spanish milled dollars. Protested, July 27, 1763, for want of effects. Witnesses: Geo. Williams and Thomas Mason.

Bill of Exchange, dated Martineco, July 6, 1763. Twenty days' sight draft by B. Aquart on William Webster, merchant, Salem, to Sam^l Bacon for £8: 5s: 3d. Protested Sept. 1, 1763. William Webster answered that he did not owe the drawer anything.

[174] Protest. Israel Obear, master of the sloop Three Friends of Salem, owned by Richard Derby, jr., & Co., with 6 men, made declaration that on Jan. 10, they sailed with a load of fish and lumber for the West Indies and on Jan. 6, in Lat. 26° N. & Long. 57° W. they were chased by a French Privateer Snow, belonging to Bayone, carrying 14 guns, commanded by John Sipper, Dec. 21, 1763.

[175] Bond given by Thomas Rutland of Ann, Arundel Co., Maryland, planter, to Roger Peele, late of the said County but now of Salem, shipwright, for £500. Dated Apr. 13, 1762, whereas Roger Peele is determined to bring action by a writ of ejectment against James Dick, James Mowatt & James Nicholson all of Ann Arundel Co., for the possession of land in that County, viz. 3 lots in London Town as by the platt or record of the town appears to be N^o 101, 28 & 42, adjoining, with all the "edifices" and improvements, also land known as Home Quarter, while in the possession of W^m Peele, deceased, consisting of Poplar Neck, part of Pudington's Harbour and part of Mitchells Addition, 369 acres, all of which property was by deed of gift, dated May 7, 1737, given to Roger Peele and entailed to his male heirs by W^m Peele,

who then possessed it as heir at law to his brother Samuel Peele, deceased; and whereas said Dick, Mouatt and Nicholson as executors of the will of W^m Peele have taken possession of the land, Roger Peele by this bond makes over one half of the aforesaid property to Thomas Rutland, the latter to act as his attorney in the matter. [176] Witnesses: Edm^d Rutland, Thomas Wilson.

Bill of Exchange, dated Salem, Sept. 16, 1763. Forty days sight draft by Robert Stout on Owen O'Neill, merchant in Waterford, to Samuel Calley for £23 for value received on board the snow Cleaveland.

Middleton, Feb. 18, 1750. Receipt given by Timothy Fuller, Adm^r, to Ezra Damon for £159. 15s. "at sundry Times by the Hand of his Father Damon," in full of a £300 note which Jonathan Nurse had against the s^d Ezra Damon. Witnesses: Abraham Shelden, Jos^a Wright.

Montreal, Oct. 10, 1761. Receipt given by Ebenezer Stocker to Joseph Choate for 10 Tierces red wine on account of Capt. Richard Derby. "Mem^o Twenty nine Qt^r Cask Wine that Capt. Stocker Rec^d out of Capt. Edward Williams at Montreal besides the above. Jos: Choate."

Note, for 3 months, dated Port Lovis, Aug. 15, 1763. Philip Lewis to William Barry in St. Eustatius for £400 current money of the Island, for value received at the request of Isaac Freeman. [177] Endorsed to Benj^a Buntin by W^m Barry for value received at Port Lovis, Sept. 1, 1763. Endorsed, same date, to Capt. George Batchelder by Benj^a Buntin.

Certificate, dated Dominica, given at the Custom House, Rozeau, Feb. 11, 1764, that Thomas Bowditch, master of the schooner Salem, 55 tons, no guns, with 6 men, plantation built, has put on shore here 194 barrels of rice for which bond was given at Charlestown, S. C., Jan. 10, 1764. Adrew Dewar, Coll^r, W^m Strong, Dep^y Nav^{el} Off^r.

Note, dated Oct. 5, 1762 by Will Vans to Benjamin Pickman, jr. for £67.13.4, six months. Witness: by John Saunders.

Protest. Benj^a Thomas, master of sloop Abigail of Woolwich, Co. Cumberland, about 30 tons [178] with two men, made declaration that on the 11th they sailed from Sheepscoot loaded with lumber for Salem, "and on the next day about half an Hour after Sunrise the Wind blowing exceeding hard We split our Jibb and having no Head Sail were forced to lay in the Trough of the Sea, and springing a Leak, We pumpt continually, but the Water increasing fast upon Us about Eleven o'Clock she filled with Water, We kept on board about half an Hour the Sea continually breaking Over Us, being about two Leagues to the Southward of Thatchers Island, We despaired of arriving anywhere. We took to our Canoe and in about an Hour got into Cape Ann." June 13, 1764. Nath^l Brewer also made oath to the same.

Protest. James Willy, master of the snow James & Ellenor of Waterford, about 130 tons, with 9 men, made declaration that they sailed from Waterford July 4, loaded with provisions for Boston, with liberty to stop at any harbour on the passage. They arrived at Piscataqua, Sept. 8, and sailed from there Sept. 21, and on the 25th at 2 o'clock in the morning "being near [179] a place called half way Rock it became Calm & we found the Ship drove toward a ledge of Rocks which broke very high & stretching from half way Rock N. N. W. three or four miles We got out our Boat endeavouring to tow the Ship from s^d Rocks, notwithstanding finding We were driving in upon them, obliged us to come to an Anchor close in upon the s^d Rocks in 22 Fathoms of Water the Ship Channel of Salem & M^{hd} bearing N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 2 miles distant, at 12 o'Clock on s^d Day a breeze of Wind springing up at S. E. We made Sail, and were obliged to Cut our best Bower to cast the Ship clear from the sunken Rocks for the preservation of the Ship & Cargo & arrived in Salem Harbour." Sept. 26, 1764. James Kinsley, chief mate, and W^m Trapp, second mate, also made oath to the same.

Receipt, dated New Providence, Bahama Islands, June 19, 1764, given by Samuel Gambier, agent for the privateers Rover and Diana, and John Boyd, agent for the

privateer Gen^l Shirley, to Joseph Goodwin for 3000 pieces of Eight Debt and 27 pieces of Eight four Ryals Cost, in full for damages and costs recovered in the suit of "Our Lord the King" vs. the said Goodwin, as security for the appellants of the ship Ranger, George Crowninshield, master, and her cargo which were taken by the privateers General Shirley, Benj^a Clifford, commander, the Rover, Nich^o Garner, commander, and which s^d ship called the Ranger together with her cargo was condemned as prize. Witness: James Gould.

Receipt, dated Salem, Oct. 12, 1764, given by Joseph Goodwin to Richard Derby for 3027 pieces of Eight and 4 Ryals, paid as follows: [180] £139. 15. 8 cash, a note for £346. 13. 4, and the schooner Three Sisters valued at £240. Witness: Eben^r Bowditch, jr.

Protest. W^m Wilshman, master of the schooner Deborah of Boston, made declaration "that on Thursday, Nov. 29, he sailed from Nantasket with the wind at W. N. W. till Friday the 30th the wind came to the east blowing very hard with snow and a great sea. Saturday we had a hard gale at E. & E. S. E. and shipped much water which drowned a great part of the live stock. At noon the weather moderated and in Lat. 41.43 standing to the Southward endeavouring to get out of the South Channel. Dec. 2, it blew hard at E. & E. S. E. and were surprised by altering our soundings from 40 to 10 fathoms, with a strong current toward Nantasket Shoals. We put about, stood to the Northward, and on the 3^d, with hard winds at S. E. and a great sea thought best to bear away for a harbour for the preservation of vessel and cargo. At 3 o'clock P. M. spoke a Brig^a from Jamaica for Salem, who agreed to keep us Company into Boston Bay, and concluded to go under an easy sail expecting to see the light house in the morning. Dec. 4, thought they saw land, the mate going forward found what he called the Boston Light to be the breakers. We immediately hal'd our Wind to southward and made sail expecting to clear the breakers, but finding ourselves close, strove to stay the vessel, but struck [181] on a Rock called the whales

Back and beat on the said Rock a considerable time, so that we lost our Rudder & the Stern Stove and was much broke, our sails & Rigging much Hurt, after beating some time on s^d Rock drove off, then let go the Anchors to prevent her driving on a Reef right a Stern of Us, then going to see what Water was in the Hold, found it up to the Cabbin Deck. We hoisted out the Boat and sent the mate ashore for assistance, and at Eight in the morning the Mate came on board with two Boats & a number of Men. We hove up one of our Anchors & Slipped another, and towed her into Manchester where she now lyes a Ground in soft Mudd." Dec. 5, 1764. John Keedy, mate, and George Henderson, mariner, also made oath to the same.

Power of attorney given by Joseph Stockdale, merchant, of Grandterre, Gaudaloupe, to Jonathan Mason of Salem, but at present master of the union schooner now lying at Bassaterre, Guadeloupe, to recover from Samuell Howel of Philadelphia, merchant, the full amount of the sales of 45 Hh^{ds} 1 Tierce of molasses consigned to him in April last by said Stockdale. Dated Oct. 27, 1764. Witnesses: Richard Hooper, David Glover. Jonathan Mason appoints William Bartlet of Beverly, mariner, his substitute, Feb. 22, 1765. Witnesses: Andrew Herrick, John Tuck.

Bill of Exchange, dated New York, Mar. 12, 1765. Fourteen days' sight draft by I. Craig on John Inglis, merchant, Philadelphia, to Philip Livingston, Esq. for £211 : 5s : Philadelphia money. Endorsed to Richard Derby by Phil. Livingston. Endorsed to Sam^l Orne by Richard Derby.

Note, dated Dec. 28, 1764, given by Robert Hardy to Capt. John Lander for £226 : 5s : 6d, procⁿ money, on or before Apr. 30, next. Witness: Henry Jenkins. "Mem^o. I promise to discharge the above sum in merchantable Tar at M^t Sion Landing at the market price on Chowan River or what Tar will fetch at the time its deliverd at the afores^d Landing. Rob^t Hardy." Agreed that the

vessel be not detained longer than fifteen days after Apr. 30 under penalty of £3 procⁿ q day.

[183] Note, dated Salem, Mar. 1, 1762 given by Jos. Grafton, jr. to Nath^l Gould for £66 : 2s : with interest.

Power of attorney given by George Burns, Lieut. in His Majesties 45th Reg^t of Foot, to James Grant of Salem. gentleman, for said Burns and wife Martha, formerly Martha Hicks. Dated Nov. 13, 1764. Witnesses : Richard and Gam^l Smethurst. Acknowledged before Samuel Holland Justice of the Peace.

[184] Note, dated Boston, Oct. 2, 1764 given by Thomas and Benj^a Forsey to Richard Derby for £303 : 15s, three months. Endorsed to Nath^l Wheelwright by Richard Derby, dated Boston, Oct. 3, 1764. Endorsed to Richard Derby by Nath^l Wheelwright.

Agreement. Phillip Wilkinson to deliver to Capt. Richard Derby 1065 gallons merchantable molasses, legally imported. Nov. 3, 1764.

Power of attorney given by Amos Walbridge of Charlotte Precinct, Dutchess Co., N. Y., yeoman, to his wife Mary, of the same place. Dated Apr. 8, 1765. Witnesses : Benjamin Delavergne, Nicholas Lavergne.

[185] Deed. Joseph Grafton, jr. of Salem, for £86, sells to Samuell Calley of Salem, leather dresser, one half of the hull of the sloop Batchelder, 30 tons, now in Salem harbor, with Boom, bowsprit and all stores, with her boat, cable and anchor. Salem, Apr. 7, 1764. Witnesses : Joseph Shaw, Seth Eldridge. Calley agrees to deliver the sloop with a bill of sale to sd Grafton for the sum mentioned when he sees fit to call for it and to pay said Calley said sum.

Note, dated Salem, Apr. 5, 1764. Joseph Grafton, jr. to Sam^l Calley, for £10 : 8, with interest.

(To be continued.)



THE CAPTAIN JOHN TENNY HOUSE, SEVEN STAR ROAD.



THE JAMES MORSE HOUSE, WASHINGTON STREET

THE HOUSES AND BUILDINGS OF
GROVELAND, MASS.

COMPILED IN 1854, BY ALFRED POORE, M. D.

(*Concluded from Vol. XLVII, page 148.*)

SALEM STREET (CONTINUED).

CARLETON, ancient residences of, were on Salem st., near Johnson's brook, where they built some of the first mills. The house where George H. A. Bachellor and son now live was formerly owned by Dea. Thomas Carleton, and was built before 1740. After he died his son, Dea. Phineas, lived there, then after his death John, son of Phineas, owned it until he died. Mr. Bachellor above owned and occupied it from 1830 to 1849, and now it is owned by W. R. Whittier of Haverhill. Other occupants, Widow Pemberton; Warren L. Parker, 1844-6; Isaac Adams, 1846-8; Whidden, 1849; Joseph Benson, 1850-1; Benjamin G. Hinkson, 1851-2; John H. Hardy, 1850-2; Charles Niles, 1852; Samuel B. Jones, 1852-3; Alanson F. Jenkins, 1849-52; and now Mr. Bachellor and son.

MORSE, MOSES, Dea. residence of, since 1828 on Salem st. Dea. Thomas Morse built his house in 1784, when he removed from Pembroke, N. H., on land that his father owned. Since he died Dea. Morse, his son, has lived at this place. Others who occupied a part of the house have been: Edwin Hopkinson, 1829; Erastus B. Stickney, 1833-8, and after he married his 3d wife till 1840; widow Pemberton from 1837 until she married Mr. Stickney; and his son Moses, jr.

WIGGIN, REBECCA, widow, residence of, since Apr., 1835, in Lavinia Bailey's house on Salem st. Miss Bailey's

place was formerly owned by John Carleton, who sold out, and, it is said, went to Billerica. Thomas Morse of Newbury bought it and after he died his son, Dea. Thomas Morse, who also lived there a while. The latter's son, Dea. Moses Morse resided in it from 1821-8, after which Isaac, son of Dea. Thomas owned it, and sold it to Miss Bailey in 1834. She has leased it to the following : Sherborn Wiggin, whose widow still lives here; Moses Morse, jr., 1837-42; Moses Jameson, 1817-9 and 1832-4; Erastus B. Stickney, 1832-3; Charles Brown, 1843-4; and H. S. Wiggin. Mr. Foot lived there in 1809, when his son, J. Calvin, was born.

BARTLETT, JONATHAN, formerly residence of, Salem st., southeast of Lavinia Bailey's house. His sister Elizabeth was Dea. M. Morse's grandmother, who lived near his place. He came here after 1777. Perhaps others resided in his house before he occupied it.

SCHOOL STREET.

Now including Milk street.

FOWLER, WILLIAM H., residence of, at his father's place on School st., since 1853. Mr. Fowler's father built this house in the summer of 1845, doing the work principally with his own hands, and he occupied it until he became superintendent at the Town Farm. During a terrible thunder shower on Aug. 13, 1853, this house was shattered considerably but no one in it was much injured.

PARKER, FREE G., residence of, formerly in a house that stood where T. Stacy built his house. His house, it is said, was built from an old one that was removed from near Benj. Nelson's place, about 1777 and which he bought of Reuben Hardy. Some say that it was made of Jonas Hardy's old house. Other occupants: George Carleton; Flint Tyler, about 1819; FitzWilliam Burbank; Leonard Hovey, from 1831 till he died in 1836; Samuel Hodgden, who married a daughter of Samuel Balch, 1834; Benjamin Carleton; Gilman Hull; Luther Hardy, 1840-3; Nath^l Downs.

STACY, TIMOTHY, residence of, since 1844, in School st. Mr. Stacey built his house the year that he moved to Groveland on the site of Free G. Parker's house. The barn was erected in 1854. He manufactured shoes in a shop attached to his house.

HARDY, ABNER, residence of, since 1846, on School st. Mr. Hardy bought land of the corporation and built his house from a shop which formerly belonged to his father but which he removed to this spot in Feb., 1846.

SARGENT, GEORGE M., residence of, since 1848, on Milk st. He resides in a house built in 1835 by Samuel B., son of Sylvanus Hardy, and owned now by his brother William S. Hardy. Since Samuel B. Hardy left it, the part where Mr. Sargent lives, has been rented to his father-in-law, Rev. Mr. Ramsdell, 1839-41; Rev. Mr. Eldridge; Erastus B. Stickney, 1843-7. The occupants of the other part have been: Josiah G. Hardy; Leonard Sawyer Wood; George Huntress, 1843-5; Thomas W. Stickney, 4 months in 1845; Hezekiah Jameson, 1843 and 1846; John Hills, about 1847; Widow Hull, sister to John Hills, 1848-52; and Austin F. Smith, since Nov., 1852.

BROWN, JOHN, JR., residence of, since Sept., 1849, on Milk st. The land was bought of Charles Mitchell and the house built in 1849.

HARDY, NATHAN, place of, where Nathan, son of Richard Hardy once lived in the field owned by Aaron Atwood, east of Milk st. After Hardy, probably David Marden lived here, who married his daughter Mehitable, and here it is said, David, Jr., their son, was born, about 1749. Near this house, it is also said, there was another which was burned before it was occupied.

JAQUES, PARKER, residence of, Milk st., since 1828, the year he built the house. A part of the house has been let to J. Perkins Hardy from 1837-8, and to his son Thomas, since his marriage.

RICKER, WILLIAM, residence of, since Nov., 1846, on Milk st. This house was built by Nathaniel Holmes.

Those who have lived in it have been : the present owner, 1839-41; Humphrey H. Nichols; Aaron W. Nelson, 1841-3; Erastus B. Stickney, winter of 1842-3; Isaac Adams, 1843-6; Charles Chubb. Mr. Ricker bought the place of J. K. Harriman in 1846, leasing a part of it to Eli Knox, 1846-9.

KNOX, ELI, residence of, since 1849, on Milk st. He built his house in 1849, on land that he bought of Moses Foot's wife.

HARDY, IRA, residence of, since May 5, 1849, on Milk st. He bought the land of J. K. Harriman and commenced to build the house in the winter of 1848-9.

NELSON, AARON W., residence of, since Dec., 1849 on Milk st. This place was once owned by Edmund Hardy and perhaps before that by Edmund his father. Daniel Tenny sold it to Benjamin Jaques in Mar., 1783, who moved there and built that part of the house now standing about 1789. He died in 1823, after which his daughter Nabby owned and lived in the northerly part of the house until she died. Mr. Nelson bought this part in Dec., 1849. John B. Hardy lived there from 1826-7, and Eben P. Jewett and mother, 1842-50. In the south part Parker Jaques, who still owns it, lived from 1810 until he built his present residence. Since that the occupants have been: John B. Hardy, 1827; Mansil Hardy and A. W. Nelson, about 1830, 1836-40 and 1843-9; Leonard Hardy; Nathaniel Downs; G. Perkins Hardy, 1831-2 and 1838; E. Jewett Hardy, 1839; Darius Hull; Gilman Hull; William Ricker, 1839; Joseph Banks, 1841; and William Dawkins, 1851-2.

JEWETT, EBEN P., residence of, since Apr., 1850, on Milk st. The house was built in 1849-50.

HARDY, DAVID, old place of, where he died in 1842 at an advanced age, is in the woods close by the North Easterly side of the Newburyport Railroad. It is owned by his heirs. Formerly a house stood here which was occupied by Eben Hardy, uncle of David, and when the small

pox was raging in the place the house was taken for a pest house. After the sick had recovered, the old house was taken down and the present one built. Others who have lived there besides Benjamin Nelson: Aaron W. Nelson, twice; John B. Hardy, 1827-9; Rufus J. Fellows, winter of 1851-2; and two of J. B. Hardy's daughters, 1842-3; also Benj. Hardy, son of David, lived in this house, 1794 to 1806.

PEST HOUSE. Besides the David Hardy house, there was one made on the south side of Salem st., a short distance west of Greendale brook after the smallpox disappeared. The building was burned probably before there was an occasion to use it for that purpose.

HARDY, REUBEN, old place of, in Phineas Hardy's pasture, north of Benjamin Nelson's house, where Reuben, son of Thomas and Martha Hardy lived before he moved into the house now occupied by Theodore Parker. After him Timothy Hardy, Jr. lived there until he moved to Main st., where A. Atwood now lives. Then the house was sold to Free G. Parker and removed to where T. Stacy's house now stands.

SEVEN STAR STREET.

HARDY, CHARLES, a new house finished for two families which he built in 1853 doing all parts of the work himself and the eccentricity of his head caused a circular cellar.

CHASE, WILLIAM N., residence of, since Sept. 16, 1834, Seven Star st. He made his house of the school-house formerly owned by Burbank's district, and built his barn of a part of E. S. Parker's barn in 1853.

BROWN, JOHN E., residence of, since July 22, 1846, on Seven Star st. He built the house, in 1846 and the shop and barn since. Isaac Poor was the carpenter.

TENNY, JONATHAN, DEA., Besides Jonathan and his heirs, John, son of Andrew Palmer, lived there one year before he went to Derry, N. H. Benjamin Savory resided there a number of years, and after Savory, Samuel Tyler, about 1810.

HOPKINSON, PAUL, residence of, since 1810, with the exception of 1835, Seven Star st. This place was owned previous to 1787 by James Palmer, who went to Derry, N. H., about this time. The next owner was John Morse who after one year sold it to Eben. Hopkinson, sr., about 1788. He lived there until he died, in 1810, when Mr. Hopkinson bought it. Other residents:—Eben. Hopkinson, jr., 1809-12; and J. S. M. Colby, when Mr. Hopkinson was away in 1835.

PALMER, MOSES H., residence of, since 1831, on Seven Star st. It is said that Daniel, son of Dea. Jonathan Tenny, built this house as long ago as 1760, and it was his home until 1780, when he went to Pelham. Eben Wood occupied it about 1772 and John Savory probably bought it of Eben Wood and resided there when Abigail, his first child was born. Nathaniel Wallingford once owned and leased it to Eliphalet Danforth. In 1822, Benjamin Burbank occupied it and John George owned and occupied it from 1825-31. Thomas Wood also lived there just before he built his house in 1825. Mr. Palmer bought it about the time he moved there and has let a part of it to the following persons:—Widow Saunders; Benjamin Hardy; Stephen B. Danforth, 1848-50; and Mrs. Warren F. Smith, 1850-1.

TENNY, JOHN, it is said, lived in the house that stood near John George's present residence.

GEORGE, JOHN, residence of, since 1831, on Seven Star st. He built this house in 1831 on land which he bought of Capt. John Tenny, sold a part of it to Levi B. George who lived there 1835-7, and then bought it back again. Other occupants: J. L. Ricker; Ira S. Woodman, 1838-9; Josiah G. Hardy; Waterman Reed, 1845-6.

HARDY, BENJAMIN, residence of, since 1845, on Seven Star st. After he was burnt out at his old place, he bought a shop of Mc'Question in West Newbury and had it removed to this land which belonged to Paul Hopkinson and others. The latter bought it for a way to the peat meadow.

TENNY, JOHN, CAPT., residence of, since 1821, on Seven Star st. Capt. Tenny's house was built by Capt. Samuel Tenny, his father, in 1796, where he lived until his decease in April, 1828. Ira S. Woodman lived there in 1839-43.

COLBY, JOHN, residence of, since 1804, on Seven Star st. It is said that a Marsh, perhaps Nathaniel, owned this place and lived on it before he went to Derry, N. H., as long ago as 1772. Abraham Burbank owned and resided here, then his son Capt. Eliphalet, who went to Gilead, Me. Nath^l Wallingford, jr. owned and occupied it at one time. Others who have occupied it are: David Palmer; Solomon Tenny, one year; John E. Brown, 1845-6.

HARDY, HENRY, old place of, on Seven Star st., was a house that Henry, son of Jonas Hardy, jr., built from a shop that he bought of N. Plummer about 1788, on land bought of Solomon Tenny. He resided there from about the time his daughter Judith was born until he died, and after that his widow and son Benjamin occupied it till 1845, when it was burned. J. B. Hardy owned and lived there Apr. 1822-Oct. 1823, when he sold it back again to Henry.

HARDY, ALBERT S., residence of, since married, on Seven Star road. Asa, son of Dea. Thomas Tenny, built this house about 1790 and lived here about 8 years, removing to Derry, N. H. Capt. E. Burbank bought it, but soon sold to Daniel Pearce, who resided on the place about 8 years. It was owned next by John Nichols and occupied by him about 7 years; after that Pomp, the African, owned it at the time Benjamin Hardy was living there, 1816-19, and with him his son John B. Hardy a part of the time in 1819 and 1822. David, son of Benjamin, the present owner, bought it and lived there from 1818 until he became superintendent at the almshouse in 1840. John N. Quimby resided there in 1830-1.

SPRING STREET.

FEGAN, JAMES, residence of, since 1852, on Spring st. This house was built in 1850 by Edward Cooke, the Englishman, who lived there until he returned to his native country in 1851. Mr. Fegan bought it on June 5, 1852. Others who have resided there were Moses D. Morse, 1851-2; Charles B. Hopkinson to June, 1852; and widow Abigail B. Balch, 1850-1.

TOWN ROAD.

TOWNLEY, JOHN, bought this house on the southerly side of Town road, where he has lived since 1852. The late Mr. Waterman built this house on his father-in-law's land and occupied it until he built the house on Grove st. Alexander King occupied it in 1851-2.

LUNT, JOSEPH, residence of, since 1839, south of Town road and opposite Thomas Wood's place. This place was owned by Robert Savory, who probably built the house. After he died his son Chase Savory lived there until his death about 1800. Eliphalet, son of Chase, lived there until he died in 1838, and it is also said that a John Rogers once lived there. Capt. Richard Lunt bought the place in 1839 and lived there until he removed to Newburyport on Nov. 3, 1853, selling out to his son Joseph. A small house occupied by Chase Savory, once stood on Moses Foster's land near the County road. After it was removed near the other house, some say that his sons, Dea. Jonathan and Samuel, lived in it a while. Mr. C. Savory sold it before he died to Ebenezer Hopkinson, about 1790, who used it for a carpenter's shop where Paul Hopkinson now lives.

WOOD, THOMAS, residence of, since July 16, 1825, on Town road. His house was built in 1825, a few rods south of where Samuel Woods, his father's house stood on the old lot of his ancestors. S. H. Wood, his son, lived in the house with him from 1851-2.

WOOD, SAMUEL H., residence of, since Aug. 8, 1852, on Town road, east of his father's house. He built his house in 1852, the frame being raised on May 13th. The land was bought of his father and the carpenter was A. Hardy.

ALMSHOUSE, on the Town road and by the easterly border of the town. This farm was bought in 1851 and contains about 80 acres. This place was settled by a Wallingford. Isaac, son of Jonas Platts also owned and lived here before he went to Leominster. John Smith owned and occupied it about 1780 to 1814. William Smith also lived here. Thomas Pepper, an Englishman, and his son John W., also owned the farm and after them the widow of Richard Heath owned it until 1851. Other occupants:—Jonathan Tyler; Isaac Adams, 1827-30; W^m Pearson and brother who took care of Col. Newell's sheep one season; John Coniff; William Banks; Clemment Starr, about 1831; and Jonathan Langley, 1838-1845.

PLATTS PLACES, where they formerly resided; one where Samuel Willey now lives and the other is the present almshouse on Town road. The Platts family has not resided in town for some time, and it is doubtful if they were the original owners of these places.

UNION STREET.

HOVEY, SAMUEL C., residence of, since 1853 on Union st., which place he bought that year. William, son of Jonathan Balch, bought land of Mr. Perry and built this house in 1835, living here until he died in 1841. Allen H. Goss next occupied it, 1841-2; Mrs. Sarah Palmer bought and occupied it from Mar., 1842-1853, and her son Robert, after he married in 1850, until he died on Mar. 4, 1852.

HOPKINSON, IRA, DEA., residence of, since Oct. 12 1852, on Union st. He built his house in 1851-2 on land that Mr. Morse bought of Mr. Perry.

TYLER, JOSIAH G., residence of, since Jan., 1850, on Union st. Mr. Tyler built his house in 1849 on land that he bought of Dr. Perry. The carpenter was H. Hill.

UPTACK STREET.

WATSON, WILLIAM G., residence of, since Apr., 1850, on the old Salem road. Mr. Watson bought it of Dea. Moses Morse, who had owned it nearly all the time since it was built. The occupants of this place have been the following:—Runnels Foster, previous to 1800; widow Tamor Moore, about 1815; Moses Jameson, 1819-27; Benjamin Cross; Samuel Poor; Benjamin Carleton; Tristram Hobson; and Humphrey H. Nichols.

WASHINGTON STREET.

Now comprising Parker street and New Boxford road.

DYE HOUSE is the small building over Johnson's brook, near the entrance of Parker st., which Benj. Morse built about 1808. Before that his dye house was on the north-westerly side of the street. In 1850, William Reed and Joseph Henlock, both Englishmen, used it when they made sheepskin rugs.

MORSE, JAMES, residence of, on Morse's corner, where his father, Benjamin, has lived since 1837. Mr. Morse's father built this house about two years after he was married and lived there from Oct. 1782 until he died. His widow and children have occupied it since, his widow until 1854 and James, continuously since his marriage, with the exception of one year.

RUNNELS or REYNOLDS, LUTHER, residence of, since May, 1848, on Parker st. Benjamin Morse of Bradford owns this house, which he lived in from the time of his marriage until 1838. It was built about 1815 to replace one which was burned on the same site. The old house was built by Daniel, son of Capt. Eliphalet Hardy, sr. who lived in the southwestern part. Afterwards Moses and Joseph Lancaster owned it and carried on the chaise making business in a shop that stood opposite the house and near the orchard that they planted. Capt. William, son of William Parker, owned the place awhile, and lived in it when he was first married and until after three children were born. He then sold it to Benjamin Morse,

sr. who built the new house. Other occupants have been: Eben Carleton, from the time of his marriage until his daughter Caroline was born in Dec., 1810; Joseph Smith; George Carleton; Gardner Spofford; John L. Parker; Mr. Webster; Ira S. Woodman; Christopher Rugg; Ephraim Hammet; Thomas M. Hopkinson, 1836-41; John D. Foster, 1838-9; Allen H. Goss, in 1839; James Morse, Daniel A. Morse, 1839-47; Gilman N. Parker; Hannah Greenough; Edmund P. Rundlett, 1839-44; William H. Morse; Benjamin F. Morse; Israel A. Morse; Charles C. Morse, 1847; James A. Banks, 1846-7; John Miller, 1847-8; Micajah Danforth, 1847-8; Dean R. Bartlett, 1850-51; George Heath; Elizabeth Ann McLaughlin, 1850; T. R. Perkins, 1850; Christopher C. Kimball, 1850; James Pindergrass; Thomas Dawkins, 1851-2; William J. Brown, 1851-2; Alfred Willis, 1852-3; Warren P. Peabody and Benjamin, son of Thomas Morse, 1853; Leonard Reynolds, since 1854.

PARKER, WILLIAM, residence of, since Sept., 1819, on Parker st. Capt. Eliphalet Hardy, jr., built this house and lived here awhile before he removed to Pelham, N. H. Other occupants: Justin Daken, who came from Nottingham West and tended the grist mill; the widow of Retire Parker, who afterwards married Esquire Greenough, owned a part of it when she died in 1850; Stephen Parker, 1807-8; John Pemberton, 1808-10; Samuel Wood at the time his son, the Rev. Geo. Warren Wood was born on Feb. 24, 1814; George H. A. Bachellor; Benjamin Balch; Benjamin McLaughlin; Moses Foot, 1821-4; Gardner Spofford; David Spurr; Henry T. Parker, winter of 1844-5 and 1845-8; Thomas W. Perkins, 1850-2; Lewis Pemberton, 1848-9; George Hobson, a short time in 1850; also Eben Carleton; George Carleton and a Mr. Bateman from Dunbarton. Mr. Parker and his sons have manufactured boots and shoes for several years.

GADD, WILLIAM, residence of, since May, 1852, on Parker st. This house was owned by William, son of Abraham Parker, jr. where he resided before he went to

the Russell house. Other occupants: John L. Parker, Thomas Morse, whose wife inherited it of her father; John L., son of John L. Parker; Elijah Clark, jr., 1840-1; Nathaniel Parker, jr.; Enos T. Curtis, 1842-4; William Gadd, 1846-9, before he went to Exeter; Micajah Danforth, 1848-9; David B. Foster, 1848-52; William H. C. Carleton, 1850-2; Niles G. Parker, 1849-50, and after he came from the West in 1853. A. M. Saunders from Salem also lived here a short time.

PARKER, BETSEY, widow, residence of, since Jan. 12, 1796, on Parker st. Her house was built by Lt. N. H. Parker for her husband Aaron Parker, in 1795. Here he lived and carried on the tanning and currying business, the tan yard and bark mill in the rear of the house having been unoccupied for some years.

PARKER, SOLOMON H., residence of, since November, 1829, on Parker st. This house was built by Nath^l Parker on his father's land, in 1801, and occupied by him and his widow until they died. It was also occupied by Simon Hardy a short time, and by Aaron, son of Nathaniel, from 1832 to 1840.

PARKER, CLARISSA, widow, residence of, since June, 1840, on Parker st. Mrs. Parker's husband Aaron, son of Nathaniel, had this house made from a building which formerly was used for a currier's shop, in 1840.

WEBSTER, BENJAMIN B., residence of, since May 15, 1853, on Parker st., in the house on the corner that David P. Foster built in 1839. He lived there about seven years and sold it to the Factory Company. Others who have lived there: William Walker; Amos Tilton, from East Kingston, N. H.; Alvan White; Thomas Quealy, George H. A. Bachellor, 1851-3.

SHAW, CHARLES A., residence of, on Parker st. since 1846 when he bought land of Samuel Burbank and built the present house.

PARKER, WARREN L., residence of, since 1846, on Parker st. Mr. Parker and Charles A. Shaw built their

houses in 1846, on land that they bought of Maj. Samuel Burbank.

PARKER, HENRY T., residence of, on Parker st. since Oct. 1, 1848. He built this house, which was raised in July, 1848, on land that he bought of his father and others. It is said that a house once stood here which was owned by a Mr. Pearl.

PEABODY, OTIS K., residence of, since June, 1850, on Parker st. This house was raised on July 9, 1849, by Libby and finished by Kimball of Newburyport, from whom Mr. Peabody bought the place.

REED, JACOB W., residence of, since 1832, on Parker st. This house was built in 1832 and he let a part of it to William J. Brown, 1850-1 ; Joseph W. Merrill, winter of 1853-4 ; Moses Jameson, 183-. Mr. Reed's law office in Groveland is at his residence.

ADAMS, ISAAC, lived since Oct. 8, 1848 in a house owned by Rev. Dr. Perry on Parker street. This house was moved from the Porter farm in Bradford and remodelled in 1834 by J. W. Reed, Esq. Occupants have been :—David Foster ; Nath^l Jameson, 1836-7 ; David Spurr ; W^m Reed ; W^m O. Sides, 1843-6 ; James Downs ; Humphrey H. Nichols, 1848-52.

BROWN, WILLIAM J., residence of, since June, 1852, on Parker st. Esquire Reed built this house in 1848 for Micajah Danforth, who occupied it a short time. Since that time he has let it to George Hobson, who went to South Hampton in 1850 ; Daniel M. Felch ; Oliver Patten ; Dean R. Bartlett, 1851-2 ; and Nathan K. Fowler, 1853-4 ; also Stephen Lang resided in it awhile and Eben Carleton on Oct. 11, 1854.

BANKS, JAMES A., residence of, since Apr., 1850 on Old Salem st. The house was built about 1828 by Abel Pemberton's widow, whose heirs, after she died, sold it to Mr. Banks. Other occupants have been :—J. Kimball ; son of Abel Pemberton, 1831-6 ; and Moses Jameson, about 1834.

BURNS, BENAIAH, residence of, from Apr., 1852 to Sept., 1854, on the new road to Boxford. E. Howard Kimball built the house in 1842 and resided there until 1845, when Joseph Davis owned, enlarged it and lived there awhile, selling out to Mr. Burns. Other occupants:—William G. Watson, 1848-50; Samuel B. Jones, 1851-2; Stephen Perkins, 1853-4; and Coy Higley came Apr., 1854. This farm is bounded by Boxford line and Johnson's pond.

ADDENDA.

BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS. As many as fifteen different places have been occupied and nearly in the following order of time, viz. :—1st, near Charles Peabody's; 2d, near Rollins; 3d, opposite N. Sargent's; 4th, near the well at the Parker Mansion; 5th, about opposite W. Parker's; 6th, below W. Parker's; 7th, a short distance below 5th and 6th; 8th, near Nathaniel Parker's tanyard, where Francis Kimball once had a trip hammer, carried by water; 9th, on the opposite side of the road near S. N. Burbank's, where his father and grandfather worked; 10th, one used by Capt. Griffin on Salem st.; 11th, one near Savory's store, occupied by Deacon Ladd about 1812; 12th, Dea. Ladd's; 13th, J. B. Sanborn's; 14th, near the Factory; and 15th, Bragdon's.

FULLING MILLS. There have been two of these mills, one built by Thomas Carleton, jr., probably on the saw-mill dam above the factory, which was used by the Carletons, and another built by Benjamin Morse near the saw-mill at the railroad crossing, but long since taken down.

GRISTMILLS. Six of these mills, on five different dams, have existed, and all on Johnson's brook. The first one belonged to the ancestor of our Carletons, and was built probably by Edward about 1670, a little below Salem st.; the second was one built by Richard Whomes of Rowley and John Perle of Marblehead about 1684, perhaps a little above the street; third, Thomas Carleton owned one above and nearly opposite the factory building; fourth, in 1750, Joseph Kimball and Eliphalet Hardy built the one that was burned in 1853-4; fifth, Phineas

Carleton built a grist mill about 1780-5, where the factory stands ; and sixth, a new mill was built in 1854 where the lower one was burned and which Col. Woodman occupied until he died.

POST OFFICES, two in town, now kept by George Hudson for Moses Foster, jr., postmaster. Through the influence of Dr. B. Parker, a postoffice was established in Bradford and William Greenough was appointed postmaster. He continued to hold the office until 1825, when Capt. Benjamin Parker was appointed and held it until 1840. George Savory, Esq. was the next encumbent, who appointed Dea. Ladd, his brother Democrat, to take charge. When the Whigs chose Harrison to the Presidency, Dr. J. Spofford held it for a short time until Tyler was elected, when Dea. N. Ladd had the appointment. Next, Dr. Spofford and then Moses Foster, jr. was appointed to the office and kept it at his shoe store until 1853. The post-offices at Bradford and East Bradford were established about 1810. The name, East Bradford, came in use in 1843.

SAWMILLS have been operated at different locations. There have been four on Johnson's brook ; one owned by Dea. Phineas Carleton, which stood just above the Factory and was in operation about 1790 ; one owned by Dea. Carleton's ancestors, which stood above Salem St. ; one belonging to Aaron Parker's heirs, now in operation, and one built by Francis Kimball in 1784, near the railroad crossing. On Trout brook there were three. The lower one on Stephen Parker's land was in use about 1790 ; one in the Morse land has not been in use recently and another one was in the Ephraim Hardy place about 1785. At Novelty Squid, on Sawmill brook, was a mill in operation many years ago, and probably there was one on Kimball's brook, where N. Parker's bark mill is standing.

TANNERIES. There is only one in use at this time, but formerly the business of making leather exceeded all others, except farming. William Savory, and later his son Thomas owned the yard near W. S. Balch's house. Mr. Balch and Ira Hopkinson next owned it, and after that Mr. Balch bought the other part and used it until his buildings were burned. The yard back of widow Betsey

Parker's was built by Retire H. Parker about 1790, and after that Aaron Parker owned it. William Parker owned the small yard northeast of William Ladd's. That owned by Stephen Parker was built 1790 by Capt. Phineas Hardy. Maj. Samuel Burbank built a small tannery near his house and occupied it a short time. The one owned and occupied by Nathaniel Parker was built by himself and John L. Parker in 1833. There was one vat at Palmer's brook on Worcester street.

TAVERNS have been kept, as far as we have discovered, in nine different places in this town, two or more frequently at the same time, but since the temperance reform and railroads have been in operation, all have disappeared, so that no public house is now kept in the Groveland part of Bradford. The earliest one that we have any knowledge of was where Mr. Balch now resides, kept by Francis Worcester, who died in 1717. Other tavern keepers have been: Joseph Mullicken; Moses Parker, about 1785 and after, in his house; William Bailey; Daniel Kimball, at Kimball's corner; Nathaniel Woodman, in 1821; and also about that time, Andrew Peabody, in the next house to Woodman; Simeon Atwood, sr., about 25 years the latter part of his life; and the Russell, house was occupied for a number of years for the same purpose.

CHENEY PLACES, where they formerly lived, are among the following, viz.:—At the Lapham house; in E. Harri- man's old orchard on King st.; opposite Boynton's corner where widow Cook now lives; where the Academy building now stands, where also John Wool lived when first married; also in a small habitation which stood back of where Mrs. Gile now lives; where J. N. Brown now lives, which was the last Cheney family of Groveland.

PALMER PLACES. Old residences of this family. The original place was probably that now owned by Capt. John Brown; another, besides where P. Hopkinson now lives, was on the Jewett lot near Worcester St., where before 1775, Dea. Samuel, son of Dea. Jonathan Tenny lived. The next owner was David Palmer and later Joseph Rol- lins, who removed the house and built, with additions, the house now occupied by his heirs.

THE HARDY FAMILY OF BRADFORD.

COMPILED BY DAVID W. HOYT.

(Concluded from Volume XLVII, page 180.)

40 Joseph³ Hardy, Jr.* (*Jacob², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1692; m. 1st, April 3, 1729 [Bd.], SARAH CARLTON (*Joseph*), who d. April 16, 1730, in her 23d y.; 2d, Oct. 2, or 28, 1730 [Bd.], RUTH⁴ KIMBALL (*Jonathan³, Benjamin², Richard¹*). He d. Nov. 26, 1745 [Bd.]; adm. estate granted widow Ruth, Jan. 20, 1746. She m. Jan. 30, 1749 [Bd.], SAMUEL WOOD, of Bradford, and d. May 15, 1790 [Bd.], aged 80 y.

Children :

148. I. JOSIAH⁴, b. March 15, 1729-30 [Bd.] [by 1st wife]; d. April 12, 1730 [Bd.].
149. II. SARAH⁴, b. Sept. 2, 1731 [Bd.] [by 2d wife]; m. Feb. 5, 1753 [Bd.], JOSEPH⁴ BRADLEY of Haverhill, who d. July 31, 1754 [Hv.]; m. 2d, March 29, 1757 [Bd.], WILLIAM ATWOOD. She was living in 1790.
150. III. ISAAC⁴, b. Aug. 3, 1733 [Bd.]; d. Aug. 18, 1733 [Bd.].
151. IV. JOSEPH⁴, b. June 22, 1734 [Bd.]; m. 1st, March 31, 1757, EDNA HOPKINSON; 2d, Oct. 9, 1764, SUSANNA KIMBALL.+
152. V. LYDIA⁴, b. Dec. 16, 1736 [Bd.]; m. Aug. 23, 1759 [Bd.], JOHN WARDWELL of Andover. She was living in 1790.
153. VI. JACOB⁴, b. Sept. 18, 1738 [Bd.]; probably d. June 8, 1753 [Bd.]; adm. est. gr. bro. Joseph, Oct. 29, 1759.
154. VII. JONATHAN⁴, b. Dec. 27, 1739 [Bd.]; d. young, probably Sept., 1741.
155. VIII. RUTH⁴, b. Aug. 20, 1742 [Bd.]; m. Oct. 24, 1765 [Bd.], SAMUEL BOYNTON. She d. Oct. 13, 1819 [Bd.].

*He was "jun." after 1726-7, before that was "3d," or "TERTIUS."

47 Thomas⁴ Hardy (*William³, Thomas², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, Beverly, and Woburn, "cordwainer" and "coaster,"* b. 1706; m. 1st, pub. Nov. 12, 1727 [Bv.], HANNAH OBER (*John and Hannah*), of Beverly, who d. Jan. 7, 1737-8 [Bv.], aged 32 y. 2 m.; 2d, MARY ——. Both were living in Woburn, 1755-'9, and he in 1761. He was "tertius," 1727-36; † "jun.," 1736-54. A Thomas was received by the Bradford church, Feb. 7, 1725. In deeds he is mentioned of Bradford till 1735; of Beverly, 1735-41; of Bradford, 1742-54; of Woburn, 1755-61.

Children :

156. I. SUSANNA⁵, b. July 31, 1735 [Bv.] [by 1st wife]; d. Sept. 25, 1735 [Bv.].
157. II. HANNAH⁵, b. June 6, 1740 [Bv.] [by 2d wife]; d. April 18, 1753 [Bd.].
158. III. MILLICENT⁵, b. Oct. 30, 1742 [Bd.].
159. IV. LEAVITT⁵, b. Dec. 21, 1744 [Bd.]. ‡
160. V. JUDITH⁵, b. June 8, 1746 [Bd.].
161. VI. AMMI⁵, b. Jan. 1, 1747-8 [Bd.].
162. VII. ISHMAEL⁵, b. Nov. 17, 1749 [Bd.].
163. VIII. ASHER⁵, b. May 28, 1751 [Bd.].

54 Eliphalet⁴ Hardy, Capt. (*Daniel³, Thomas², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1720; m. Jan. 4, 1738-9 [Bd.], HANNAH PLATTS (*Jonas*), of Bradford. He d. March 25, 1799 [Bd.] Widow Hannah d. May 7, 1812 [Bd.], aged 91. Perry [p. 12] states that "Joseph Kimball and Eliphalet Hardy set up the lower mill, so called," in 1750.

Children :

164. I. DANIEL⁵, b. Jan. 16, 1739-40 [Bd.]; d. April 7, 1740 [Bd.].
165. II. ELIPHALET⁵, CAPT., b. March 1, 1740-1 [Bd.]; m. Nov. 9, 1758 [Bd.], 264? MEHETABLE HARDEE. He d. at Pelham, N. H., July 30, 1812 [Bd.]. Children: *Susanna⁶, Dudley⁶, Rebekah⁶, Solomon⁶, and Manty⁶*, recorded at Bradford.

*He was called "gentleman" in 1753 and later.

†He was called "jun." instead of "tertius" or "3d," in a deed, 1734-5, acknowledged in 1736. When given as of Bv. or Wb. neither suffix was used.

‡John Tay was appointed guardian of Leavitt, son of Thomas Hardy of Woburn, Nov. 30, 1761. Thomas Hardee (or Hardy) and Richard Penhallow were bondsmen (Probate records at E. Cambridge). This may mean that Leavitt was apprenticed to Tay, his father, then living, being a bondsman.

166. III. DANIEL⁵, b. May 30, 1743 [Bd.]; m. Sarah —; living in Bradford in 1796. Children recorded at Bradford: Daniel⁶, Aaron⁶, William⁶ [Daniel⁶ again?], Hannah⁶, William⁶ again, Sarah⁶, Rebecca⁶, and Eliphalet⁶, b. 1773-86. Perry [pp. 9-10] stated in 1820 that "Daniel Hardy, now of Pelham," commenced the business of "furnishing shoes for market" "about sixty years since." Probably the Daniel Hardy, jun., of Pelham, N. H., graduate of Dartmouth College, 1789, was of this family.
167. IV. EDNA⁵, b. Aug. 20, 1745 [Bd.]. An Edna m. May 19, 1768 [Bd.], RETIRE HARTHORN PARKER.
168. V. SOLOMON⁵ b. Nov. 20, 1747 [Bd.]; m. Oct. 3, 1771 [Hv.], SARAH⁵ BAILEY (*Amos*⁴). He d. April 9, 1801 [Bd.]. Wid. Sarah d. March 6, 1830 [Bd.], aged 78 y. Child: SARAH⁶ recorded at Bradford.
169. VI. HANNAH⁵, b. Aug. 2, 1750 [Bd.].
170. VII. ABIGAIL⁵, b. May 23, 1753 [Bd.].
171. VIII. REBECCA⁵, b. Feb. 27, 1756 [Bd.]; d. Aug. 1, 1762 [Bd.].
172. IX. PHINEAS⁵, b. March 26, 1759 [Bd.]; d. Aug. 8, 1762 [Bd.].
173. X. AARON⁵, b. Sept. 11, 1761 [Bd.]; d. Nov. 15, 1764 [Bd.].
174. XI. PHINEAS⁵, Capt., b. Oct. 29, 1763 [Bd.]; m. March 29, 1789, RACHEL HOPKINSON. He d. Dec. 24, 1829 [Bd.]. She d. March 2, 1820, aged 59 y. Perry [p. 51] stated in 1820 that Capt. Phineas Hardy had conducted the singing for many years in the second church.

57 Moses⁴ Hardy (*Jacob*³, *Thomas*², *Thomas*¹), of Bradford, b. 1708; m. 1st, April 22, 1729 [Bd.], 129 DOROTHY⁴ HARDY, who d. March 22, 1760 [Bd.]; 2d, Dec. 3, 1760 [Bd.], MARY STICKNEY [wid. of DAVID BOYNTON, at Newbury]. Both probably living in 1769.

Children:

175. I. A CHILD⁵, b. —; d. Jan. 11, 1730 [Bd.].
176. II. MERCY⁵, b. Jan. 7, 1730-1 [Bd.]; m. June 28, 1753 [Bd.] 81 GIDEON⁴ HARDY. +
177. III. HANNAH⁵, b. —; bp. March 12, 1732 [Bd.].
178. IV. ISAAC⁵, b. Jan. 27, 1733-4 [Bd.]; d. Dec. 27, 1737 [Bd.].
179. V. ISAAC⁵, b. Feb. 12, 1737-8 [Bd.].
180. VI. EZEKIEL⁵, b. Nov. 20, 1741 [Bd.]. An Ezekiel m. Sept. 1, 1763 [Bd.], SARAH "MOOAR" of Andover.
181. VII. MOSES⁵, b. Feb. 8, 1743-4 [Bd.]. Moses, jun. m. May 6, 1767 [Bd.], 217 MIRIAM⁵ HARDY. Child: *Lydia*⁶, b. 1768, Bradford records.

182. VIII. BETTY⁵, b. Jan. 28, 1745 [Bd.]. A Betty m. May 22, 1766 [Bd.], JOSEPH HILL ORDEWAY of Haverhill. [Perhaps 265 BETTY.⁵]
183. IX. DOLLY⁵, b. June 28, 1748 [Bd.]

59 Jeremiah⁴ Hardy (*Jacob³, Thomas², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, "cordwainer," b. 1713; m. Aug. 29, 1734 [Bd.], 131 RACHEL⁴ HARDY, who d. July 18, 1769 [Bd.]. He d. of small pox, May [19?], 1777 [Bd.]. Will May [29?], June 3, 1777.

Children :

184. I. ABNER⁵, b. March 13, 1735-6 [Bd.]; m. Nov. 10, 1756 [Bd.], 262? REBECCA⁵ HARDY. He d. of small pox, June 22, 1777 [Bd.]. Administration of estate granted wid. Rebecca Aug. 5, 1777. She d. Dec. 14, 1817 [Bd.], aged "85 y." Children: *Lois⁶; Simeon⁶; Parker⁶*, m. Nov. 25, 1787 [Bd.] Sally Lurvey, d. 1829; *Zilpa⁶*; and *Silvanus⁶*; b. 1760-72, on Bradford records.
185. II. ISAIAH⁵, b. July 25, 1739 [Bd.]; d. Aug. 18, 1743 [Bd.], of "throat distemper."
186. III. PRUDENCE⁵, b. Oct. 20, 1741 [Bd.]; m. Oct. 24, 1765 [Bd.], SIMEON STEVENS of Andover; living in 1777.
187. IV. RACHEL⁵, b. March 4, 1745 [Bd.]; m. March 2, 1773 [Bd.], SAMUEL LINDSEY of Andover; living in 1777.
188. V. ISAIAH⁵, b. Feb. 7, 1747-8 [Bd.]; not mentioned in will, 1777. Perhaps the date of death in printed records, Oct. 29, 1743, should be 1748.
189. VI. A CHILD⁵, b. —; d. Sept. 1753 [Bd.].
190. VII. ELIZABETH⁵, b. Oct. 6, 1754 [Bd.]; d. unmar., June 22, 1777 [Bd.], of small pox.

60 Andrew⁴ Hardy (*Jacob³, Thomas², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1715; m. Feb. 27, 1738-9 [Bd.], 145? ANN⁴ HARDY; d. Feb. 14, 1778; will July 22, 1777; March 3, 1778; wife mentioned, no name given. Widow Anna living in Stoddard, N. H., in 1796.

Children :

191. I. JACOB⁵, b. Dec. 14, 1739 [Rw.]; bp. Dec. 23, 1739 [Bd.]. He was living in Salem, N. H., in 1779. A Jacob of Bradford m. March 21, 1765 [Hv.], MARY HASELTINE.
192. II. JOSIAH⁵, b. Dec. 20, 1743 [Bd.]; living in 1777.
193. III. NATHAN⁵, b. Oct. 3, 1745 [Bd.]; living in 1777; in Stoddard, N. H. in 1788 and 1796.

194. IV. ELIJAH⁵, b. Oct. 25, 1747 [Bd.]; living in Bradford in 1779 and 1796.
195. V. ISAIAH⁵, b. Oct. 12, 1753 [Bd.]; living in 1771; in Standard, N. H. in 1796.

66 Benjamin⁴ Hardy Jr. (*Benjamin³, Thomas², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1715; m. Sept. 27, 1738 [Bd.], REBECCA ROLF. He d. April 7 or 8, 1753 [Bd.]. Adm. estate granted Joshua Hardy, Oct. 7, 1765.

Children :

196. I. JOSHUA⁵, b. Sept. 13, 1740 [Bd.]; probably m. Oct. 15, 1765 [Bd.], HANNAH TYLER. 9 children on the Bradford records, b. 1768-88.* He d. June 3, 1814. Hannah, wid. of Joshua, d. April, 1824 [Bd.], aged 82 or 83 y.
197. II. ABEL⁵, b. Oct. 9, 1743 [Bd.].
198. III. PRISCILLA⁵, b. April 6, 1746 [Bd.]. A Priscilla m. Nov. 5, 1770 [Bd.], 293 ARTHUR PERRY HARDY.
199. IV. JERUSHA⁵, b. Sept. 9, 1748 [Bd.].
200. V. BENJAMIN⁵, b. March 7, 1753 [Bd.]. A Benjamin m. Feb. 7, 1780 [Bd.] MARY HARDY.

67 Philip⁴ Hardy (*Benjamin³, Thomas², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1719; m. Dec. 22, 1743 [Bd.], HANNAH⁵ TENNY (*John⁴, Samuel³, John², Thomas¹*), both living in Bradford in 1765. He was of Pelham in 1766.

Children :

201. I. ANNE⁵, b. Aug. 30, 1745 [Bd.].
202. II. A CHILD⁵, perhaps Anne, d. Sept. 1747 [Bd.].
203. III. HEPHZIBAH⁵, b. Nov. 20, 1750. [Bd.]; m. 259 JONATHAN⁵ HARDY.†
204. IV. PAUL⁵, b. May 13, 1753 [Bd.]; of Deering, Mass. in 1783.†
205. V. ZILPHA⁵, b. June 24, 1756 [Bd.]; wife of AMOS BAYLEY of Pelham, in 1783.†
206. VI. CHARLES⁵, b. April 15, 1759 [Bd.]; of Pelham in 1783.†
207. VII. REBECCA⁵, b. —; bp. Dec. 13, 1761 [Bd.]; living in Pelham, unm. in 1783.†
208. VIII. JEDEDIAH⁵, b. —; living in Pelham in 1783.†
209. IX. HANNAH⁵, b. —; living in Pelham, unm. in 1783.†

*The "Zebadiah, son of Joshua and Hannah (Tyler), b. Oct. 15, 1741" [Bd.], probably should be 1791.

†A deed, conveying property formerly owned by Samuel³ Tenney (John², Thomas¹) was signed by the above children of Philip⁴ Hardy in 1783; also by John⁵ Tenney (John⁴, Samuel³, John², Thomas¹) of Bradford, and by Samuel⁶ Tenney of Exeter, John Tenney⁶ of York, and Sarah⁶ Tenney, spinster, of York, the three children of Maximilian⁵ Tenney of York, brother of John⁵. We have found no mention of Jedediah and Hannah Hardy except in this deed, where they signed with the others who are recorded as children of Philip.

72 Nathan⁴ Hardy (*Samuel³, William², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. about 1712-14; m. DORCAS ——. He d. July 11, 1744 [Bd.], "by splitting of a gun overloaded." Widow Dorcas was living in 1751. A Dorcas m. May 6, 1753 [Bd.], EBENEZER BURBANK.

Children :

210. I. ENOCH⁵, b. July 27, 1741 [Bd.]; living in 1759. An Enoch and Hannah had 6 children on the Bradford records, b. and bp. 1765-76. An Enoch d. Sept. 17, 1813 [Bd.].
211. II. RUTH⁵, b. April 26,* 1744 [Bd.] [twin]; living in 1751. A Ruth m. Dec. 28, 1762 [Bd.], NATHANIEL MARBLE, JUN. of Haverhill.
212. III. SAMUEL⁵, b. April 16,* 1744 [Bd.]; living in 1759.

77 Eldad⁴ Hardy (*William³, William², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1720; m. Nov. 26, 1744 [Bd.], HANNAH SAVORY. He d. June 16, 1764 [Bd.]; adm. estate granted John Burbank, July 23, 1764.

Children :

213. I. EPHRAIM⁵, b. Sept. 16, 1745 [Bd.]; m. Nov. 17, 1767 [Bd.]. SUSANNA CHENEY, at Newbury. Ten children on the Bradford records, b. 1769-91. An Ephraim d. March 6, 1793 [Bd.].
214. II. ENOS⁵, b. May 5, 1747 [Bd.]; d. Aug. 16, 1753 [Bd.].
215. III. JABEZ⁵, b. June 21, 1750 [Bd.]; d. Aug. 19, 1753 [Bd.].

78 Job⁴ Hardy (*William³, William², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1723; m. Sept. 24, 1744 [Bd.], HANNAH "ROLENINGS." Both were living in 1769, of Bradford.

Children :

216. I. LYDIA⁵, b. April 13, 1745 [Bd.]. A Lydia m. Feb. 2, 1763 [Bd.], 143? THOMAS⁴ HARDY, JUN.
217. II. MIRIAM⁵, b. Oct. 28, 1747 [Bd.]; m. May 6, 1767 [Bd.] 181 MOSES⁵ HARDY, JUN.
218. III. CYRUS⁵, b. Aug. 3, 1752 [Bd.].
219. IV. IRENE⁵, b. June 27, 1755 [Bd.]; d. May 3, 1758 [Bd.].
220. V. SIMEON⁵, b. March 28, 1758. [Bd.]; d. March 29, 1759 [Bd.].
221. VI. ALICE⁵, b. May 3, 1760 [Bd.].
222. VII. SIMEON⁵, b. Aug. 4, 1763 [Bd.]; d. March 14, 1838 [Bd.]. A Simeon m. Oct. 7, 1789 [Bd.], SUSANNA SHAW. Wid. Susanna d. Feb. 22, 1842 [Bd.], aged 75 y. or 78 y.

*One of these dates must be wrong.

81 Gideon⁴ Hardy (*Thomas³, William², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1722; m. 1st, May 24, 1744 [Bd.], **MARY GAGE**, who d. March 9, 1753 [Bd.], in her 34th year; 2d, June 28, 1753 [Bd.], 176 **MERCY⁵ HARDY**. Will May 18, 1758; Feb. 5, 1759, in which he mentioned wife Mercy, her father, Moses Hardy, and "her daughter Mary which she had before our marriage."* Wid. Mercy d. April 29, 1783 [Bd.].

Children:

223. I. **THOMAS⁵**, b. —; living in 1758. [See 143 Thomas⁴.] A Thomas, Jun., m. 1775 [Bd.], **ABIGAIL CLOUGH**.
224. II. **DAVID⁵**, b. —; living in 1758. A David of Rowley m. Aug. 6, 1772 [Bd.], at Rowley, **JOANNA PALMER**. Two children recorded at Bradford. Joanna, wife of David, d. May 3, 1784 [Bd.], aged 33 y. A David d. Oct. 2, 1842 [Bd.], aged 96 or 92 y. These records may relate to 272 David⁵.
225. III. **NEHEMIAH⁵**, b. June 20, 1749 [Bd.] [by 1st wife]; living in 1758. A Nehemiah m. Nov. 24, 1774, **MOLLY TAYLOR**, both of Hollis, N. H. A Nehemiah of Tewksbury m. March 29, 1780, **ABIGAIL DUTTON** [wid. of 249 **AARON⁵ HARDY**]; children recorded at Hollis, b. 1781-92.
226. IV. **PHEBE⁵**, b. May 2, 1754 [Bd.] [by 2d wife]; living in 1773.
227. V. **ISAAC⁵**, b. Nov. 15, 1755 [Bd.]; living in 1773.

82 Reuben⁴ Hardy (*Thomas³, William², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1724; m. March 21, 1742-3 [Bd. and Rw.] **ELIZABETH⁴ ADAMS** (*John³, Abraham², Robert¹*) of Rowley, at Rowley. He probably d. Nov. 21, 1768 [Bd.], "middle aged." An Elizabeth, widow of Reuben, d. Aug. 18, 1792 [Bd.].

Children:

228. I. **BETTY⁵**, b. July 27, 1754 [Bd.].
229. II. **ISRAEL⁵**, b. Sept. 2, 1756 [Bd.].
230. III. "**APPHY⁵**," b. —; bp. Sept. 14, 1760 [Bd.]. An "Affa" m. Nov. 18, 1779 [Bd.], **THOMAS WICOM** of Nottingham West, N. H.
231. IV. **JUDITH⁵**, b. —; bp. Feb. 16, 1766 [Bd.] +

*"MOLLE, dau. Marcy Hardy and — Danford, b. June 19, 1750." (Bd.).

+A child of Reuben d. March 9, 1768 (Bd.). Perhaps other children.

83 Phinehas⁴ Hardy (*Thomas³, William², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, Mass., and Hollis, N. H., b. 1726; m. May, 1749 [Bd.], ABIGAIL GAGE of Haverhill. He removed to Hollis about 1752; d. March 7, 1813. Wife Abigail d. April 12, 1808, aged 82.

Children:

232. I. ELIZABETH^b, b. July 22, 1750 [Bd.]* An Elizabeth Hardy of Hollis m. Nov. 25, 1773, THOMAS WAKEFIELD, of Amherst.
233. II. MARTHA⁵, b. June 24, 1752.
234. III. PHINEHAS⁵, b. June 25, 1754; m. "SIBBEL" SHATTUCK. Chil. b. 1782-1805 rec. in Hollis.
235. IV. THOMAS⁵, b. June 11, 1756; lived in Dublin, N. H.; d. in 1816; chil. b. 1784-1801.
236. V. NOAH⁵, b. Sept. 17, 1758.
237. VI. JESSE⁵, b. Dec. 19, 1760.
238. VII. ISAAC⁵, b. July 9, 1763.
239. VIII. MOSES⁵, b. May 17, 1765.
240. IX. SOLOMON⁵, b. Aug. 1, 1767.

102 James⁴ Hardy (*Joseph³, John², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1699; m. July 4, 1727 [Bd.], HANNAH⁴ BAILEY (*James³, John², James¹*). He was received to the Bradford church, Aug. 28, 1721.

Children:

241. I. ABIGAIL⁵, b. March 17, 1728 [Bd.].
242. II. PETER⁵, b. —; bp. Dec. 21, 1729 [Bd.]. A child of James and Hannah d. Jan. 3, 1730. [Bd.].
243. III. "BULAY⁵" (Beulah?) b. Feb. 7, 1730-1 [Bd.]. A Beulah m. Aug. 6, 1756 [Nb.], JONATHAN PHILBRICK.
244. IV. ASA⁵, b. Jan. 20, 1732-3 [Bd.].
245. V. ZILPHA⁵, b. Dec. 3, 1734 [Bd.]. "Silva," child of James, bp. Dec. 8, 1734 [Bd.].
246. VI. EDNAH⁵, b. May 30, 1737 [Bd.].
247. VII. JAMES⁴, b. Jan. 12, 1739 [Bd.].
248. VIII. TWINS⁵, b. June, 1740; d. June 14, 1740 [Bd.], 1 or 2 days old.
249. IX. AARON⁵, b. Aug. 30, 1742 [Bd.]; m. ABIGAIL DUTTON; lived in Hollis, N. H.; d. Dec. 26, 1775; chil. b. 1771-5. Wid. Abigail m. March 29, 1780, 225[?] NEHEMIAH⁵ HARDY.
250. X. "HEPSEBATH⁵", b. Dec. 16, 1745 [Bd.].
251. XI. PETER⁵, b. April 25, 1748 [Bd.].

*A child of Phinehas was bp. at Newbury April 30, 1751. Remainder of records from History of Hollis.

105 Timothy⁴ Hardy, Dea. (*Joseph³, John², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, "cordwainer," b. 1705; m. 1st, MARY —, who d. May 19, 1771, aged 58 y.; 2d, May 22, 1775 [Bd.], MARY BURPEY [wid. of NATHAN³ AMES of Bradford], who d. June 21, 1777 [Bd.], of small pox. He d. June 27, 1777 [Bd.], of small pox. He was admitted to the 1st Bradford church, Sept. 4, 1726; deacon of the 2d, East Bradford (Groveland) church, 1764. Will Jan. 10, 1776; July 8, 1777.

252. I. LEVI⁵, b. Aug. 21, 1734 [Bd.]; d. Feb. 1, 1735-6 [Bd.].
253. II. TIMOTHY⁵, b. Oct. 26, 1736 [Bd.]; m. Feb. 14, 1765 [Bd.], PRISCILLA⁴ AMES (*Nathan³, Joseph², Robert¹*), who d. May 7, 1803 [Bd.] [aged 67 y., not "84," as printed, unless she d. in 1820]. A Timothy m. Nov. 26, 1803 or '4 [Bd.], MOLLY ATWOOD. A Mary, wid. of Timothy, d. Feb. 4, 1832 [Bd.], aged 79 y. or 88 y. He was "Jun." till 1777; d. March 2, 1815 [Bd.].
254. III. MARTHA⁵, b. June 17, 1739 [Bd.]; m. April 21, 1763 [Bd.], BENJAMIN ATWOOD; living in 1776.
255. IV. SIMEON⁵, b. July 12, 1741 [Bd.]; d. Feb. 26, 1753 [Bd.].
256. V. JOHN⁵, b. Dec. 2, 1743 [Bd.]; d. Oct. 4, 1765. [Bd.].
257. VI. JOSEPH⁵, b. April 13, 1746 [Bd.]; m. ELIZABETH —; both were living in Bradford in 1796. He was Jun. till 1789. Children: *Polly⁶* (or *Molly⁶*); *Sally⁶*; *Betsey⁶*; *Susanna⁶*, d. 1789; *Joseph⁶*, d. 1786; and *Abigall⁶*, on Bradford records, b. 1775-88.
258. VII. MARY⁵, b. June 27, 1748 [Bd.]; m. Jan. 23, 1774 [Bd.], WILLIAM PARRY; living in 1776.
259. VIII. JONATHAN⁵, b. Feb. 19, 1751 [Bd.]; "cordwainer"; m. 203 HEPHZIBAH⁵ HARDY; both were living in Bradford in 1796. Children: *Jonathan⁶*, *John⁶*, *Thaddeus⁶*, *Paul⁶*, *Hephzibah⁶* d. 1787, *Silas⁶*, and *Clarissa⁶*, on Bradford records, b. 1774-91.
260. IX. ABIGAIL⁵, b. July 16, 1753 [Bd.]; m. before 1776, MOSES OSGOOD; living in 1776.

106 Ebenezer⁴ Hardy (*Joseph³, John², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, "housewright," b. 1707; m. Nov. 8, 1731 [Bd.], MARTHA PALMER*, who d. April 16, 1777 [Bd.].

*She was daughter of Richard and Martha (Downer) Palmer. A deed, 1764, mentions Andrew Palmer of Bradford, Samuel Palmer of Methuen, Richard Palmer of Stratham, N. H., Joseph Palmer of Rowley, Richard and Sarah (Palmer) Calley of Stratham, her brothers and sister; rights in estate of their uncle, Andrew Downer of Salisbury. (See *Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury*, pp. 138-9, 277, 744.)

Children :

261. I. MERIBAH⁵, b. —; bp. Aug. 13, 1732 [Bd.]. A Meribah m. July 26, 1769 [Bd.], ROWELL FOOT.
262. II. REBECCA⁵, b. May 23, 1734 [Bd.]; probably m. Nov. 10, 1756 [Bd.], 184 ABNER⁵ HARDY.
263. III. PHEBE⁵, b. Jan. 28, 1736 [Bd.].
264. IV. MEHETABLE⁵, b. June 26, 1739 [Bd.]. A Mehetable m. Nov. 9, 1758 [Bd.], 165 ELIPHALET⁵ HARDY, JUN.
265. V. BETTY⁵, b. June 21, 1742 [Bd.]. (See 182 BETTY⁵.)
266. VI. ESTHER⁵, b. —; bp. July 29, 1744 [Bd.].
267. VII. EBENEZER⁵, b. Dec. 24, 1748 [Bd.]. An Ebenezer, Jun., m. July 26, 1769 [Bd.], SUSANNA HARDY.

107 David⁴ Hardy (*Joseph³, John², Thomas¹*), of Bradford), b. 1709; m. Dec. 6, 1732 [Bd.], DORCAS⁴ GAGE (*Samuel³, Daniel², John¹*). He d. Aug. 8, 1746 [Bd.]; adm. estate granted Wid. Dorcas and Timothy Hardy, Oct. 6, 1746. She m. Nov. 13, 1753 [Bd.], JOSHUA HARRIMAN, and was living in 1770.

Children :

268. I. MARY⁵, b. Oct. 8, 1733 [Bd.]; m. Feb. 6, 1753 [Bd.], NATHANIEL CLARK; living in 1770.
269. II. SUSANNA⁵, b. Aug. 14, 1735 [Bd.]; unmarried; residence, Haverhill; will April 17, Nov. 27, 1770.
270. III. LEMUEL⁵, b. Dec. 4, 1737 [Bd.]; m. April 8, 1762 [Bd.], HANNAH JEWETT; removed to Hollis, N. H.; children b. 1763-77. (See Worcester's Hist. Hollis.)
271. IV. JEREMIAH⁵, b. May 17, 1740 [Bd.]; not mentioned in will, 1770. A child of David d. Aug. 1, 1747 [Bd.].
272. V. DAVID⁵, b. Jan. 8, 1745 [Bd.]; living in 1770. (See 224 DAVID⁵.)

112 Jonathan⁴ Hardy (*John³, John², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1710; m. Sept. 8, 1737 [Bd.], SARAH MARSH. Both were living in Bradford in 1741.

Children :

273. I. ANNA⁵, b. Sept. 26, 1738 [Bd.]; d. April or May, 1741 [Bd.].
274. II. MARY⁵, b. —; bp. Sept. 21, 1740 [Bd.]. (See 290 MARY⁵.)

119 Zachariah⁴ Hardy (*Nathaniel³, John², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, "housewright," b. 1713; m. Feb. 5, 1735-6 [Bd.], 132 BETHIAH⁴ HARDY. He seems to have removed from Boxford to Bradford the same year.

Children :

275. I. NATHANIEL⁵, b. Jan. 6, 1736-7 [Bd.]
 276. II. RICHARD⁵, b. June 3, 1745 [Bd.]
 277. III. JAMES⁵, b. Sept. 26, 1751 [Bd.]

122 Matthew⁴ Hardy (*Nathaniel³, John², Thomas¹*), of Boxford, b. 1720; m. ANNA LACY, intention Jan. 20, 1748-9 [Bx.]. He d. Feb. 3, 1782 [Bx.]. A wid. Anna d. April 6, 1794 [Bx.], aged "about 70 y."

Children :

278. I. A CHILD⁵, b. —; d. March 19, 1749-50 [Bx.]
 279. II. A CHILD⁵, b. —; d. Sept. 8, 1751 [Bx.]
 280. III. ABIGAIL⁵, b. —; bp. Oct. 29, 1752 [Bx.]; d. young.
 281. IV. ABIGAIL⁵, b. Nov. 16, 1753 [Bx.]. An Abigail d. 1797 [Bx.], aged 43 y.
 282. V. ASA⁵, b. May 26, 1755 [Bx.]
 283. VI. JESSE⁵, b. March 16, 1757 [Bx.]
 284. VII. NOAH⁵, b. —; bp. Sept. 23, 1759 [Bx.]; d. Sept. 17, 1762 [Bx.]
 285. VIII. NAOMI⁵, b. Feb. 14, 1762 [Bx.]; d. unm. May 27, 1818 [Bx.]

123? John⁴ Hardy (*Zachariah³, John², Thomas¹*), of Boxford and Tewksbury, b. 1716; m. June 20, 1746 [Bd.], SARAH BARKER, who d. May 18, 1792 [Bx.], aged 81 y. He d. Jan. 29, 1796 [Bx.], aged "70"y., but should be 80, if above records are correct. He was of Tewksbury in 1750 and 1768.*

Children :

286. I. DANIEL⁶, b. —; bp. March 15, 1746-7 [Bx.]
 287. II. RICHARD⁵, b. —; bp. May 14, 1749 [Bx.]
 288. III. PRUDENCE⁵, b. —; bp. Oct. 7, 1750 [Methuen].
 289. IV. PERRY⁵, b. —; bp. May 11, 1755 [Bx.]

134 Amos⁴ Hardy (*Thomas³, John², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1720; m. Feb. 22, 1738-9 [Bd.], MARY CHENEY, of Newbury. His uncle, 34 Richard³ Hardy, deeded property to "my near kinsman, Amos Hardy," in 1754. Adm. estate granted wid. Mary, Feb. 11, 1760; inventory Jan. 31, 1760. She m. Oct. 21, 1762 [Bd.] WILLIAM PILLSBURY, probably of Nb.

*The records of this family here given are incomplete and unreliable.

Children :

290. I. MARY⁵, b. Oct. 1, 1741 [Bd.]. A Mary m. Oct. 28, 1765 [Bd.], 96 EDMUND⁴ HARDY, JUN. (See 274 MARY⁵.)
291. II. PATTEE⁵, b. May 8, 1744 [Bd.].
292. III. AMOS⁵, b. Aug. 16, 1746 [Bd.].

135 Jonas⁴ Hardy (*Thomas³, John², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1721; m. —; perhaps twice.

Children: *

293. I. ARTHUR PERRY⁵, b. —; bp. May 26, 1745 [Bd.]; m. Nov. 5, 1770 [Bd.], 198[?] PRISCILLA⁵ HARDY; 4 children on Bradford records, b. 1771-82.
294. II. DIADEMIA⁵, b. —; bp. Feb. 1, 1761 [Bd.].
295. III. STEPHEN⁵, b. —; bp. March 18, 1764 [Bd.]. A Stephen m. Sept., 1786 [Bd.], POLLY JOSEPH.

146 Francis⁴ Hardy (*Jacob³, Jacob², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, Newbury, and Newburyport, b. 1717; m. 1st, Feb. 27, 1738-9 [Bd.], ABIGAIL CHENEY, of Newbury; 2d, Nov. 21, 1759 [Nb.], Wid. ISABELLA STANWOOD. Wid. Isabella appointed adm. estate, Aug. 22, 1763. Wid. Isabella, "taylor," was living in Newburyport in 1766; will, 1774, mentioned son Joseph Stanwood and daughter Elizabeth Stanwood.

Children:

296. I. HANNAH⁵, b. Feb. 2, 1739-40 [Bd.]; m. ABEL HOLMAN; both living in 1765.
297. II. SARAH⁵, b. —; bp. Feb. 15, 1740-1 [Bd.]; probably d. young.
298. III. PETER⁵, b. Aug. 22, 1744 [Bd.]; "eldest son" in 1765; a "sawyer," of Newburyport, in 1766. Son Francis⁶, bp. Oct. 9, 1768 [Nbt.].
399. IV. NICHOLAS CHENEY⁵, b. —; bp. Jan. 12, 1752 [Nb.]; probably d. young.
300. V. SAMUEL⁵, b. —; bp. Sept. 9, 1753 [Nb.]; living in 1771.
301. VI. ABIGAIL⁵, b. —; bp. Sept. 9, 1753 [Nb.]; probably d. young.

151 Joseph⁴ Hardy (*Joseph³, Jacob², Thomas¹*), of Bradford, b. 1734; m. 1st, March 31, 1757 [Bd.], EDNA

*SARAH, dau. Jonas, bp. Oct. 16, 1843 [Bd], may be a misprint for 1743.

HOPKINSON, who d. Dec. 29, 1762, or '3 [Bd.], aged 27 y.; 2d, Oct. 9, 1764 [Bd.], SUSANNA KIMBALL, of Boxford. He d. March 27, 1789 [Bd.]; will Oct. 29, 1781; presented April 27, proved May 4, 1789. Wid. Susanna d. Oct. 1, 1810 [Bd.], aged 77 or 78 y.

Children :

302. I. ELIZABETH^s, b. Sept. 4, 1760 [Bd.] [by 1st wife]; d. Nov. 19, 1776 [Bd.].
303. II. EDNA^s, by July 21, 1765 [Bd.] [by 2d wife]; d. unm., June, 1828 [Bd.].
304. III. SUSANNA^s, b. March 12, 1767 [Bd.]; d. May, 1778.
305. IV. JACOB^s, b. Sept. 19, 1769 [Bd.]; living in 1781. A Jacob m. Nov. 3, 1792 [Bd.], HANNAH HARDY. A Hannah, wife of Jacob, d. Sept. 29, 1836 [Bd.], aged 68 or 70 y.; probably dau. of 196 JOSHUA^s, b. 1768.
306. V. JOSEPH^s, b. June 24, 1771 [Bd.]; living in 1781. He was probably the Joseph, Jr., of Bradford, in 1793.
307. VI. RUTH^s, b. May 6, 1774 [Bd.]; living in 1781.
308. VII. NATHANIEL KIMBALL^s, b. Dec. 28, 1776 [Bd.]; living in 1781.

LIST OF NAMES OF SALEM PEOPLE FROM
TIMOTHY ORNE'S LEDGER, 1738 TO 1752.

COMMUNICATED BY GEORGE H. ALLEN.

- 1746 Benj. Abbot, Mariner.
1739 Jonas Adams, Mariner.
1746 Jonas Adams, Mariner.
1742 John Archer, Junr., Coaster.
1743 Nathaniel Archer, Cooper.
1739 Sam'l Archer, Barber.
1741 Miall & Sam Bacon, Shipwrights.
1746 Sam'l Bacon, Shipwright.
1750 John Batchelder, Cooper.
1748 Widdow Berry.
1744 George Beckford, Shoreman.
1743 Thomas Blayni, Shoreman.
1744 Eben Bowditch, Marcht.
1742 David Bretton, Hater.
1747 Thos. Brewer, Shipwright.
1746 Wm. Brown, Innholder.
1742 Joseph Buffom, Blacksmith.
1740 Robert Buffom, Blacksmith.
1742 Francis Cabot & Co., Marcht.
1744 Francis & Joseph Cabot, Marchts.
1743 William Campbell, Cordwainer.
1742 Eben Chever & Sam'l White (Salem Village).
1742 Benj. Clough, Blacksmith.
1744-5 Capt. John Crowninshield, Mariner.
1744 Stephen Daniel, Shipwright.
1739 Stephen Daniels, Shipwright.
1743 Capt. Richard Darby, Mariner.

- 1743 George Deland, Carman.
 1742 Richard Downing, Cooper.
 1743 Downing & Blyth, Sailmakers.
 1743 Stephen Dryver & Co., Tailors.
 1742 Benj. Felt, Coaster.
 1741 Samuel Field, Boat Builder.
 1743 Capt. John Gardner, March't.
 1745 Jos. Gardner, Goldsmith.
 1746 Joseph Gavet, Joiner.
 1743 Joshua Goodell, Cordwainer.
 1743 Saml. Goodill, Fisherman.
 1741 Ebenezer Goodhue, Blacksmith.
 1743 Capt. Jos. Grafton, Mariner.
 1741 Daniel Grant, Taylor.
 1744 James Grant, Gent.
 1743 Isaac Hacker, Shoreman.
 1743 Edmund Henfield, Cooper.
 1738 Joseph Henfield, Cooper.
 1743 Major Joshua Hicks,
 1745 Saml. Ingersoll, Cooper.
 1743 Samuel Ives, Sailmaker.
 1743 John Jones, Mariner.
 1742 Charles King, Shoreman.
 1744 Charles King, Shoreman.
 1743 Daniel King, Instrument Maker.
 1742 Nathl. & James King, Blockmakers.
 1741 Edward Kitching, Marcht.
 1743 John Langsfoot, Cooper.
 1743 William Lynde, Marcht.
 1743 Benj. Lynde, Junr.
 1743 William Lyscomb, Joiner.
 1743 Edmund Marston, Carman.
 1743 Joseph Mascoll, Shipwright.
 1751 Richard Mayberry, Blacksmith.
 1743 Andrew Millet, Shipwright.
 1745 Micall Moar, Joiner.
 1749 Widdow Nights.
 1752 Benj. Nurse, Sadler.
 1741 James Odel, Shoreman.
 1752 Philips Oliver, Fisherman.

- 1741 Jonathan Orne, Cooper.
1744-5 Joseph Orne, Marcht.
1742 Capt. Tim. Orne, Marcht.
1742 Warwick Palfrey, Sailmaker.
1741 Roger & Robt. Peele.
1745 Jona. Phelps, Blacksmith.
1740 Rachel Phippen, Simster.
1743 Nathaniel Phippen, Cooper.
1742 Hannah Prat, Innholder.
1744 Joseph Roberts, Mariner.
1743 Saml. Ruck, Shipwright.
1745 Phileman Sanders, Mariner.
1739 Philip Sanders, Baker.
1739 John Scollay, Sailmaker.
1744 William Smethurs, Fisherman.
1739 Robert Smith, Shoreman.
1739 Sam'l Smith, March't.
1745 Sam'l Smith, Fisherman.
1742 Walter Smith (Salem Village).
1743 Nathaniel Swasey, Cooper.
1750 Sander Tarrant, Labourer.
1741 William Towzer, Fisherman.
1743 Joshua Ward, Tanner.
1743 Miles Ward, Junr.
1744 Saml. West, Sadler.
1748 Nathl. Winslow, Coaster.



TOWER OF THE FIRST CHURCH, LANCASTER, MASS.

Designed by Charles Bulfinch and erected in 1816.

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No. 4

THE BELLS OF PAUL AND JOSEPH W.
REVERE.

BY ARTHUR H. NICHOLS, M. D., OF BOSTON.

Member of the Ancient Society of College Youths, London.

In the Boston Gazette of March 12, 1770, appeared the following advertisement:—A Bell Foundry lately erected by Aaron Hobart of Abington (By an air furnace) where bells are cast of any size suitable for Churches, equal to and cheaper than can be imported. Enquire of Joseph Webb, of Boston, or the said Hobart.

Additional information relative to the establishment of this foundry, probably the first of its kind in America, is contained in Hobart's History of Abington, Mass., wherein it is stated that in 1761 a deserter from the British army, Gillimore, at one time a workman in an English foundry, was employed by Col. Aaron Hobart and retained in service for many years. Besides casting two bells for the First Religious Society, in use till about 1850, he sold others to adjoining and remote towns and some to go out of the State. It was this enterprise of Col. Hobart which later led Paul Revere to add bell casting to his versatile work; for when the former gave up business he sent one of his sons with a blacksmith to Boston and taught Revere to mould and cast the first bell which he ever made. Prior to 1770 a few bells had been cast in the Colonies, notably the Liberty bell made in Philadelphia in 1753 by Pass and Snow; and that of the First Baptist church, Provi-

dence, R. I., recast in 1787 at the Hope Furnace by Jesse Goodyear. As a rule, however, all bells had been ordered up to this time from the Whitechapel Foundry, London, or from Rudhall in Gloucester. This first bell was cast in 1792 at the foundry in Lynn street, now Commercial street, at the north end of Boston, where for four years Revere had been making brass cannon, bolts, spikes and other composition work. It proved to be a rough, unhomogeneous casting, and its sound was correspondingly harsh, panny and unmusical. Hung in the belfry of the New Brick* (Second) church on Hanover street, its shrill tone and convenient location rendered it, however, useful in sounding fire alarms, but its carrying power was far less than that of the Old South and King's Chapel; hence its more powerful neighbor of the New North was rung at morning, noon and night as long as that custom was kept up. The steeple, rebuilt in 1844, was blown over in the gale of 1869, and the bell was then placed in storage till 1901, when it was sold to the St. James church, Cambridge, where it is still doing active service.

Revere learned, as the result of his first experience in this new craft, that the art of bell founding is intricate, subtle and of infinite difficulty. Every minute detail in the construction of a bell is important; and it is only by long experience that mastery of these details is acquired; while certain processes essential for the production of a harmonious instrument, discovered either accidentally or by empirical methods, have been preserved by certain founders as secrets. Thus it will be seen that the qualifications for this art are manifold, involving a knowledge of the construction of a core and cope to form the mould, which must be accurate in its contour and varying thickness, while large and small bells require different shapes. Another element is the selection of the copper and tin to form the amalgam; for the metals of different mines differ as to their sonorous properties as well as in brittleness. Then there is the matter of fusing the amalgam, the se-

*After being remodelled in 1844, the New Brick was known as the "cockerell church," from the rooster, the handiwork of Deacon Shem Drown, which topped its lofty spire. This rooster now serves as the finial of the Shepard Memorial Church, Cambridge.

lection of fuel (wood, charcoal, coke or coal) used to heat the furnace; the length of time in which the amalgam is kept within the furnace and the rapidity of running the metal; for failure in any one of these details may result in miscarriage. Finally the delicate adjustment of the bell upon its bearings in the cage or frame demands a skilled hand and practical knowledge of ringing, for a very little friction may render the bell virtually unringable.

Now it is certain that Revere was a practical ringer, having been a member of the guild which had charge of the eight sweet-toned bells of Christ Church, cast, 1744, by Rudhall. These bells, moreover, together with those of the West Church and the First Church of Roxbury from the same foundry, supplied him with perfect models. In other Boston steeples, moreover, were suspended some of the best productions of the Whitechapel foundry; and he even took pains to import a model bell from the foundry of Warner, Cripplegate, sold in 1795 to the North Congregational Society of Newburyport. With resourceful industry Revere sought persistently to correct and improve his methods. In 1804 he sent his son, Joseph Warren Revere, then associated with him in business, to visit the principal foundries in England and the Continent, and from information thus gleaned and increasing experience he was enabled after a few years to turn out superior instruments, of which his masterpiece still booms out from the massive tower of King's Chapel, filling the neighborhood with its dignified, mellow reverberation. The following is the contract, contained in Revere's stock book, for supplying this bell:—

Agreement made this twenty sixth day of December, 1815, by & between Aaron Dexter & Joseph May in behalf of the proprietors of King's Chapel of the one part and Paul Revere & Son of the other part.

The said Paul Revere & Son agree to take the Church Bell, now belonging to King's Chapel & pay therefor twenty five cents per pound: they also engage to convey the said Bell to their Foundry, and form an exact mould there of: and with the whole metal of the old Bell & as small addition of other suitable metal, they engage to

cast a new Bell which shall in all respects, size, shape, weight & tone resemble, as exactly as possible the present Bell, as it was when unbroken. The new Bell shall be examined & compared with the old one by the said Dexter & May or any three Judges whom they shall appoint; and if approved of, the said Dexter & May shall pay there for forty one & $\frac{2}{3}$ ds Cents per pound, at the end of one year from the time of receiving said Bell; which shall be warranted by the said Paul Revere & Son to be merchantable, strong, sound & free from all latent defects. The old Bell to be delivered, & the new one to be received, at the door of King's Chapel in Boston.

AA. DEXTER.

Witness

JOS. MAY

GEORGE CABOT

PAUL REVERE & SON

The peculiarity in the sound of this bell not having escaped notice, gave rise to some unfavorable criticism, as indicated by the following letter preserved among Revere's papers:—

Boston, Oct. 28, 1816.

Sir :

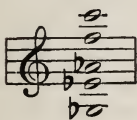
Since the arrival of the New Bell at the Old South much has been said respecting the one you cast for the Stone Chapel—I assure you as a friend & for the future credit of your Foundery, that is highly necessary you should do something to *harmonize the sound* & give it greater power of *vibration*, if ever you wish to have your name celebrated as a Bell Founder, I am a friend to all American manufactures & strongly advocated in your behalf, that you should have the recasting of the Bell—but I am sorry to say, I am sorely disappointed in my expectations & I beg you to consider that this Hint is from a friend, who ardently wishes you success & I hope all expense on your part will not come in contact with your future interest & celebrity—I do not speak my own sentiments only—on this evidence only I should not have presumed to have addressed you, but I speak the sentiments of hundreds & have delayed until the present moment, hoping some arrangement would have taken place between you & the Church, but as nothing has been done, I hope

your own pride will be roused to pay due attention to this sincere but friendly Hint.

ANON.

If it is not too late to reply to this criticism, it may be explained that as regards length of vibration, it is true that this is shorter than that of many of the older bells then heard in Boston, and which the anonymous critic has probably in mind as a standard of comparison. Mines no longer produced the elastic copper used by the older founders. Hence in order to increase the brittleness of the amalgam it became necessary to add to the proportion of copper, and this addition doubtless impaired the duration of vibration. Compared on the other hand with the products of modern founders, this bell is of fairly long duration, powerful and mellow.

It can be demonstrated, moreover, that the writer's condemnation of the harmonic sounds of the bell is still less justifiable. It happens that these sounds were studied and recorded by the late H. P. Munroe, who was endowed with a phenomenal perception of the overtones of bells, a talent exercised for many years in the tuning department of the Blake Bell Foundry. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the tones and overtones of a bell can be best demonstrated by sounding a trombone, or violin, within a foot of the instrument, when, in accordance with the law of synchronous vibration, each separate sound will be clearly drawn out. By this method Munroe showed that the lowest sound of this bell (drone) is G flat; the next, or fundamental, note is slightly below E flat; the third sound is A flat; the next a little below F on the fifth line; and the highest C above the F which is also a little flat.



Now while this combination of sounds forms unquestionably a harmonious discord heard with the impact of a clapper, this discord is resolved as the overtones die away, and the ear is thereby delighted by this unique and charming sequence of harmonic effects, not unlike that prominent in compositions dealing with counterpoint. It is therefore this accidental combination of sounds, which no

calculation could reproduce, that imparts a brilliant characteristic to King's Chapel bell, enabling it to be identified even when heard from afar. Fortunately it has received good care and is in perfect condition.

From the stock book of Paul Revere & Son it appears that between the years 1792 and 1828 three hundred and ninety eight bells were cast at their foundry. Of these the heaviest, weighing 2884 pounds, was sent to Providence, R. I. Many of the lighter bells were shipped to Cuba and Puerto Rico for use on sugar plantations. In 1804 the foundry was transferred to Revere's estate in Canton, still owned by his descendants. Paul Revere died in 1818 and the business was carried on thereafter by his son, Joseph, till 1828 when it was conveyed to the Revere Copper Company which never undertook bell casting. Bells from this foundry were inscribed in flat Roman letters with no attempt at ornamentation, "Paul Revere," "Paul Revere & Son," or "Revere & Co.," but followed almost without exception by the date of casting. They can thus be distinguished from those cast by an older son, Paul, associated with his father, until 1801, but who later cast bells on his own account, which were usually inscribed Revere, and rarely bore a date. Upon the inner waist of many bells can still be discerned the figures in blue chalk written at the time of casting to record the weight.

In the endeavor to trace the subsequent history of Revere's bells the writer has made personal ascents of many towers, and addressed circulars to clergymen and town officials to whom he is indebted for many details. It would be an ungracious task to describe the neglected, disorderly condition of most church towers visited. Many steeples were so faultily designed as to be virtually inaccessible, or approached only by a ladder from the ridge-pole of the main edifice. Circuitous narrow passages leading to the belfry are often made the receptacle of combustible rubbish, the accumulation of many years, all covered with grime, soot, dirt and dust. In one tower inspected, conditions were so bad that canvas suits were provided for the benefit of visitors wishing to mount the steeple, and were found as necessary as in the descent of a coal mine.

Under these circumstances it can be easily imagined how little attention is bestowed upon the bells, which were found with appurtenances loose and unadjusted; or perhaps the clapper worn at the crown staple had dropped down so as to strike near the rim of the bell, thus emitting a faulty sound or even detaching fragments of the metal. In no single instance was there found a genuine bell rope in use, like those made for at least a century in England, and which is absolutely necessary for the safe and easy management of the bell. Modern American founders ignore the existence of bell-ropes and fancying that a bell should be tucked up in a curved yoke and hauled back and forth like a suspended cart wheel, supply invariably an ordinary rope of three times the required weight, with a superfluous coil resting on the floor. The experienced ringer, on the other hand, knows that when the bell is hung upon the principle of the pendulum the friction at its gudgeons, or bearings, is reduced to a minimum, while the rapidity of rotation thus produced imparts a distinct superiority of tone. The thickness of the rope should in reality be determined not by the weight of the bell, but by the force of the ringer in pulling. In other words the measurement of the strength required for a rope should not much exceed the degree of force requisite to control the bell. Hence, for a bell of average weight and properly suspended, the rope should not exceed twice the thickness of a sash cord. Greater thickness is of course desirable at the points where the rope is grasped by the ringer, which is obtained by interweaving wool to form what is called the tufting.

While Revere adopted the English method of hanging his bells, the bungling sexton has generally bolted a counterweight above the headstock, fancying that by rendering the rotation more slow the instrument can be easily handled. The effect thus produced is in fact the reverse of that intended. Not only is the friction thus created adequate to make the bells more or less unmanageable, but the clapper, being thus made to rest upon the sound bow at its impact, interrupts suddenly the sound waves in such a way as to cause sooner or later a fracture. Although such cracking is exceedingly rare in

bells properly hung, it has proved the principal mode of destruction of Revere's bells, no less than fifty having met this fate. The next cause of mortality has been conflagration, again due in most instances to the culpable carelessness of a sexton. Upon one occasion the writer chanced to be passing a stately church edifice when through a cellar-window he could discern a small flame just starting in some woodwork near an overheated furnace. Although a dash of water would then have extinguished the fire, access to the interior was impossible, and before fire engines could reach the scene through deep snow the entire edifice was gutted with damage estimated at \$80,000. This story with perhaps slight variation will describe the loss of forty-one Revere bells. Seventy-seven of his bells are known to still survive, though others are doubtless in use. By the foregoing record it will be seen how little regard has been shown by church officials to the proper care and preservation of Revere's bells whose superiority is often first appreciated when the attempt is made to replace them. Nor can we hope for any reform in this matter until the care and management of bells is intrusted to bell lovers, as has been the custom in England where the organized guilds now number more than thirty thousand, supporting two weekly papers, "The Bell News" and the "Ringing World," devoted exclusively to campanology and the achievements of ringers. Under this system towers and belfries, each assigned to a separate steeple-keeper, are kept neat and orderly while their bells have a lifetime of centuries. In this country, on the other hand, our church officials are indifferent as to the care of their bells, which, like, all machinery, should receive constant overhauling and adjustment. Hence we are led to the sombre reflection that in the course of another century, at the present rate of destruction, all Revere bells not preserved as relics will have been lost.

Unfortunately, by reason of an erroneous, narrow-minded conception of their commercial interests, the powerful influence of American founders has hitherto been arrayed against scientific change ringing as practiced by the ringing societies of England. While ad-

mitting their inability to cast instruments, equipped to meet the requirements of skilled ringers, their policy has been to discourage by misrepresentation the importation of foreign bells, upon which, furthermore, a high tariff is imposed.* To what extent this opposition has been pushed may be illustrated by a single instance in which a generous offer to install a heavy peal of twelve bells in the lofty tower of the new Boston Custom House, reproducing the famous Bow bells of London, was defeated by the protests of a prominent American firm made before a Congressional committee at Washington. Thus came to naught a rare and perhaps unique opportunity of introducing the art of scientific ringing on musical bells, which would have benefitted the manufacturer by stimulating the demand for better instruments and perhaps have furnished later employment to thousands.

The following table will indicate the fate of two hundred and twenty bells whose history has thus far been authentically traced :

Still in use,	78
Damaged by cracking,	47
Destroyed by fire,	39
Destroyed by lightning,	2
Preserved as relics in good condition,	4
Preserved as relic cracked,	1
Exchanged or sold,	20
Recast,	2
Disappeared	28

221

The following list of bells, cast by Paul Revere & Son, is taken from the stock book in possession of William B. Revere. To these are added ten other bells, mostly of light weight, the record of which was found among memoranda preserved by another descendant of Revere. The latter are indicated by an asterisk.

*In accordance with a decision of the U. S. Treasury Department, bells imported by universities, colleges, seminaries and other institutions of learning, to be used for the purpose of instruction in scientific change ringing, are classified as scientific instruments and therefore non-dutiable.

1 1792, New Brick Society, Boston, 911 lbs.

For the Second Church, called the New Brick on Middle, now Hanover St., Boston. Now in use on the St. James Church, North Cambridge.

2 1793, the Town of Amherst, 638 lbs.

The original bell of the First Congregational Church. Injured and exchanged for a new one, 1839. The capacious meeting-house stood on what is now College Hill. The conch shell used in early times to summon the congregation to worship is still preserved.

3* 1793, for Capt. Lane, 50 lbs.

4 1793, the Town of Westford, 675 lbs.

5* 1793, the Academy of Westford.

Both Westford bells have disappeared.

6* 1793, the Church at Hallowell (Maine), 160 lbs.

Sold to the Old South Church, built 1796. See also Nos. 53 and 253.

7 1794, the Church at Marshfield, 673 lbs.

In March, 1793, the Second Congregational Society voted to accept the generous offer of Capt. Amos Rogers as follows: That if the Precinct will provide a belfry suitable, and paint the meeting house, then he will give them a good bell of six hundred weight, and bear his proportion of building said Belfry and painting said meeting house. When the old church was torn down May 28, 1825, the bell which had seen constant service for thirty-one years was recast into another weighing 397 pounds. See also No. 339.

8 1795, Town of Cohasset, 735 lbs.

The original bell was purchased by subscription, 1761, replaced 1793, by another paid for by a tax; the third, or that of Revere, replaced by a fourth weighing 1000 pounds. See also No. 378.

9 1795, the Frigate Building in Boston, 150 lbs.

The *Constitution*, whose keel was laid in Nov., 1794, launched Oct. 21, 1797. She first set sail July 20, 1798, and is still afloat. The other frigate, *Boston*, built at Hart's Wharf, Boston, was not begun till Aug., 1798.

10 1795, the Town of Newburyport, afterward sold to the Town of Bradford, 695 lbs.

Still in use on the Orthodox Church of Christ, Groveland, formerly E. Bradford. It appears by the church records that it was raised in 1795. It bears the inscription, "The living to the church I call, And to the grave I summon all." See also Nos. 11a, 58, 213, 300.

11 1795, Town of Newbedford, 756 lbs.

Not to be traced. See also No. 257.

11a July 1, 1795.

A bell, cast in the year 1795 by John Warner, of London, and weighing 750 pounds, was sold to the Third Religious Society, (North Congregational), Newburyport, to replace a bell imported from London in 1783 and broken when being rung for fire. It was probably ordered by Revere for use as a model. Melted in the fire of 1861, it was replaced by a steel bell from the foundry of Naylor, Vickers & Co., Sheffield. The firm of J. Warner & Sons is still existing at Cripplegate, London. See also 252.

12 1796, Town of Portland, 1073 lbs.

13 1796, Town of Dover, N. H., 892 lbs.

See also No. 261.

14 1796, Town of Sudbury, 695 lbs.

15 1796, Town of Falmouth, 821 lbs.

Still in use on the First Congregational Church.

16 1797, New South Society, Boston, 1125 lbs.

The Revd. Mr. Kirkland's, at Church Green. Hung in the steeple of the first edifice, dedicated 1717, replaced by larger bell (No. 73) in 1806.

17 1797, Town of Thomaston, 683 lbs.

Gift of Gen. Knox, recast in 1822 (No. 272) and still in use.

18 1797, Town of Ipswich, 827 lbs.

According to tradition, Abram Perkins with his team hauled this bell from the foundry. Now in use on the Congregational Church, Essex, formerly part of Ipswich.

19* 1797, Town of Providence, for a school, 52 lbs.

20* 1797, Town of Sandwich, for the Academy, 112 lbs.

21* 1797, for St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H.

The original bell weighing 600 pounds was given to the Society in 1745 by the officers of the New Hampshire Regiment, who brought it with other loot from Louisbourg after the capture of that stronghold. Hung in the steeple at the western end of the wooden edifice, built in 1732, it was broken in 1797 and recast the same year by Revere. Damaged when the church was destroyed by fire on the morning of Dec. 24, 1806, it was again recast in 1807 by Revere (No. 95). For the third time it was recast by the Blake Bell Co. in 1896.

22* 1798, the Frigate *Constitution*, 242 lbs.

Probably substituted for No. 9. Attempts to learn the fate of this bell have failed. There is a tradition that it was carried away in the combat with the *Guerriere*.

23 1798, Town of Northfield, Mass., 944 lbs.

Said to have been destroyed by fire in 1831.

24 1798, Town of Petersham, 1150 lbs.

Slightly cracked, 1860. Destroyed when the church was burned, 1908.

25* 1798, Town of Dedham, for the Court House, 224 lbs.

Deposited, 1894, by the County Commissioners with the Dedham Historical Society.

26 1798, Town of Roxbury, 862 lbs.

For the First Church, Elliot Square, replacing a bell ordered from Abel Rudhall of Gloucester, England, in 1763, and hung in the fourth edifice, built in 1746 upon the same place as its predecessor, destroyed by fire in March, 1744. An oil painting of the latter has been preserved. Recast in 1819. (See No. 217). The Rudhall bell weighed 6cwt. 3qrs. 26lbs. and cost £22.0.6 including freight on old bell.

27 1798, Town of Worcester, 1181 lbs.

Sold to the Second Parish Church. The original subscription list, dated July 9, 1798, is preserved by the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester. This bell appears to have been cracked shortly after delivery, as indicated in a letter from Revere to Isaiah Thomas, Aug. 6, 1798, acknowledging the return of the broken bell and agreeing to replace it within a fortnight. The letter mentions a Mr. Thayer, "who hangs most of the bells I cast." Transferred from the old meeting-house to the second structure built in 1829, this bell was destroyed when the church was burned in 1849. In 1850, when the third structure was erected, a new bell, weighing 2908 lbs. was bought of Holbrook & Ware, of Medway, Mass., for \$744.00 less \$348.00 credited for the metal of the melted bell. See also No. 51.

28* 1798, To Town of Bridgewater, for a school, 72 lbs.

29* 1798, The Ship Eliza, 52 lbs.

30* 1798, For Gen. Moultrie, South Carolina, 75 lbs.

31 1799, The Town of Wenham, 500 lbs.

Broken and sold for old metal about 1843. The present bell was installed when the edifice was dedicated, Dec. 18, 1843.

32 1799, Town of Haverhill, 689 lbs.

Not to be traced.

33 1799, Town of Boscawen, N. H., 510 lbs.

Hung in the Congregational church in 1800. Said to have been cracked and exchanged, *circa* 1845.

34* 1799, Town of Greenfield, 250 lbs.

Gift of David Wells. See No. 47.

35 1799, Town of Exeter, N. H. 868 lbs.

Cracked about 1882; recast into bell now on Baptist Church. See also No. 47.

36 1799, Town of Brookfield, 683 lbs.

(See also Nos. 164 and 361.)

37 1800, Town of Pownalborough, 958 lbs.

Now Wiscasset, Me. On Aug. 3, 1900, was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the raising of this bell to the belfry of the First Church, when its history was related by R. K. Sewall, of Wiscasset. It was brought from Boston in a ship of which Capt. Joseph Choate was master. Destroyed when the church burned, April, 1908.

38 1800, Town of Warren, R. I., 1292 lbs.

Hung in the tower of the First Baptist Church, badly damaged by the lightning in the summer of 1906; recast Oct. 4, 1906, by the Meneely Bell Co.

39 1800, Town of Sunderland, N. H. (now Vermont), 958 lbs.

40 1800, Town of Walpole, N. H., 936 lbs.

Bought in 1798 by Gen. Amasa Walker and Hon. Roger Vose for the meeting-house. There is a tradition that Gen. Allen furnished 50 silver dollars which were incorporated in the bell. This meeting-house was moved in 1826 from the top of Prospect Street to the village and the bell was hung in the belfry of the new church built upon its former site. In 1869, when service in this church was discontinued, the bell was replaced in the old meeting-house in the village then and now used as a town hall. The bell is said to have a good musical tone.

41 1801, Town of Weston, 997 lbs.

Still in use in the tower of the new stone edifice of the First Parish Church.

42 1801, Town of Plymouth, 844 lbs.

In 1794, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, wife of the Hon. Thomas Russell of Boston, and youngest daughter of George Watson, gave a bell to the town of Plymouth, where she was born. It was imported from England, was finely toned, and weighed about 6 cwt. It was broken in 1801; replaced in the same year by the Revere bell melted in the fire, Nov. 22, 1892. The first notice of a bell in Plymouth is in 1679. That in use previous to 1794 weighed about 3 cwt. See also Nos. 203 and 266.

43 1801, Town of Salem, 920 lbs.

For the East Church, now on Bentley Schoolhouse, cracked.

44 1801, Town of Lexington, 747 lbs.

Hung in the belfry of the First Parish Church, which having been remodelled, was burned just before its dedication, when the bell was melted. A fragment is preserved as a relic.

45 1801, Samuel Parkman, Esqr., 876 lbs.

46 1801, Town of Medfield, 759 lbs.

An old bell, bought in 1661, was sent to Boston, 1800, to be recast, of the same shape and weight. It was used on the old Parish Church till 1839, when it was exchanged for a larger one.

47 1801, Town of Greenfield, 720 lbs.

According to a record contained in other papers preserved by the Revere family, this bell was sold to Greenland, N. H. In that event it was destroyed when the church was burned in 1870. In 1800 a bell, given to the town by David Wells, was hung upon the school house on School st., now used as a dwelling, and for thirty years was the only bell in town except that of the court house, bought in 1812. Later it was placed on a schoolhouse on Main street, called the Old Brick. It is now in use on a schoolhouse on Chapman street. In 1833 the St. James and the Second Congregational Societies each purchased a bell.

48 1801, Town of Medford, 1244 lbs.

Destroyed by the fire of Jan. 15, 1893. It bore the inscription, "Cast by Paul Revere, 1801. Presented to the town of Medford, Mass., by Peter Chardon Brooks, as a slight token of the esteem he holds for the people among whom he was born and bred." Fragments of the metal were incorporated in the bell cast by Henry N. Hooper & Co., hung in the tower of the new edifice, built 1894.

49 1802, Town of Augusta, 518 lbs.

"The first bell brought into the town by the County for the Court House. On August, 1803, a belfry was added to the Court House, and on the tenth of that month the bell began ringing at the hours of seven, one and nine o'clock daily." History of Augusta by James W. North. See also No. 268.

50 1802, West Parish, Bridgewater, 691 lbs.

Cracked; replaced, 1849, by another cast by Henry N. Hooper & Co.

51 1802, Town of Worcester, 1787 lbs.

Sold to the First Parish Church. Caleb Wall in his "Reminiscences of Worcester" says, "The bell now used was cast by Paul Revere & Son, in 1802, and our venerable fellow citizen, Rev. George Allen, assisted at the rope in hoisting it to its present position seventy-five years ago, when a lad of eleven."

Stevens, in his "Worcester Churches," 1890, in speaking of the present edifice, erected 1889, says: "Another feature, appealing to a different sentiment, is the low belfry at the northeast corner, of architecture curious and fine, in which is suspended as the sole relic, connecting new and old, the bell that swung for eighty-five years in the old belfry on the Common." See also No. 27.

52 1802, Capt. J. Massey, 989 lbs.

53 1802, Town of Hallowell, 924 lbs.

For the Old South Church. In the Hubbard Free Library is preserved the original subscription list of contributors to the purchase

of this bell; also a manuscript letter from Paul Revere & Son. In 1806, a stately belfry was added to the church by Charles Bulfinch. On the night of Dec. 1, 1848, church and bell were destroyed by fire. See also Nos. 6 and 253.

54 1802, Town of Danvers, 674 lbs.

Hung in the third edifice of the First Church, Danvers Centre. Melted at the conflagration of Sept. 24, 1805.

55 1802, Town of Malden, 1220 lbs.

Given to the First Parish Church by "Lord" Timothy Dexter. It replaced the old bell hung originally on Bell Rock, and in 1695 in the turret of the meeting-house. Cracked about 1830 and replaced by a new bell.

56 1802, Perkins Nichols, Esqr., 802 lbs.

Gift to the westerly parish of Amherst, N. H., now Milford. Transferred in 1881 to the town house. Perkins Nichols, a wealthy merchant of Boston, was son of Gen. Moses Nichols of Amherst, N. H. He was born Sept. 28, 1773; married Bridget Orne; was parishioner of Brattle Sq. Church.

57 1802, Peleg Tolman, Esqr., 783 lbs.

58 1803, Town of Newburyport, 1255 lbs.

For the First Presbyterian, or old South Church. It still rings "loud and clear." The original bell was probably hung in this belfry in 1785. See also Nos. 10, 11a, 213, 300.

59 1803, Town of Beverly, 1244 lbs.

The bell now in use on the First Parish Church is inscribed:—
"Paul Revere & Son, Boston, 1803. Recast by Blake Bell Co. 1897.
"My tongue shall speak of thy praise
Let him that heareth say Come."

See also No. 261.

The first bell was obtained by Capt. Lothrop from a Catholic Friary at Port Royal in the expedition of 1656. The second was purchased by the parish in 1685-6. It weighed 109 lbs. and cost £13. 12. 6. The third weighing 267 lbs. was the gift of Robert Briscoe in 1712, which, like its predecessors, was hung in a turret over the centre of the house, so that the rope came down into the broad aisle. The fourth, weighing 1387 lbs., was imported from London but was soon cracked and gave place to the fifth (Revere) bell in 1803. History of Beverly, Stone, p. 250.

60 1803, Town of Charlestown, 910 lbs.

61 1803, Town of Pembroke, (Mass.), 506 lbs.

The meeting-house, standing in 1803, was pulled down in 1857. It is said to have had no bell.

62 1804, Town of Castine (Me.), 692 lbs.

Hung, 1804, in the Union Church, built, 1790; exchanged when the steeple was rebuilt, 1831, for a larger bell inscribed "Revere, Boston," now in use.

63 1804, Parish of Wells, 1017 lbs.

Still in use in the Unitarian Church of Kennebunk, part of Wells till 1820. Identified by partly obliterated chalk marks indicating weight on inner waist. Inscribed "Revere & Son, Boston, 1803."

64 1805, West Cambridge, 1254 lbs.

Thought to have been sold to the First Parish, W. Cambridge, now Arlington, and replaced in 1825 by No. 312.

65 1805, East Parish, Bridgewater, 931 lbs.

Still in use.

66 1805, Town of Bath, 1034 lbs.

Hung originally in the Old North Church, built about 1800. Inscribed, "Revere & Son." Transferred to the Universalist Church that was pulled down; now in use on the City Hall. In the History of Bath, by Read, a list of subscribers towards the cost of the bell is given.

67 1805, Town of Newport, R. I., 1071 lbs.

See also Nos. 79, 108.

68 1805, Thomas Cutts, Esq., Saco, 1079 lbs.

69 1806, Town of Marlborough, 1318 lbs.

Hung in the steeple of the First Church, whose successor is the Union Congregational Church. Fell and melted in the fire of 1852; recast 1853; cracked prior to 1892, recast in 1892 and still in use.

70 1806, Town of Cape Ann (now Gloucester), 1015 lbs.

71 1806, Town of Pembroke, N. H., 842 lbs.

72 1806, New South Society, Boston (Church Green), 1359 lbs.

To replace bell of 1797; hung in the steeple of the first edifice, dedicated 1717, pulled down 1814. The corner stone of the second edifice was laid April 14, 1814. It was the second building in Boston composed entirely of dressed granite, the first being the Court House occupying the site of the present City Hall.

73 1806, Town of Dorchester, 942 lbs.

74 Aug. 19, 1807, J. Punchard for the Salem Tabernacle, Town of Salem, 1269 lbs.

"The bell upon the Tabernacle was hung in this Town last week & is the largest which is now in town. The South Society who hold the most elegant house & steeple will probably surpass us in the weight & tone of the Bell they intend to purchase. Mr. Revere has not yet learnt to give a sweetness & clearness to the tones of his Bells. He has no ear, & perhaps knows nothing of the laws of sound, & his excess of copper to ensure the strength of his bells, depreciates their value, & what is saved in interest is lost in reputation."—Rev. Wm. Bentley's Diary, Aug. 31, 1806.



THE SECOND CHURCH, DORCHESTER, MASS. BUILT IN 1861.

75 Sept. 25, 1807, Corporation of Cambridgeport, 1310 lbs.

76 Oct. 11, 1806, Major Jackson for the State Prison, Charlestown, 496 lbs.

Removed to the Massachusetts Reformatory, later sold to an ex-official of the State and removed to his summer residence.

77 Nov. 1, 1807, Town of Southborough, 902 lbs.

Said to be still in use.

78 Oct. 10, 1807, Town of Barnstable, 897 lbs.

Still in use in Congregational Church, West Barnstable.

79 Jan. 19, 1807, James Perry, Town of New Port, 1927 lbs.

Hung in the steeple of the First Methodist Church, Marlborough St. Taken down, about 1815, and sold to Bristol, R. I. See also Nos. 67, 108.

80 Mar. 28, 1807, Town of Hingham, 868 lbs.

Possibly hung in the First Meeting-house, and replaced, July 26, 1822, by another weighing 1537 lbs.

81 Apr. 16, 1807, North Parish, Andover, 1262 lbs.

Still in use for church service and fire alarm. The parish is now North Andover.

82 1807, Town of Gloucester, 1020 lbs.

See also No. 70.

83 1807, Messrs. Barnells, 672 lbs.

84 1807, State of Vermont, Randolph, 894 lbs.

Replaced in 1818. See No. 193.

85 Sept. 8, 1807, Walter J. Fillis, 169 lbs.

86 Aug. 13, 1807, Navy Department, 78 lbs.

87 Dec. 19, 1807, J. Lee, Jun^r., 56 lbs.

88 Dec. 14, 1807, Navy Department, 54½ lbs.

89 Sept. 24, 1806, Nathaniel Dummer, Holowell, 126 lbs.

90 June 26, 1807, Edw. H. Robins, 126½ lbs.

91 Mar. 16, 1807, Boardman & Pope, 52½ lbs.

92 May 22, 1807, T. Higginson & Co., 52½ lbs.

93 Jan. 29, 1807, Thomas Motley, 257 lbs.

94 1807, State of N. H., Portsmouth, 1289 lbs.

Cracked about 1896; recast by the Blake Bell Co. See No. 21.

95 1807, Town of Framingham, 1042 lbs.

May have been hung in the Plymouth Congregational Church. A bell in this tower, cast by George H. Holbrook in 1829, was cracked in 1905.

96 1807, Universalist Society, Portsmouth, N. H., 904 lbs.

Melted when the church was destroyed by fire, March 28, 1896. Recast at the Blake foundry.

97 1808, Harvard College, 434 lbs.

Cracked, 1836, replaced by bell cast by George H. Holbrook.

98 1808, Town of Kingston, 856 lbs.

In 1764, a bell, provided by subscriptions, was placed in the steeple of the meeting-house. This was transferred to a low structure upon the erection of an edifice in 1798, and there used until cracked. In 1808 a new bell was brought from Boston in the brig "Three Thomases" which was in use until the erection of the present meeting-house in 1851.

99 1808, Town of Scituate, 491 lbs.

Thought to be still in use on engine house. See also Nos. 116, 120, 141.

100 1808, Town of Rowley, 861 lbs.

Disappeared. See No. 156.

101 1808, Farmington Academy, 495 lbs.

102 1809, Town of Nantucket, 1063 lbs.

Disappeared; no record found.

103 1809, Parish of Clapboard trees, Dedham (now Westwood), 636 lbs.

The meeting-house was built in 1809. The bell was the gift of Dr. Joshua Fisher, of Beverly, a native of the parish. It was replaced, 1838, by another of greater weight, cast by George H. Holbrook of East Medway, now Millis.

104 1809, Town of Concord, N. H., 479 lbs.

Bought by vote of the town and hung in the tower of the North Church. May have been replaced in 1826. See No. 326.

105 1809, Town of Brighton, 922 lbs.

106 1809, Town of Braintree, 956 lbs.

Probably sold to the Union Religious Society of Weymouth and Braintree. The meeting-house formerly stood on Hollis St., Boston, was taken down in the spring of 1810, brought by boat across the harbor to Braintree and re-erected. The bell was inscribed "Paul Revere & Son, 1810." In the fire of July, 1897, which destroyed the church, the bell was broken into fragments. These were collected and recast. See also Nos. 131, 203.

107 1809, Town of Northborough, 1154 lbs.

Still in use.

108 1809, Town of Newport, R. I., 1819 lbs.

See also Nos. 67, 79.

109 1810, Town of Boylston, 1123 lbs.

The First Parish Church imported a bell from London in 1796. West Boylston was incorporated in 1803.

110 1810, Town of Norton, 875 lbs.

Still in use and in good condition in the Congregational Church.

111 1810, Town of Longmeadow, 1256 lbs.

Bought for the First (Congregational) Parish; cracked in 1815, while being rung to celebrate the conclusion of peace. Recast in 1816. See No. 152.

112 1810, Town of Abington, 833 lbs.

Hung Feb. 14, 1811, in St. Paul's Church, to replace one cracked, Dec. 23, 1810, which had been taken from the church built in 1739. Broken, Oct. 1, 1899, it is now preserved in an alcove in the tower. See also No. 181.

113 1810, Benjamin Duick, 837 lbs.

114 1810, Town of Stoneham, 805 lbs.

Cracked when the old meeting-house was destroyed by fire about 1842; later exchanged for another placed on the First Congregational Church. The town records contain notices of votes for the purchase of this bell, rules for ringing, etc.

115 1810, Rev^d S. Spring, 464 lbs.

Rev. Samuel Spring was pastor of the North Church, Newburyport from 1777 to 1819. See No. 130.

116 1810, Town of Scituate, 959 lbs.

See also Nos. 99, 120 and 140.

117 1811, Town of Hampton, N. H., 642 lbs.

Not to be traced.

118 1811, Town of Acton, 1138 lbs.

The church, built 1807, was burnt, Oct. 24, 1863, it is thought, by incendiary fire, when the bell was destroyed. Its original cost was \$570.

119 1811, Parish of Dover, Dedham, 1040 lbs.

Hung in the meeting-house when dedicated, 1811. Said to have had a fine tone. Damaged when the edifice was burned in 1839; recast the same year by Holbrook, and still in use.

120 1811, Town of Scituate, 1342 lbs.

See also Nos. 99, 116 and 140.

121 May 7, 1811, Stanton & Spelman, including tongue, 804 lbs.

122 May 31, 1811, Major Lawn, Town of Templeton, including tongue, 1061 lbs.

Hung in the First Parish Church; cracked not long afterward. Recast in 1813. See also No. 137.

123 July 11, 1811, Joseph Towne, Esq., Town of Hopkinton, N. H., 1158 lbs.

Still in use on the Congregational Church. An account of its purchase is contained in "Life and Times in Hopkinton, N. H."

124 May 28, 1811, — Mitchel, Esq., South Parish, Bridgewater, 907 lbs.

Still in use. Hung in new edifice, Sept. 2, 1845.

125 Aug. 3, 1811, Third Parish, Beverly, including tongue, 1143 lbs.

126 Sept. 19, 1811, Town of Quincy, including tongue, 1355 lbs.

Bought by vote of the town, two old bells being exchanged in part payment. Placed in the belfry of First Congregational Church then located in the Training Field. When the old church was pulled down in 1828 it was hung in the belfry of the present stone edifice. It was tolled at the funerals of two presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. Cracked in 1860 it was taken in part payment for a new bell cast by Henry N. Hooper & Co. The original bell of the town, thought to have been bought as early as 1696, weighed about 200 pounds.

127 Sept. 21, 1811, Town of Watertown, 1169 lbs.

Broken when the meeting-house was destroyed by fire in 1843; has since been recast twice, the original metal being retained.

128 Town of Royalston, 930 lbs.

Melted when the meeting-house was burned in 1852.

129 Town of Needham, 960 lbs.

Bought Nov. 12, 1811. Hung in the First Parish Church when the tower was added; first rung, Nov. 15, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. Price paid \$407.61. Still in use.

130*

Placed in an alcove in the tower of St. Paul's, Newburyport, is a bell bought Feb. 14, 1811, and cast in 1809 by Revere & Son. No reference to it is found in either stock-book or memoranda existing. It replaced an old bell thought to have been purchased in 1746, and cracked Dec. 23, 1810, when being rung for service. May be No. 115. See also Nos. 10, 11a, 58, 213, and 300.

131 Sept. 3, 1813, New Braintree, including tongue, 945 lbs.

Hung in Congregational Church. See also Nos. 106, 203.

132 Sept. 21, 1813, Charlestown, 1433 lbs.

See also No. 287.

133 Sept. 11, 1812, Town of Dunstable, including tongue, 884 lbs.

Probably for Nashua, then a part of Dunstable.

134 Sept. 8, 1812, Town of Lincoln, 646 lbs.

Melted at the burning of the old church in 1859. Its metal was used in recasting the bell now in use.

135 Oct. 19, 1812, Town of Becket, 716 lbs.

Gift of Daniel Brown to the First Congregational Church. Cracked several years ago and recast at Troy, N. Y. According to the Parish records "one hundred dollars in silver was put into it, that its tone might be richer."

136 April 15, 1814, Town of Andover, 1068 lbs.

Hung in the Old South Church; removed to the belfry of the New Church; cracked, and exchanged for a new bell. See also No. 363.

137 June 1, 1813, Town of Templeton, 958 lbs.

For the First Parish Church, to replace bell of 1811, cracked. (No. 122) Still in use.

138 May 13, 1814, Town of Medway, 1021 lbs.

139 May 17, 1814, J. Keith, Belchertown, including tongue, 885 lbs.

Said to have been an exceptionally clear, sweet-toned instrument. Cracked in extremely cold weather in 1814, the metal being applied toward a new bell.

140 June 22, 1814, Scituate, 1408 lbs.

See also Nos. 99, 116 and 120.

141 June 22, 1814, Town of Pepperell, 952 lbs.

Bought in accordance with a vote of the town, April 4, 1814. Said to have been cracked about the years 1831-5. The present bell of the old church is inscribed "Cast by George A. Holbrook, East Medway, Mass., 1838." Weight 1534 lbs.

142 July 5, 1814, Danvers, 1131 lbs.

Hung in the South Church, South Danvers, now Peabody. Cracked, 1829.

143 Oct. 24, 1814, East Sudbury, 992 lbs.

144 Jan. 3, 1815, East Gorham (Fitzwilliam), 610 lbs.

Not to be traced. Bought probably for the parish church of Troy, formerly part of Fitzwilliam. The building is now used for a town hall. See also Nos. 166, 189.

145 Feb. 16, 1815, West Boylston, 846 lbs.

146 June 8, 1815, B. Bussey (Bangor), 1068 lbs.

147 May 2, 1815, New Ipswich, 1089 lbs.

A conditional gift to the town; bought with money raised by subscription. Cost \$593. Melted in the fire which destroyed the church, July 15, 1903. During a severe thunder storm in the afternoon it was set on fire by lightning. When discovered at the expiration of an hour the interior was one mass of flames. The alarm was given by the bell which was rung until the rope was eaten by fire. When the steeple fell, the bell came down with a clang and was found later a molten mass. Fragments of the metal are preserved in many households.

148 April, 1815, B. M. Comey, 450 lbs.

149 Sept. 30, 1816, Lancaster, 1275 lbs.

Gift of citizens and placed in the tower of the stately edifice of the First Church designed by Bulfinch. Cracked and recast, 1823. See No. 280.

150 June 9, 1815, Waltham, 1028½ lbs.

151 Aug. 22, 1815, Templeton, 1003 lbs.

152 Aug. 24, 1815, Princeton, 851 lbs.

The treasurer's book shows that the cost of of this bell was \$392.30 with charge for hanging in addition of \$77.18. Hung for twenty-three years in the old church on the hill, it is still in use on the new church. It is inscribed in ¾ in. letters:—"Revere & Son, Boston, Mass., 1815."

153 May 21, 1816, North Hampton, N. H., with tongue, 1019 lbs.

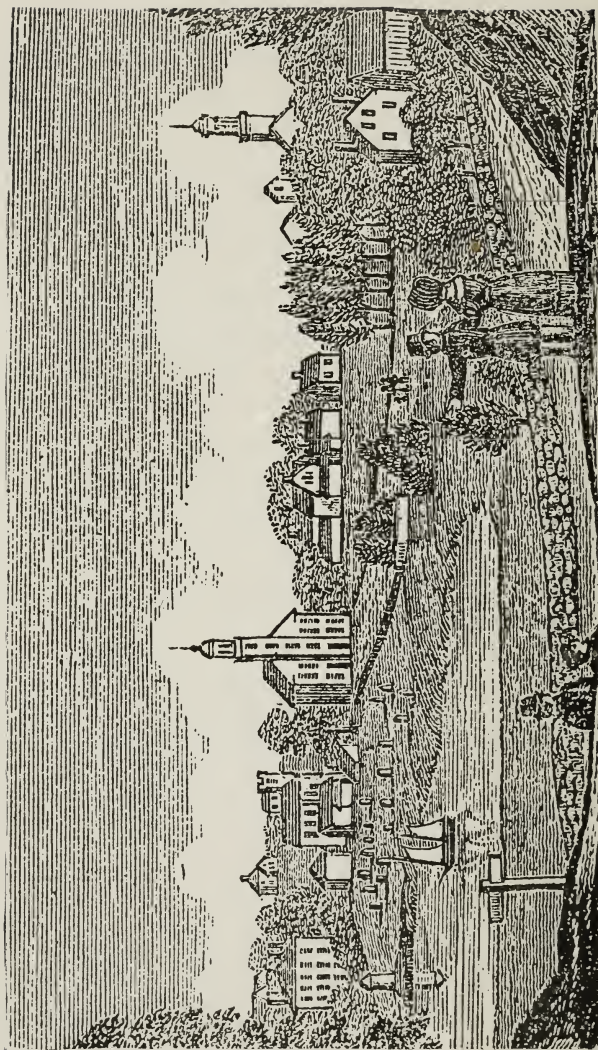
Still in use on Town Hall; lettered "Revere & Son, Boston, 1815."

154 Sept. 18, 1815, South Reading, 907 lbs.

Placed in the belfry of the First Parish church; removed when the church was remodelled in 1859, to the cupola of the old town hall; when the latter was pulled down in 1898, it was hung upon the high school and struck by the fire alarm apparatus. Inscribed, "Paul Revere & Son, Boston, 1815."

155 Sept. 18, 1815, Charlestown, N. H., 876 lbs.

The parish church has been twice burned, the last time in the forties; the bell now in use was cast about that time.



THE CENTRAL PART OF SOUTH READING (NOW WAKEFIELD), MASS.

From Barber's Historical Collections, 1839.

156 Oct. 31, 1815, Rowley, 854 lbs.

Disappeared. See No. 100.

157 Aug. 30, 1816, Stanstead (Quebec), Canada, 809 lbs.

Thought to have been the bell hung in the Union Church, built in 1816, and no longer standing. Transferred to the Stanstead Academy that was raised in 1873. It is now in use in the Stanstead Wesleyan College. Unlike all other of Revere's bells, it bears no inscription.

158 Dec. 1, 1815, Catholic Baptist Society, Pawtucket, 792 lbs.

159 June 8, 1816, Longmeadow, 1147 lbs.

To replace cracked bell of 1815 (No. 111). Still in use.

160 Feb. 24, 1816, Chesterfield, N. H., 870 lbs.

Probably cracked and replaced the same year by No. 173.

161 Feb. 16, 1816, King's Chapel, Boston, 2437 lbs.

Still in use in perfect condition. Replaced an English bell of 2475 lbs., hung in June, 1772, and cracked, May 8, 1814, while being tolled for evening service.

162 May 22, 1816, Newbury, 3d Parish, 1041 lbs.

163 June 1, 1816, Providence, R. I., 2437 lbs.

Cast probably in similar mould to that of King's Chapel, No. 161. See also Nos. 177, 183.

164 June 13, 1816, Brookfield, 602 lbs.

See also Nos. 36 and 361.

165 Nov. 15, 1816, Lynn Methodist Church, 1004 lbs.

Found cracked June 11, 1911. See No. 171.

166 Oct. 24, 1816, Fitzwilliam, 901 lbs.

Hung on the meeting-house dedicated in 1816. The building was used for religious services on nine Sabbaths, when it was set on fire by lightning and destroyed with the bell. See also Nos. 144, 189.

167 Sept. 26, 1816, Winchendon, 866 lbs.

Purchased by popular subscription for the Congregational Society. Thought to have been cracked about the year 1840.

168 Oct. 4, 1816, Savannah, 1521 lbs.

169 Oct. 9, 1816, Burlington, Vt., 1286 lbs.

Bought by the Unitarian Church. Still in use. Cost \$592.65.

170 Oct. 16, 1816, 2d Parish, Dorchester, 1220 lbs.

Raised to the belfry when the church was dedicated, Oct. 30, 1816. Still in use.

171 Nov. 19, 1816, Congregational Church, Lynn, 905 lbs.

The bell in the first meeting-house is first referred to in Samuel Sewall's account of the Council in 1691. It was hung in the open, on the bell deck until 1771, when the belfry designed by Walton was added which gave to the building the name of "Old Tunnel."

The bell rope hung near the centre aisle, and an enclosed space among the pews was provided for the ringer. The first bell was sent to England in 1699 in exchange for a new one, which latter became cracked in celebrating the news of the Peace of Ghent and the battle of New Orleans, the news of both events having reached Lynn by the same messenger at 10 A. M., Feb. 13, 1815. It was this second bell which was recast by Revere, in 1816; and at the suggestion of Amos Blanchard, the leader of the choir in the Old Tunnel from 1811 to 1824, it was effected that the tonic note of the new bell should harmonize with that of the heavier bell (No. 165) cast about the same time for the First Methodist Meeting House. Cracked by a fire alarm it was recast by Wm. Blake & Co., 1878, and is still in service on the Second Universalist Meeting House.—Account of the "Old Tunnel" by C. J. H. Woodbury, Register of Lynn Hist. Soc., Vol. XIII, for the year 1909. See also No. 165.

172 Sept. 20, 1817, Norwich, Vt., 619 lbs.

Still in use in perfect condition.

173 Dec. 18, 1816, Chesterfield, N. H., 837 lbs.

Probably to replace No. 160. Is thought to have been destroyed when the Parish Church burned, March 1, 1851.

174 July 26, 1817, Gill, 790 lbs.

Owned by the town; hung in the Congregational Church. Exchanged 1858.

175 Mar. 15, 1817, Keene, N. H., 1082 lbs.

Thought to have been hung in the First Congregational church; cracked and replaced in 1829 by another weighing 1500 lbs., cast by Paul Revere, jr., and now in use in the new Unitarian church on Washington street.

176 Feb. 28, 1817, Rindge, N. H., 907 lbs.

Exchanged many years ago.

177 Aug. 2, 1817, North Providence, 1220 lbs.

See also Nos. 163, 183, 364.

178 May 21, 1817, Ipswich, Mass., 1026 lbs.

179 June 7, 1817, Topsfield, 914 lbs.

Raised to the steeple of the Congregational Church, June 26, 1817, first rung July 6. Still in use.

(To be continued.)

ROBERT CLEMENTS OF HAVERHILL AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. ARMY.

Among the early settlers of Essex County there are few who did more to upbuild the new state and ensure its successful permanence, than did Robert Clements of Haverhill and his descendants. They did well their manifold duties in church and for the state, on the bench and in Indian campaigns, through trade relations and in agricultural pursuits.

The Clements in numbers were registered as freemen, elected delegates to the General Court, appointed as judges, commissioners, and one as Royal Councillor; appear as grantees, proprietors and settlers of frontier townships, and served as enlisted men and as officers in the weary century of early wars, from that of King Philip in 1675 to the American Revolution of 1775.

Robert Clements, sen., was born in England, about 1590, presumably in Warwickshire, as his youngest daughter, Mary, lived in the city of Coventry until 1652, when she rejoined her family in Haverhill. Robert landed at Salisbury in 1642, and settled that summer in Haverhill with his wife* (her name is unknown), his sons John and Robert, jr., and the older daughters, Lydia and Sarah. His oldest son, Job, had preceded the family by a year or two, and was one of the twelve men who settled Pentucket (now Haverhill) in 1640.

As was usual in the case of plantations in Massachusetts, the Indian title to the lands occupied was extinguished by purchase. Robert Clements first appears in the public records as the second (the minister John Ward

*In his will of November 7 (probated 4 December), 1616, John Foote of London mentions his daughter Priscilla, wife of Robert Clement (N. E. H. & G. Reg. 51: 136).

was first) of the five men who, on November 15, 1642, under written agreement, purchased, with the consent of Passaconaway, from the Indian sachems, Passaquo and Saggahew, their rights to the lands within the bounds of the settlement of Haverhill.

Robert Clements was evidently the leading man of the town, and the confidence in his integrity, judicial fairness and administrative ability caused his uninterrupted employment in the public service for years. (Records of Massachusetts Bay, v. 1-3.) By election of his own town, by choice of the majority of the freemen of old Norfolk County, and by appointment and confirmation of the General Court, he served for six years, between 1647 and 1654, as trial judge, commissioner and associate judge in Norfolk County. He died Sept. 29, 1658.

In his legislative duties, Robert Clements displayed a broad liberality that was somewhat unusual in that age. On June 7, 1651 (Ibid, v. 4 : 42), he asked to be recorded against the adverse judgment of the General Court in its fine imposed in the case of Mr. Marmaduke Matthews and the Malden church.

Haverhill elected him as its first deputy to the General Court in 1647, and continued him in that capacity by yearly re-elections until 1654, when he was succeeded by his son, John² Clements.

When the General Court by formal vote (Ibid, 3 : 144) severely punished by fine and imprisonment Dr. Childs and his associates for their strongly worded remonstrance of Oct. 3, 1646, against the alleged bigotry and unfair legislation of the government, especially against non-conformists, Robert Clements officially declared for much more lenient sentences in each case.

As time passed, the General Court, despite his minority votes, turned often to him in matters ecclesiastical and administrative, besides bestowing high judicial honors. June 19, 1650, he was appointed commissioner to administer the oath of fidelity at Haverhill. In 1649 he had been named as commissioner to lay out county roads. On June 1, 1652, he was on a committee to review the case of Leonard Buttle, appealed from the sentence of the commissioners of Boston.

Owing to the disturbed conditions of local trade, the General Court of Massachusetts Bay on November 13, 1655, prohibited the importation of meat and grain, and then appointed a Committee of Trade (possibly the first Tariff Commission in America). Among the four men from the County of Norfolk was named Robert Clements, though not then serving as a deputy. The legislative record runs thus :—

This Court cannot but be very sensible of the state and condition of this country in respect to the manifold wants already upon us, and fearing what may further ensue, if God's providence prevent not, beyond what we are for present able to see, do judge it necessary, and account ourselves bound, to use our utmost endeavors for the procuring of suitable supplies, and as a means to attain such an end, have thought it meet to refer it to the several committees hereafter nominated to meet together in their respective counties or otherwise, if they shall judge meet, then and there to consider of some such way as thereby both merchandizing may be encouraged and the hands also of the husbandman may not wax weary in his employment, and, for begetting a right understanding and a loving compliance between both, they may advise together or assuage as they see cause, and the result of such their meetings to present to the next General Court, to be confirmed and allowed as they shall judge meet, and to consider of some way to regulate in point of workmen's wages, if any way may be found.

In ecclesiastical affairs Robert was equally prominent. In 1652 he was one of the Haverhill signers of a petition asking remission of the fine imposed on Major Robert Pike for declaring that, in prohibiting Joseph Peasley from preaching, in the absence of a minister, the General Court "Did break their oaths to the country, for it is against the liberty of the country, both civil and ecclesiastical."

When religious disputes reached an acute stage, and there were serious breaches between the churches of Salisbury and Haverhill, the Governor and Council of Massachusetts Bay had Clements' qualities in mind, and the Council of the Commonwealth, after providing for a Church Council :

"Ordered that Mr Robert Cleaments for Haverhill, Mr.

Samuell Hall for Salisbury, shall take Care for the entertainment of said Council, and all persons concerned therein, which shall be satisfied by the Treasurer."

It appears probable that Clements' health did not permit his active participation in the entertainment of the Church Council, and these duties evidently devolved on his oldest son at home, for the General Court, on October 14, 1657, ordered a levy to cover the expenses incurred by John² Clements at Haverhill for this purpose.

Robert Clements does not appear to have used his abilities for his personal advantage, for in 1650 no less than twenty-three of the thirty-seven recorded property owners had houses and lots of greater value than his. After his death Clements' estate was inventoried at £494, the largest item being horses and stock to the value of £123. He was a man of substance, actively engaged in business affairs, ordering goods and receiving rentals from England. As of historical interest, his last will is reproduced, exhibiting the degree of comfort and the household accessories of a man of property in the first quarter of a century of the existence of a New England colony.

"I Robert Clements of Haverhill being of perfect memory, blessed be God for it, do ordain and make this my last will, in manner and form following:

"First I commit my soul into the hands of God my creator and maker, believing through the merits, righteousness and obedience of Jesus Christ my redeemer to have & enjoy life & salvation everlasting by him.

"For my goods I give first unto my wife my house and lot & all the accomodations that belong to it, & after her decease to return to my children's children that are in New England, each his portion to be delivered into the hands of their parents for their children's use. I give also to my wife my best yoke of oxen I have, & three of my best cows, & my mare which brought the mule, & also my swine, & two of my best beds with their furnishings to them, & six of my best pewter dishes, six spoons, my best brass pot, & three of my best kettles, and two spinning turns, & all hangles on the fire, with fire shovels and tongs, and two of ye best cushions, one . . . & a cup,

with all my wooden and earthen vessels, and all manner of clothing that belong to her, as also my bible, candlestick & chamber pot. My will is that if there be any goods of mine come out of England this year or the next my wife shall have five pounds of it according to ye bill of lading. Also I, give my wife all ye linen in my house & all the corn in my house (excepting two pairs of sheets that are for my bed), barn & growing on the land, & also a debt of seven pounds & some odd money in the hands of John Hutchins for the repairing the house & the fencing ye home lot. I give to my wife also what is due to me (or will be) from Mr Dumer by bills, or covenants, & also the cloth that is at the weavers, with what woolen yarn & flax is in the house, & also three pounds which is in the hands of Mr Cooke of Boston. I give her two skillets, two stocks off the best beere, & two chests with lock and key to them. I give to my wife the boards I bought at Salisbury to repair the house. It is my will that one half of the goods which I give to my wife, if she should spend not, at her decease it shall return to my executors to be equally divided.

“I give to my son Job Clements one filley, which will be two years old next May. I give him my best cloak & best hat, my best pair of shoes & stockings.

“I give to my son Robert twenty pounds due to me out of my rents in England, & what rent is due to me more I give to my three sons John, Abraham and Daniel. All the rent of my estate in New England due to me upon bonds, or bills, or any accounts, land or goods whatsoever, I give to my sons [sons-in-law] Moses Pengrow, Abraham Morrill & John Osgood, whom I make my executors to see this my will performed & my debts paid & my body laid in ye grave. I give to our minister Mr Ward five pounds.”

Robert Clements seal

Proved in court at Hampton, 11 : 8 mo : 1658. On file in the probate court at Salem. (Essex Antiquarian, 7 : 158.)

Children :

2. JOB, b. about 1615; d. 1682.

3. JOHN, b. about 1618; d. 1658.
4. ROBERT, b. about 1624; d. 1712.
5. SARAH, m. 10 June, 1645, Abraham Morrill; d. (will proved, 14 Oct.), 1662. Children: (1) Isaac; (2) Abraham; (3) Jacob, b. 1648, d. 1715, m. 1674, Susan Whittier; (4) Hepsibah, d. young; (5) Sarah; (6) Moses, b. 1650, d. (will proved) 1709; m. 1st, Sarah Converse, 2d, widow Abigail Hendricks; (7) Lydia; (8) Hepsibah, posthumus. Sarah m. 2d, 8 Oct., 1665, Thomas Mudgett.
6. LYDIA,* d. 16 Jan., 1676; m. Moses Pengry of Ipswich, b. 1610, d. 2 Jan., 1696, aged 86. Children: (1) Sarah, d. 1695, m. 20 April, 1664, Robert Day, d. 1692; (2) Lydia, d. 14 March, 1689, m. 13 Feb., 1665-66, Thomas Burnum; (3) Moses, b. 1650, d. (will proved) 1709; (4) Aaron, b. 1652, d. 1714; m. Ann Pickard; (5) John, b. 1654, d. 1723, m. 20 May, 1678, Faith Jewett.
7. MARY, b. 1637 (58 in 1695); d. 1695; m. 15 Nov., 1653, at Haverhill, John Osgood, of Andover; d. 31 Aug., 1693.† Children: (1) John, b. 12 Sept., 1654; (2) Mary, b. 1656, d. 1740; m. 1680, John Aslett; (3) Timothy, b. 1659; (4) Samuel, b. 1665; (5) Sarah, b. 1667, d. 1667; (6) Ebenezer, b. 1678, d. 1680; (7) Clements, b. 1680, d. 1680.
8. ABRAHAM; mentioned only in will.
9. DANIEL. The only record of Daniel, besides in the will, is his reported harrassing of a tax collector at Hampton, N. H., in 1683 (Prov. Papers, N. H., 1: 551).

2 Job (*Robert*¹), born in England about 1618; died at Dover, N. H. in (will 4 Sept., proved 9 Nov., State Papers, N. H. 31: 259) 1682. Preceding his father as a colonist, he took the oath of fidelity in Ipswich, 1639, and the following year, with eleven others, founded Haverhill. Freeman in 1647, he was chosen constable, the first in the town. Newbury needing a tanner, his trade, offered him a freehold in 1652, which he refused. Signing at Haverhill, in 1653, the petition for the remission of Major Pike's fine, Job later moved to Dover, und there

*In the Pengry Genealogy she is called Abigail, though Felt, Ipswich, says Lydia.

†Mary Clements Osgood suffered through the witchcraft delusion of 1692. Subjected to the touch of blindfolded girls ("afflicted persons"), she was accused of being a witch. Arrested, and examined 8 Sept., 1692, she was browbeaten and frightened into a confession of being a witch, but recanted 16 October. Nevertheless, she was indicted by the grand jury in January, 1693 (I. Mass. Hist. Coll., 7: 241), but was fortunately released after an imprisonment of four months.

became prominent in all affairs. He was grand-juryman, 1654; constable, 1660; selectman six or more years, 1667-1677; and was commissioner or associate judge, 1666, 1667, 1669, 1670. He served as Royal Councillor from 16 Feb., 1680, until his death, having been elected to the office when New Hampshire became a Royal Province in 1679.

Job Clements had three wives. He married, 25 Dec., 1644 (the first marriage at Haverhill), Margaret (Thomas^t) Dummer. Before 1658 he m., 2d, Lydia —; and, 3d, at Dover, 16 July, 1673, Joanna (widow of Thomas) Leighton, who d. 15 Jan., 1703-04, in her 87th year.

Children of Job and Margaret (Haverhill Vital Records):

10. SUSANNA, stillborn, 17 Nov., 1645.
11. JOHN, b. 17 Nov., 1646; d. 1646.
12. JOB, b. 17 April, 1648; d. 1716.
13. MARY, b. 12 Dec., 1651; m. at Dover, 25 Dec., 1651, Joseph (Thomas^t) Canney; d. 1716. Children: (1) Joseph, b. 14 Oct., 1674; (2) Jane, b. 16 Dec., 1671 (mentioned in Job's will); (3) Mary, b. 25 July, 1678; (4) Thomas, m. Rose (dau. John) Pinkham, widow of James Tuttle (N. E. H. & G. R., 21: 142).

3 John (*Robert^t*), born in England about 1620; lost at sea, 1685. In 1650 he planted an orchard at Haverhill, and was on the committee to adjust the boundary dispute with Salisbury. In 1650 he was elected trial commissioner at Haverhill, and in 1654 was chosen to be the town's deputy to the General Court. He married, 1 June, 1648, Sarah (John^t) Osgood, of Andover.

Children (Haverhill Vital Records):

14. SARAH, b. 24 March, 1649-50.
15. LYDIA, b. 3 April, 1651.
16. MARY, b. 17 July, 1653.
17. HANNAH, b. 4 Nov., 1655.

4 Robert (*Robert^t*), born in England about 1624; d. Haverhill (will, 1682, proved, 1712). He was administrator of his brother's (John) estate in 1659. In 1652 he was granted six acres of ploughing land, and in 1668 was

on a committee to supervise the registration of deeds, etc. Robert Clements married at Haverhill, 8 Dec., 1652 (Essex Antiquarian, 4: 138), Elizabeth (John^t) Fawne, d. 27 March, 1715.

Children :

18. JOHN, b. 16 Sept., 1653; d. 16 March, 1692.
19. DANIEL, b. 3 July, 1655; d. in New Jersey, 10 Jan., 1679-80.
20. ABRAHAM, b. 14 July, 1657.
21. HANNAH, b. 2 Oct., 1660.
22. FAWNE, b. 2 March, 1661-62; d. about 1740.
23. NATHANIEL, b. 6 Sept., 1663; d. at Saco, April, 1689 (Essex Antiquarian, 3: 164).
24. ROBERT, b. 29 March, 1665.
25. LYDIA, b. 14 Dec., 1668; d. 11 Oct., 1696; m. 19 Feb., 1689-89, widower John Johnson, jr.; d. 9 March, 1723-24. Children :
 (1) Lydia, b. 7 Dec., 1689, m. about 1715, Samuel Hazeltine;
 (2) Nathaniel, b. 31 Oct., 1691; (3) Mary, b. 6 Jan., 1693-94;
 (4) Sarah, b. 18 Feb., 1695-96.
26. MARY, b. 8 June, 1670; d. 1 June, 1670.
27. MARY, b. 24 July, 1673; d. 11 Feb., 1678.
28. JONATHAN, b. after 1673.

12 Job (*Job², Robert¹*), born Haverhill, 17 April, 1648; died (will proved 3 Dec.), 1716, at Dover (State Papers, N. H., 31: 259). Job was prominent in local and provincial affairs. He was on the grand jury that indicted for treason the party headed by Edward Gove, whose daughter married Abraham (No. 20) Clements.*

Job Clements showed his strength of character in the Provincial Assembly, where he represented Dover from 1692 to 1695 (Prov. Papers, N. H., v. 2 & 3). In 1693 (Ibid, 2: 88) he, with another, refused, despite the coercion of the Governor, to "take oath by laying their hands on the Holy Evangelists . . . declaring that they would swear by lifting up the hands, but not otherwise."

Job Clements married at Dover, 28 Feb., 1688-89, Abigail (John^t) Heard (Dover Hist. Coll., 128).

*Gove was arbitrarily suspended as a member to the Assembly from Hampton by Governor Cranfield, in 1692. Inciting disturbances, Gove alone of his party was found guilty of treason. His sentence is probably unexampled in American annals for its severity. Gove was "To be hanged by the neck and cut down alive, and that his entrails to be taken out before his face, and his head cut off, and his body divided into four quarters." Reprieved, he finally escaped with four years of imprisonment in the Tower of London.

Children (named in will) :

29. JOB, d. about 1751.
30. JAMES, bapt. at Dover, 26 March, 1693-94.
31. MARGARET, m. Col. Thomas Wallingford of Somersworth.
Children: (1) Hannah, b. 5 May, 1720; (2) Judith, b. 25 March, 1722; (3) Ebenezer, d. 15 May, 1777.
32. DANIEL. Tax rate at Dover, 1741, 7/ 6d. (St. Papers, N. H., 24: 698.)
33. JOHN. Tax rate at Dover, 1741, 12/ 4d. (Ibid, 24: 697.)

18 John (*Robert², Robert¹*), cooper, born at Haverhill, 16 Sept., 1652; d. (inventory 10 June) 16 May, 1692. He served in King Philip's War (Chase: Hist. Haverhill, 128). He married at Haverhill, 22 Feb., 1675-76, Elizabeth (Sergt. Robert¹) Ayers, born 10 Nov., 1652. She married, 2d, 8 March, 1696-97, widower Samuel Watts (Essex Antiquarian, 4 : 145).

Children (Haverhill Vital Records) :

34. SAMUEL, b. 2 Nov., 1677; d. 3 Oct., 1754.
35. JOBE, b. 20 Feb., 1679.
36. MARY, b. 20 Feb., 1681; possibly m., 11 Feb., 1717-18, widower Christopher (Christopher⁸) Bartlett, b. Newbury, 26 Feb., 1678-79; d. 10 Oct., 1735. They lived in Haverhill. Children: (1) Jonathan, b. 10 Aug., 1719; (2) Mary, b. 20 Oct., 1720; (3) Christopher, b. 2 Aug., 1722; (4) Mehitable, b. 12 March, 1725-26.
37. ELIZABETH, b. 9 April, 1684; m. 16 May, 1706, Isaac Bradley. Children: (1) Lidia, b. 31 March, 1707; (2) John, b. 10 April, 1709; (3) Mehitable, b. 10 Dec., 1711; (4), Ruth, b. 26 May, 1713; (5) Abigail, b. 20 May, 1714; (6) Elizabeth, b. 17 Jan., 1716-17. m. 1738, Robert Craig; (7) Isaac, b. 10 Jan., 1718-19, d. Jan., 1802, m. 1st, 1744, Lidia Kimball, m. 2d, Rachel (widow of Samuel) Ayer; (8) Nathaniel, b. 10 Feb., 1720, d. 4 Oct., 1737; (9) Meriam, b. (twin) with (10) Moses (twin) 18 Jan., 1723-24, both died 1724.
38. JOHN, b. 18 July, 1696; d. 25 Nov., 1762.
39. NATHANIEL, b. 6 June, 1689.
40. HANNAH, b. 11 and d. 15 Sept., 1691.
41. ABIAH, b. 12 Sept., 1692. Abiah appears on the town records, Dec. 7, 1708, as a successful petitioner, with twelve other young girls, for permission "to build a pew in the hind seat in the east end of the meeting house," provided they

did not "damnify or hinder the light." She m. Daniel Little; settled in Hampstead, 1733. Children: (1) Sarah, b. 11 Sept., 1717; (2) Elizabeth, b. 12 Nov., 1719; (3) Mary, b. 8 Oct., 1721; (4) Daniel, b. 8 July, 1724; (5) Hannah, b. 8 Jan., 1725-26; (6) Judith, b. 11 July, 1727; (7) Ruth, b. 14 Sept., 1728; (8) Abigail, b. 19 Jan., 1729-30. (Haverhill Vital Records.)

20 Abraham (*Robert², Robert¹*), born at Haverhill, 14 July, 1657. Took the oath of allegiance 1677, moved Newbury, thence to Hampton, and finally to New Bristol, Pa., by 1703 (Dow: Hist. Hampton). He married, 10 May, 1683, Hannah (Edward¹) Gove, born March, 1664.

Children (born at Hampton except the oldest):

42. EDWARD (or EDMUND), b. Newbury, 3 March, 1683-4.
43. ELIZABETH, b. 12 July, 1687.
44. NATHANIEL, b. 27 Aug., 1689.
45. JEREMIAH, b. 22 April, 1692; d. young.
46. JEREMIAH, b. 15 April, 1693.
47. EZEKIEL, b. 1 Feb., 1695-96.
48. LYDIA, b. 11 Aug., 1698.
49. HANNAH, b. 17 Nov., 1700.

22 Fawne (*Robert², Robert¹*), born at Haverhill, 2 March, 1661-62; died Newburyport (will, 23 Sept., 1732, proved 19 May, 1740). He was one of the earliest of the skilled shipbuilders who made Essex County famous throughout the world. In the county records he appears as a successor to the claim of his mother, as follows:

"Mrs Clements daughter of Mr John Fawne & Elizabeth Fawne, wch Elizabeth Clements was nese to one Luke Fawne a stationer in Pauls Church Yard at ye signe of ye Parriot who died a little before ye fire & gave Mrs Clements £300 & left it in ye hands of one John Cressitt in Charterhouse Yard in London & Mr Edward Clements at ye signe of ye Lamb in Ab Church Lane & Mr Edward Henning marcht. in London & Mr Jerrat Marshall in London." (Recorded 15 Sept., 1720. Essex Deeds, 37: 152.)

Fawne married, first, 21 Nov., 1688, Sarah (John²) Hoyt, born 28 Jan., 1670: died after 1701. He married, second, Mrs. Dorothea Freez, 7 March, 1717-18.

Children (Newbury Vital Records) by Sarah Hoyt:

50. JONATHAN, b. 1 Jan., 1695-96; d. 1761.
51. SARAH, b. 1697.
52. TIMOTHY, b. 1 May, 1699; d. 2 Aug., 1731.
53. JOSEPH, b. 1 April, 1701; d. after 1732.
54. BENJAMIN (child by Dorothes Freez), b. 7 Jan., 1718-19; d. 22 Dec., 1786.

24 Robert (*Robert², Robert¹*), born 29 March, 1665; died 3 Sept., 1741, at Haverhill; married 18 Dec., 1690, Deliverance Oddihorn; d. 3 March, 1740-41.

Children (Haverhill Vital Records):

55. DORCAS, b. 3 October, 1693; m. before 1719, Eleazer Keyser.
Children: (1) Eleazar, b. 23 Feb., 1718-19; (2) Nathaniel, b. 14 May, 1722; (3) Samuel, b. 5 Nov., 1720; (4) Timothy, b. 20 Nov., 1724.
56. NATHANIEL, b. 14 Jan., 1696-7.

29 Job (*Job³, Job², Robert¹*), born at Dover, about 1690; d. about 1752. He was interested with his brothers, James, No. 30, and John, No. 33, in the establishment of frontier settlements. The three brothers were original owners of share No. 97 of Rochester in 1722, Canterbury, 1727, and in other townships, possibly Reading in 1749-1750. (N. H. State Papers, vols. 24, 26). Job served in the companies of scouts of Davis and of Tibbett in 1712. (Potter: N. H. Military History, 107.) Job was later the captain who was authorized to impress or to enlist thirty-five effective men and take command thereof. He was stationed at Rochester, whence he applied 14 May, 1748, for the "usual rum" for his command. He died before 15 March, 1753 (Prov. Papers, N. H. 5: 907, 6: 191). Job's wife Hannah was possibly an Emerson.

Children (Dover Hist. Society, all baptised in Dover):

57. SAMUEL, bapt. 4 May, 1717; d. young.
58. SAMUEL, bapt. 3 July, 1720.
59. JOB, bapt. 19 Nov., 1722; d. young.
60. JOB, bapt. 18 March, 1723-24; d. 13 Nov. 1799.

30 James (*Job³, Job², Robert¹*), baptised at Dover, 26

March, 1693-4 ; married daughter Sarah (?) (John²) Wallingford, born about 1695 (N. E. H. & G. Reg., 21 : 137).

Children (order of birth uncertain) :*

61. JOB.
62. JOHN, d. before 1758.
63. ABIGAIL.
64. SHUAH.
65. SARAH.
66. MIRIAM, bapt. Dover, 22 May, 1746 (Dover Hist. Soc. 153); d. early.

32 Daniel (*Job³, Job², Robert¹*), presents no tangible record beyond his being a tax-payer in Dover, 1741. He is reported (N. E. H. & G. Reg.) to have married 13 Sept., 1770, at Somersworth, Frances Wallingford, when he was over seventy years of age. D. Clements married at or near Dover, Sarah Pinkham, died 1781. It is barely possible that this is correct, and that they had one son :

67. DANIEL, m. at Somersworth, 13 Sept., 1770, Frances Wallingford.

33 John (*Job³, Job², Robert¹*) born about 1700 ; married 1st, Sobriety ——— ; 2d, Sarah ———

Children, order uncertain :

68. JOB.
69. THOMAS, probably m. 1776, Alice Powers (Dover Hist. Coll.).
70. JOSEPH, d. unmarried.
71. TIMOTHY, d. unmarried.

34 Samuel (*John³, Robert², Robert¹*) born Haverhill, 2 Nov., 1677 ; died Haverhill, 3 Oct., 1754 (N. E. H. & G. Reg., 6 : 247) ; married 11 July, 1705, Ruth (dau. Joseph) Peasley.

Children (Haverhill Vital Records):

72. TIMOTHY, b. 2 Aug., 1706.
73. RUTH, b. 3 March, 1708-09 ; d. 4 Feb., 1740. Ruth and her sister Hannah, with six other girls were successful petitioners at the annual town-meeting of 1723 for liberty "to erect a

*NOTE. Data relating to the children of No. 30, No. 32 and No. 33 were obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Percival W. Clement, whose studies on the family history are most complete.

- seat or pew over the head of the stairs (in the meeting-house) not damnifying the stairway." Ruth m. 11 July, 1728, Abial (son David) Foster, b. 2 May, 1702. They settled in Hampstead and had the following children: (1) Elijah, b. 9 June, 1729; d. 15 July, 1736; (2) Sarah, b. 12 Sept. 1731; d. 15 July, 1736; (3) Ruth, b. 26 Jan., 1733-34; (4) Meriam, b. 13 Feb. 1735-36; d. 22 April, 1737; (5) Samuel, b. 16 Feb., 1737-38; (6) Joshua (twin), b. 27 Feb., 1739-40; (7) Moses (twin), b. 27 Feb., 1739-40; d. 16 March, 1739-40.
74. HANNAH, b. 26 March, 1711; m. 1729, Benjamin Gale. Children (Haverhill Vital Records): Ruth, b. 31 March, 1731; d. young; (2) Samuel, b. 15 March, 1784; d. young; (3) Samuel b. 11 Oct., 1736; (4) Daniel, b. 5 April, 1739; (5) Benjamin, b. 1 April, 1741; d. young; (6), Ruth, b. 2 Feb., 1743-44; (7) Moses, b. 21 March, 1745-46; (8) Benjamin, b. 19 March, 1748-49; (9) Hannah, b. 18 June, 1751.
75. MOSES, b. 26 March, 1713; d. 1788.
76. SARAH, b. 29 May, 1715.
77. SUSANNA, b. 24 April, 1718; m. Stephen Huse. Children (Haverhill Vital Records): (1) John, b. 7 Aug., 1739; (2) Miriam, b. 29 Aug., 1741; (3) Stephen, b. 25 June, 1743; (4) Miriam, b. 3 Oct., 1744; (5) Stephen, b. 8 Nov., 1746; (6) Ruth b. 26 May, 1749; (7) Hannah, b. 27 Dec., 1751; d. young; (8) Hannah, b. 18 Nov., 1756.
78. MARIAM, b. 16 Sept., 1720; m. 29 Nov., 1739, Joseph^s Ames, b. 20 Jan., 1713-14; d. 1741. Child: (1) Moses, b. 18 Sept., 1740.
79. ALENAR, b. 1 April, 1723.
80. SAMUEL, b. 2 May, 1730; d. 24 Dec., 1803; m. Anna Gage.

35 Jobe (*John^s, Robert^z, Robert^t*), cooper, born Haverhill, 20 Feb., 1679; died 23 Sept., 1732, married Mehitable (Capt. Samuel) Ayer, born 5 Feb., 1683. She married 2d, before 1741, — Little.

Children (Haverhill Vital Records):

81. MARY, b. 21 Jan., 1704-05; probably m. Abner Blasdell, Salisbury, b. 25 Feb., 1705-06; d. (administration 18 Oct.), 1742. Children: (1) William, b. 26 Jan., 1728-29; d. 4 Aug., 1730; (2) Mary, b. 10 Oct., 1730; (3) Mehitable, b. 13 Nov., 1732; (4) Abigail, b. 30 June, 1734; (5) William, b. 25 Oct., 1735; (6) Anna, b. 31 Aug., 1737; (7) John, b. 3 March, 1740; d. 20 Nov., 1759; (8) Dinah, b. 28 June, 1742.
82. OBADIAH, b. 22 May, 1707; m. Sarah Flanders.

83. MEHITABLE, b. 17 Dec., 1709.
 84. JOHN, b. 19 Oct., 1714.
 85. ANN, b. 22 June, 1718.
 86. JOSEPH (church baptismal records give name as Hannah), b. 20 June, 1722.

38 John (*John³, Robert², Robert¹*) born Haverhill, 18 July, 1686, died Haverhill, 25 Nov., 1762 (Essex Antiquarian, 12: 108-109). He received a land grant and became a commoner in 1721. John served as lieutenant, under Major Saltonstall, in the invasion of Canada, 1757. John married 1st, Elizabeth (Henry³) Kimball, born 23 —, 1683-84; died 6 Nov., 1754. He married 2d, 25 Feb., 1755, Mrs. Mary (Emerson) Kimball.

Children (Haverhill Vital Records):

87. JONATHAN, b. 2 Aug., 1708; probably m. 12 March, 1729-30, Sarah Watts.
 88. JOHN, b. 7 June, 1711; d. 16 May, 1714.
 89. ELIZABETH, b. 24 March, 1713-14; d. young.
 90. (DEACON) BENJAMIN, b. 19 March, 1717-18; d. 1785.
 91. ABIJAH, b. 30 Dec. 1718.
 92. ELIZABETH, b. 17 May, 1724.
 93. HANNAH, b. 9 Dec., 1726; d. 9 Oct. 1729.

39 Nathaniel (*John³, Robert², Robert¹*) born Haverhill, 6 June, 1689; married Sarah Merrill, died 10 June, 1748. While he was a petitioner for the establishment of Penacook (Concord), and a proprietor thereof in 1726, he does not appear to have left Haverhill until at least after 1734.

Children (Haverhill Vital Records):

94. ABIAH, b. 27 March, 1715; probably m. Edward Charlton, jr., and had (1) Hannah, b. 5 July, 1737.
 95. ELIZABETH, b. 6 March, 1716-17; d. 27 Feb., 1756; probably m. 1 Aug., 1734, Joseph Haynes. Children: (1) Hannah, b. 27 March, 1735; (2) Sarah, b. 31 Aug., 1736; (3) David, b. 27 Nov., 1738; (4) Ammi Ruhamah, b. 9 Aug., 1740; (5) Joseph, b. 27 March, 1743; (6) Elizabeth, b. 6 June, 1745; d. young; (7) Elizabeth, b. 21 March, 1747-48; (8) Lydia, b. 3 Jan., 1750-51; (9) Thomas, b. 23 March, 1752-53; d. young; (10) Thomas, b. 2 July, 1754.

96. NATHANIEL, b. 16 Oct., 1719, probably m. 23 Aug., 1743, Rachel Bailey, b. 19 Aug., 1721. (Essex Antiquarian, 5:83).
97. SARAH, b. 2 March, 1721; possibly m. Daniel Pillsbury. Child: Robert, b. Haverhill, 20 Jan., 1740.
98. JEREMIAH, b. 15 June, 1724.
99. SAMUEL, b. 8 April, 1726.
100. DAVID, b. 23 May, 1728; d. 30 March, 1729.
101. JOHN, b. 1 July, 1730.
102. DAVID, b. 8 Nov., 1734; d. Dec., 1738.

50 Jonathan (*Fawne*³, *Robert*², *Robert*¹) born in Newburyport, 1 Jan., 1695-96; died Dec., 1761; settled on the Clements farm in Salisbury and built thereon in 1730 a house yet standing. He married 30 Nov., 1721, Mary (Tristram³) Greenleaf, of Newburyport, born 28 Sept., 1699; died Dec. 7, 1791.

Children (Newbury Vital Records, Nos. 103-105):

103. MARY, b. 11 Sept., 1722.
104. JACOB, b. 2 May, 1724; d. 10 Dec., 1796; m. Hannah Chellis, d. 25 Nov., 1796. Children: (1) Stephen, b. 1751, d. 1831; m. Elizabeth Stevens; (2) John, b. 1753; (3) Moses, b. 1755; (4) Hannah, b. 1757; (5) Sally, b. 1759; (6) Anna, b. 1763; (7) Jacob, b. 1765.
105. JONATHAN, b. 29 Jan., 1725-26.
106. PRUDENCE, b. 1730, in Amesbury; d. Haverhill, 22 Jan., 1806; m. at Haverhill, 6 Aug., 1752, Joseph (Benjamin³) Greely, b. 18 Feb. d. 26 Nov., 1814, at Newburyport. Children: (1) Mollie, b. 1753; d. 1830; m. 1775, Ebenezer Wood; (2) Reuben, b. 1756; d. 1832; m. 1785, Anne Greely; (3) Benjamin, b. 1758; (4) Prudence, b. 1760; m. about 1784, Mr. Batchelder; (5) Joseph, b. 1762; d. 1843; m. 1785, Dorothy Sargent; (6) Moses, b. 1764; d. 1856; m. 1st, 1787, Hannah Greely, 2d. 1773, Mary Derby; (7) Jonathan, b. 1766; d. 1849; m. 1793, Polly Shepard; (8) Stephen, b. 16 Nov., 1769; d. 16 April, 1830; m. 7 May, 1793, Betsy (Nathaniel⁵) Balch, b. 1 July, 1774; d. 16 July, 1838.* (9) Clement, b. 1772; d. 1840; m. 1799, Hannah Moody.
107. SARAH.

52 Timothy (*Fawne*³, *Robert*², *Robert*¹), known as Deacon, born 1 May, 1699; died Beverly, 2 Aug., 1731,

* (Major-General A. W. Greely, U. S. Army, is a grandson of Stephen Greely, through John Balch⁶ Greely and Frances Dunn⁸ Cobb.)

settled first in Salem, and later Beverly, where his wife was received in the First Church 30 May, 1728. He married 22 Nov., 1722, Anna Dodge, who, after his death, married William Rea.

Children (Bradford Vital Records) :

- 108. WILLIAM, b. 20 Oct., 1723; d. 12 Dec., 1727 (4 ?).
- 109. TIMOTHY, b. 18 April, 1725 (bapt. Beverly, 31 Dec., 1727); d. 9 Nov., 1737.
- 110. ISRAEL, b. 1 Nov., 1726, bapt. 31 Dec., 1727; d. 30 May (Aug. ?) 1736.
- 111. MARY, b. 29 June, 1736.

54 Benjamin (*Fawne³ Robert², Robert¹*) born in Haverhill, 7 Jan., 1717-18; died 22 Dec., 1786, married 10 July, 1739, at Newburyport, Mary Bartlett (Essex Antiquarian, 7: 94).

Children (Haverhill Vital Records) :

- 112. MARY, d. 16 Nov., 1754.

ESSEX COUNTY NOTARIAL RECORDS,

1697 - 1768.

(Continued from Volume XLVII, page 132.)

Bill of Exchange, dated New York, Apr. 27, 1765. Twenty days' sight draft by John Beekman on Joshua Ward, merchant, Salem, to Abraham Cuyler for 120 1/2 milled dollars on account of W^m Street, Esq^r of Fayall. Endorsed to Rober Aphorp by Abraham Cuyler. Protested, June 10, 1765, at request of James Grant of Salem, the answer given by Joshua Ward being [186] that "he sometime past rec^d orders from W^m Street Esq^r to pay the ball^a due to Him to M^r John Beekman the Drawer of this Bill, who drew for part of the ballance which was accepted and paid, and he has since rec^d Orders from s^d W^m Street to remit the ballance due to Him in Pistareens' which s^d Ward purposes to do by the first Vessel bound to Fayall." Witnesses: John Turner, Esq^r and Benj^a Ward.

Receipt dated Point Peter, Oct. 7, 1764 given by Beutineau & Tilley to Capt. Michael Driver on Mark Beautier, for £66 ; 8s, for account of Richard Derby of Salem. Cap^t Rich^d Derby & George Crowninshield of Salem in y^e Province of Mass^a Bay to Jn^o Gardiner. D^r

In the Case of the Ship Ranger

To M ^r Bainbridge his Bill as Solicitor in the Cause	} 84. 8. 0
To M ^r Adderly Proctor in the Cause	104. 18. 0
To M ^r Langstaffe his Bill as Solicitor at y ^e board of trade	} 9. 10. 0
To M ^r Phillips Attorney at Law for retaining the Solicitor Gen ^l & his attendance on him when it was thought proper to proceed Criminally here against Bradford	} 3. 0. 0

201. 16. 0

To my Commission at 2 1-2 pCent at 71,150 p ^s of 8 a 3/4 Sterling each the Sum Capt. Crowninshield Charges in his Estimate	}	296. 9. 2
		<hr/> 498. 5. 2
		360. 13.
		<hr/>
	Ballance	137. 12. 2
		<hr/>
[187]		C ^r
By Bill drawn by at Newfoundland	}	60. 13
Rec'd of M ^r Lane at several times		300. 0
		<hr/> 360. 13

Errors Excepted
J. Gardiner
11 June 1765

Order, dated June 13, 1765, given by Roderick Mackey to Collin Reed to deliver to bearer goods to the amount of £11. 5s.

Bill of Exchange, dated St. John, De Porto Reek, Apr. 13, 1760. Sight draft given by Peter Grenon on Thomas Lambert, Esq^r, merchant, St. Christophers, to Capt. Jonathan Mason for £50. Endorsed by Jon^a Mason [188] Protested, Oct. 2, 1764, by W^m Smith, notary public. Witnesses: Joseph Neale and George Hayes.

Receipt, dated Pasquotank Co., North Carolina, June 26, 1764, Arthur Davis to John Lander for 2 desks and one case of black walnut drawers, value £16, this currency, which he agrees to sell and make return in good wheat, hides, tallow, bee's wax or deer skins, with commission at 10 p. Cent. Account discharged, Salem, July 4, 1765.

Note, date Pasquotank Co., N. C., June 26, 1764, given by Arthur Davis to John Lander for £20 : 15s : 8d., Proclamation money, on or before Sept. 10 to be paid in good

wheat, hides, tallow or bees wax at market price. Endorsed to Samuel Ward, dated Salem, July 4, 1765.

Note, dated Posquotank, N. C., June 30, 1764 given by Joseph Jones to John Lander for £5 : 10s., proclamation money, on or before Sept. 10, to be paid in hides, tallow, beeswax or cash. John Wooldridge, witness. John Lander's receipt for 36/ of the within. Endorsed to Sam^l Ward by John Lander, dated Salem, July 4.

[189] Protest. W^m Coles, master of the schooner Samuel of Marblehead, about 70 tons, with 6 men, made declaration that on Nov. 10, they sailed from Falmouth in Great Britain bound for Marblehead, that they had hard gales and very bad weather almost the whole of their passage, and by straining, the vessel became leaky, probably damaging the cargo. They were obliged to keep the pumps constantly working, arriving at Marblehead the 15th. Dated Jan. 15, 1766. Joseph Picket, mate, also made oath to the same.

Receipt dated St. Thomas, May 31, 1765, given by John Phillips to Capt. W^m Watson for 200 pieces of Eight, to be paid in good sugar, shipped according to orders.

Note, dated Curisoa, Apr. 25, 1765 given by Richard Coulthard to W^m Watson for 793 pieces of Eight, St. Thomas currency, to be paid by the middle of June next, with interest after that date.

[190] Note, dated St. Thomas, Mar. 27, 1765, given by John Phillips to Capt. W^m Watson, on account of Daniell Fox, 350 pieces of Eight in merchantable sugar at the current price as stated for the year, the sugar to be delivered as soon as brought to the sealer from the Secretary or from M^r Schmall. "In case I receive any Sugar from any other Persons sooner than the above mentioned, I promise to deliver them to Capt. W^m Watson or his order, John Phillips."

St. Thomas, May 31, 1765. Received the following notes from Capt. W^m Watson & when received to account for the value as p Orders :

Suriam	41. 2
Barrett	9. 4
Tammeryn	34. 4
Bodger	13.
I Guyle Esq	1.166 } 1.184 } 250.
Sprawood	32.
Thillerup	8.
Peter Peterson	3. 6
Wolfsberg	85.
Solomons	22. 4
Rosette	4.
George Tropheters Sisters	3.

 539. 2

John Phillips

Note, dated Stratham, May 21, 1761, given by Ebenezer Smith and Daniel Smith to Dudley Leavitt of Salem, clerk, for £77 : 12s : 6d, New Hampshire sterling Bills, payable May 21, 1761, with interest at 15 pcent after that date. Witnesses: William Meed, Jeremiah Smith. Receipt, May 10, 1764, for £137 : 16s : old tenor, part payment.

[191] Power of attorney given by James Singers, smith, in Pathhead, Parish of Dysert, Co. Fife, North Britain, father of John Singers, mariner, lately belonging to the ship —, of Salem, who lately died at sea, to Capt. Roger Batingal, shipmaster in Lieth, to receive from Capt. Richard Manning of Salem, shipmaster, all wages due his son, clothes, etc. These presents "wrote upon stamp Paper by John Greig Servant to John Anderson, Town Clerk of Dysert," signed May 18, 1765, and witnessed by Greig and Anderson. Certificate as to the validity of James Singers' claim, signed by the Rev. Patrick Muirhead, minister of the Parish of Dysert, and Andrew Wylie and Andrew Kay, Church Wardens. Dated May 18, 1765.

[192] Agreement, dated Mar. 12, 1765, between James Noble of Boston and John Ward of Salem, trader. Said Noble having been impowered by the grandchildren

and heirs of John Hathorn of Salem, deceased, to recover a tract of land lying between Winegasite on Damariscotty River and Sheepscott River, called Townsend, Lincoln Co., containing about 9000 acres, which was purchased by John Hathorn of Henry Curtis of Beverly, in 1690, it is agreed by bond dated Mar. 7, 1765, that one third of what he recovers he shall pay to the grandchildren and heirs, and keep two thirds for himself. If John Ward or his heirs shall advance one half of the cost of litigation, he or they shall be entitled to one half of the said Noble's two thirds. Witnesses: John Ayres, James Noble Shannon.

Receipt dated Savannah, Feb. 19, 1765 given by Tho^s Eatton to Capt. Israel Lovett for a note of hand from Daniel Walceon for £22 : 10s : also a note of Tho^s Eatton or £35.

Note, dated Savannah, Ga., Feb. 19, 1765, given by Tho^s Eatton to Capt. Israel Lovett for £35, payable May 31 next, for a negro girl.

Letter of attorney given by W^m Street to his friend, Dan^l Malcom, merchant, Boston, to receive from Joshua Ward and W^m Webster of Salem amount due him, and to sue Joshua Ward for the value of the Sloop Martha, "which appears to have been cast away in her Voyage to or from the Eastward, as it is evident that I gave him positive orders for Insurance and to call him to an acc^t for the other Voyages said [193] Sloop made since I own'd one third of her, and concerning the Wines I shipped & consigned to them, and also about s^d Sloops Voyage from Carolina here in which she was taken & ransomed." Also to receive from W^m Ramsdell, £40 : 5s. sterling, advanced to him in Feb., 1758, as by his note. Dated, Island of Fayall, Feb. 8, 1766. Witnesses: Richard Gathorne, Esq., British Consul, Alexander Graham and Capt. Geo. Crowninshield.

[194] Capt Benj^a Lovat

Bo^t of Cuthbert Ogle

Aug^t 17th 3 Hogsheads Muscavado Sugar viz^t

16. pr .116

16. 3. 0 .117

16. 3. 0 .117

C49. 2. 0 pr 350 is n^t 5194 a 30/ & Hh^{ds} 12/6

£79. 15. 8

Rec^d the above in full for

Cuthbert Ogle

Dan^l Sleater

Bill of Exchange, dated St. Eustatius, June 23, 1766, given by Cha^s Birkbeck on Thos. Lewes, merchant, Marblehead, to Mr. Robinson, for 900 peices of 8/8 this Currency, accounting a dollar at 11 Ryals, to be collected from Capt. Nutton. Protested, at Salem, at the request of Richard Derby, Oct. 25, 1766, for want of effects.

[195] Witnesses: Clark Gayton Pickman and John Streher.

Bond, dated Mar. 18, 1763, Abraham Masters and John Marsters, both of Falmouth, King's Co., Nova Scotia, mariners, to William Davison, cordwainer, and Haffield White, miller, both of Wenham, for £400. The sum of £200 to be paid on or before Mar. 1, 1766. Witnesses: Nath^l Brown, Tho^s Brown. Acknowledged before Benj^a Jones, justice of the peace, Dec. 2, 1766.

[196] Protest. David Ropes, master of the schooner Mary, of Salem, 20 tons, with 4 men, made declaration that they sailed from St. Croix, West Indies, bound for Bermuda, arriving there at a place called Castle Harbour. The next day "the Custom House Boat came on board our Vessel, the Collector asked me from whence I came. I told Him from St. Croix & that I Had on board twenty four Casks foreign Sugars. He told me I must go with my Vessel to the Town of St. George, & enter my Vessel & pay the Duties of the Sugars which I comply'd with,

being then Wind bound & could not get out of the Harbour, and on the first Day of November about three o'Clock in the morning, We had a very hard Gale of Wind from N. E. to E. N. E. We parted our Sheet Cable & drove on Shore and were obliged to unload our Vessel, on the fourth of November we got our Vessel off & got in our Cargo, and on the Seventh the wind blowing hard at N.E. and the Weather very dirty, & fearing We should go adrift, having lost our Sheet Anchor, and having nothing to trust to but our small Anchor to save our Vessel and Cargo, We weigh'd our Anchor and got under way to go to St. George Town to Enter our Vessel, after geting out of the Harbour the weather was very dirty, and there was the appearance of a very hard gale of Wind, and having no Pilate on board and it not being safe to trust to one Anchor & Cable if We should be obliged to Anchor, We thinking it best for the safety of our Vessel and Cargo & of our lives, We bore away to the Westward, and made the best of our way to Salem, and arrived there this 28th day of Nov^{br}." Dated Nov. 28, 1766. Walter Price Bartlett, mate, also made oath to the same.

[197] Receipt, dated Kingston, Dec. 15, 1766, given by Cowpland & Stanly and John Burgess to Capt. Cabot Gerrish for £594 : 4s : 4d., Jamaica currency, to be invested in bills of exchange of the paymaster's drawing and remit to Stephen Higgins and Samuella Williams, merchants in Salem ; if such bills cannot be secured to remit in milled dollars.

Power of Attorney given by George Burns of New York, gentleman, to James Ford of Salem, gentleman. Dated July 27, 1761. [198] Witnesses : Wm Eppes, A. Eppes. Acknowledged at Salem, July 29, 1761, before S. Curwen, justice of the peace.

Protest. Cabot Gerrish, master of the brigantine Betsey of Salem, with 7 men, made declaration that on Mar. 24, they sailed from the Bay of Honduras, laden with logwood, for Holland, and on Apr. 26, in Lat. 44. 30N.

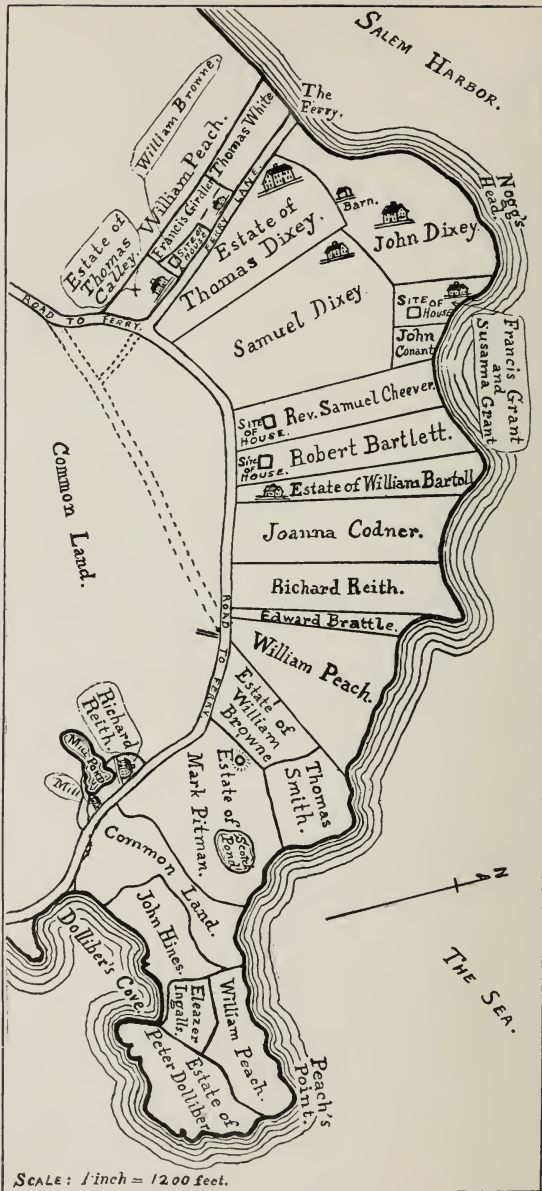
Long. 47 deg. They sprang a Leak by reason of a piece of Sheathing's coming off, so that They could scarcely keep her free with one Pump, they then hove overboard some of her Cargo which brought her out of the Water so far that they could keep her free with one Pump, and on the fourth of May being in Lat 45° Long. 38° almost all her Sheathing came off, at 12 o'Clock in the Day they could not free her, at one o'Clock hove the Vessel by, and went to heaving out the Logwood. At 12 o'Clock at Night they found the Water gained so much upon Them they could do nothing more to keep her any longer. They hoisted out their Boat and went on board a Ship commanded by Capt. Robert Sutter (from Carolina bound [199] to Cews) who had been in Company with them for two Days before, and they judged that in three Hours after they left her she was full of Water, and on or about the 19th day of May they met with Cap^t S^t Barbe in a Snow bound to Marblehead, and went on board s^d Vessel and arrived at Marblehead the 5th Instant." July 6, 1767. Molloy, mate, also made oath to the same.

Note, dated Marblehead, Dec. 15, 1766, given by Tho^s Coes to Thomas Hartshorn for £4: 3s: 8d, balance due him on account, payable in four months.

Receipt, dated Bassaterre, Guadeloupe, Aug. 10, 1767, given by John Chavvyn to Capt. Israel Dodge for a note of hand of Mon^s Laporte in favor of Capt. Larkin Dodge for 1024 Livers 10 Sows, for which he is to be accountable.

[200] Bill of Exchange, dated Har^b Grace, Newfoundland, June 20, 1767. Thirty days' sight draft by W^m Lilly on Benj^a Pickman, Esq, merchant, Salem, to Capt. Eben^r Warder for £30: 14s: 8d. Protested at Salem, Oct. 19, 1767, for want of effects. Witnesses: Eben^r Bickford, W^m Prosser.

(To be continued.)



PLAN OF MARBLEHEAD IN THE YEAR 1700. No. 8.

MARBLEHEAD IN THE YEAR 1700. NO. 8.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

THE map on the opposite page is of that part of Marblehead which lies along Salem harbor from Dolliver's cove to the ferry road, and inland to the common land, later known as the lower division pasture.

Peach's point has been so called since the first Peach settled there, which was very early.

Naugus head was called "Darby fort" and "Darby Fort side" as early as 1636, possibly from its resemblance to the castle at the mouth of the river Wey in Dorset, England. It was called "Nogg's head" as early as 1709. Many years ago a fort, known as Fort Miller, was constructed at this place and occupied in the Civil and Spanish wars.

The circle (○) marks Little Top hill which was so named as early as 1791.

At the side of the road and shown on the map by parels (||), there is a large moving rock, some four or five yards in length, two yards in width and a yard in thickness. This marked and still marks the northeastern boundary line of the common lands. This rock was known as the moving rock, so called, as early as 1733, and the sideling rock in 1736. It was also called tiltering rock.

Scotch or Scot's pond was so called as early as 1671. The cove was early called Dolliber's cove. The water on the east was called the sea or salt water in 1686; Salem bay in 1731; The sea or river into Salem harbor; and Little harbor in 1791. The water to the north was called Salem harbor in 1686; ye salt water or Salem bay in 1725; and ye sea in 1746.

The Ferry. The little settlement at Marblehead, which consisted of Salem people, established a ferry with Salem in or before 1637. The Salem landing was at Butts

point, on Salem neck. The first record concerning it is that of the action of the inhabitants of Salem, in town meeting, 30 : 5 : 1637, which reads as follows:—

Nich: Lissten desireth to be an inhabitant & to keepe ye fferry between ye towne and Darbies ffort & is refered to next meeting.*

This record is apparently cancelled in the original. Mr. Lissten was not appointed ferryman, but was allowed to be an inhabitant and was granted two acres of ground for planting, 9 : 8 mo: 1637. In the records of the town of Salem for 25 : 7 : 1637, is the following paragraph :—

George wright is granted halfe an aker upon the neck to build on and 5 akers in the forest side for planting and to keep a ferry twixt Butt point & Darby fort.*

So Mr. Wright, the first known ferryman of this ferry, lived at the Butts and cultivated ground on Marblehead shore. He probably continued to be the ferryman until 1644. The town of Salem, in town meeting, 16 : 10 : 1644, "Granted to Thomas Dixy the fferry at Darby fforts side."* When the town of Salem voted, 12 : 1 mo: 1648, that Marblehead might be a town and have its territory, "the disposing of the fferry and appoynting of the fferry man to Salem" was reserved. Mr. Dixey continued to conduct the ferry as long as he lived. He died in or shortly before 1686 ; and his son Thomas Dixey became his successor.

Ferry Lane. The original way to the ferry was over the land of Mr. Dixey. When Thomas White conveyed to Francis Girdler a middle portion of his lot, March 28, 1692, he granted to Mr. Girdler, a way thirty feet wide and forty-eight rods long from the lot conveyed to the water.† An extension of this way was gradually made probably until the common land was reached. This was called "ye ferry path" in 1686 ; "ye ferry road " in 1707 ; the highway that leads from Marblehead to Salem ferry in 1732 ; and ferry lane in 1757. Eighty-three rods from the ferry landing the road divided, the western branch running across the common land to Marblehead town, and

*Salem Town Records.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 18, leaf 78.

the eastern to Little harbor. The western branch was called the highway in 1706; the highway which leads to the ferry in 1728; the ferry road in 1731; "the way by the beacon leading into the ferry in 1757"; the way to the ferry in 1758; Beacon street in 1784; and Beacon Hill road in 1857.

The section of Marblehead lying near the ferry was early known as The Ferry. In a deed given by Capt. John Calley, Esq., of Marblehead, mariner, who had a well furnished house at the ferry at the time of his decease in 1728, he called this place "Ratterpol or more commonly called y^e Ferry in Marblehead." This was in 1720. He or others probably so named it because of its resemblance to the English parish of that name, with which, doubtless, he was familiar.

Richard Reith House. Robert Knight had his water grist mill here in 1673; and he probably lived in the house that stood here. The house and land came into the possession of John Harris of Marblehead, fisherman, in or before 1693; and he lived here. May 2, 1695, he conveyed the property, for fifty-six pounds, to Richard Reith of Marblehead, merchant.* Mr. Reith conveyed the house, barn and lot to Francis Grant, jr., of Marblehead, fisherman, Jan. 15, 1706-7.† Mr. Grant died, possessed of the house, barn and land, before Jan. 1, 1712, when administration upon his estate was granted. The property was then valued at eighty pounds. How much longer the house stood is not known. The mill was probably gone early; and the pond was called the old mill pond in 1785.

Estate of Peter Dolliber Lot. This lot belonged to Joseph Dolliber in 1687, and to the estate of Peter Dolliber in 1700.

William Peach Lot. John Peach owned this lot in 1687, and died, possessed of it, in the spring of 1694, having devised it to his son William Peach, who owned it in 1700.

Eleazer Ingalls Lot. Parnall Bartoll of Marblehead,

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 37.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 20, leaf 198.

widow and administratrix of the estate of John Bartoll, deceased, and their eldest son, William Bartoll, with the consent of the rest of the children, being apprehensive of the helpless condition of their son John Bartoll, conveyed this lot of land to her son-in-law William Lightfoot of Marblehead, fisherman, Jan. 2, 1687.* Mr. Lightfoot died, possessed of the estate; and his son and administrator, John Lightfoot of Marblehead, mariner, for thirty pounds, conveyed the lot to Eleazer Ingalls of Marblehead cooper, Nov. 15, 1695.† Mr. Ingalls owned it in 1700.

John Hines Lot. John Peach, sr., died in 1684, having devised this lot to John (son of William) Hines; and John Hines owned it in 1700.

Estate of Mark Pitman Lot. Mark Pitman owned this lot in 1677; and died before 1700, when the land belonged to his estate.

Estate of William Browne Lot. That part of this lot lying southwesterly of the dashes early belonged to George Vickery. He removed to Hull alias Nantasket, and, with his wife Rebecca, for eight pounds and ten shillings, conveyed that part of the lot to William Browne of Marblehead, July 17, 1672.‡

That part of the lot lying northeasterly of the dashes belonged to Henry Stacy of Marblehead in 1672. He removed to Salem, where he was a husbandman, and, for nine pounds, conveyed this part of the lot to Mr. Browne, who was then of Marblehead and a fisherman, Nov. 8, 1677.§

Mr. Browne died, possessed of the entire lot, in the winter of 1683-4, and his sons William, Thomas and John, all of Marblehead, conveyed it to their sister, Deliverance, wife of John Waldron of Marblehead, anchor-smith, Nov. 18, 1700.||

Thomas Smith Lot. This lot was conveyed by Mr. Moses Maverick of Marblehead, merchant, to Thomas Smith of Marblehead, fisherman, June 20, 1671.¶ Mr.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 154.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 185.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 19.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 161.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 26, leaf 144.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 17.

Smith died, possessed of the land, in or before the year 1700.

William Peach Lot. This lot belonged to Dormas Peach in 1677, and to William Peach in 1700.

Edward Brattle Lot. This lot belonged to William Charles, who died in 1672, and to James Dennis in 1686. It was the property of Edward Brattle, esq., of Marblehead in 1700.

Richard Reith Lot. Robert Knight of Marblehead owned this lot in 1652. He removed to Manchester, and sold six acres of it to Richard Reith of Marblehead Sept. 22, 1686,* and the remainder of the lot, for five pounds and five shillings, Oct. 20, 1687.† Mr. Reith owned the whole lot in 1700.

Joanna Codner Lot. This lot consisted of one and one-half ten-acre lots, the whole lot being the eastern portion of this lot. It was owned by Abraham Whiteare of Marblehead, fisherman, before 7 : 10 mo. 1652, when he conveyed it to Edmond Chapman of Marblehead, shipwright.‡ Mr. Chapman died in or before 1664, and the lot belonged to Joanna Codner, wife of John Codner, in 1700. Mrs. Codner was probably either widow or daughter of Mr. Chapman.

Estate of William Bartoll House. This lot was the western half of the ten-acre lot of Abraham Whiteare of Marblehead, fisherman, 7 : 10 mo : 1652, when, with the Joanna Codner lot, he sold it to Edmond Chapman, shipwright, and William Bartoll, both of Marblehead.‡ The deed was made to Mr. Chapman only. Mr. Chapman died before Dec. 1, 1664, when John Codner and his wife Joanna, administratrix of Mr. Chapman's estate, released their part of the lot to Mr. Bartoll.§ Mr. Bartoll built a house upon the lot, and lived there until his death, which occurred before June 18, 1691, when administration upon his estate was granted. The house and land belonged to his estate in 1700. How much longer the house stood is unknown.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 86.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 150.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 9.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 140.

Robert Bartlett Lot. This lot of land belonged to William Luckin of Marblehead 18: 5: 1643, when he mortgaged the house and land to Capt. Edward Gibbons.* At that time the house and lot were in the possession of William Chichester, and also as late as 1652. The house was apparently gone a few years later, when Henry Coombs was in the possession of the land. George Bonfield of Marblehead, fisherman, owned it Jan. 24, 1671, when he sold it to Robert Bartlett of Marblehead, fisherman.† The lot belonged to Captain Bartlett in 1700.

Rev. Samuel Cheever Lot. William Luckin of Marblehead probably owned this lot 18: 5: 1643, when it was in the possession of William Chichester. It was mortgaged on that date to Capt. Edward Gibbons.‡ A house then stood upon the land. Joseph Younges of Salem, mariner, conveyed the lot to David Corwithen of Salem Sept. 24, 1649;§ and it belonged to Mr. Corwithen in 1656. Henry Combs died, possessed of the lot, some years later; and Moses Maverick of Marblehead, merchant, for seventeen pounds and ten shillings, conveyed it to Rev. Samuel Cheever of Marblehead April 22, 1672.|| Mr. Cheever owned it in 1700.

John Conant Lot. This lot belonged to Lot Conant in 1672. He died Sept. 29, 1674, and in the appraisal of his estate it was valued at five pounds. It was owned by his son Lot Conant in 1700.

Francis Grant and Susanna Grant House. This lot of land was the property of Henry Coombs of Marblehead very early. He died before 1670, when his widow was living in the house which stood where its site is marked on the map. This house was probably gone before 1700.

Half an acre of land, being the northerly corner of the lot, was verbally given by Mr. Coombs to his son-in-law Francis Grant and his daughter Susanna, wife of Francis, before May 4, 1670, when his widow Elizabeth Coombs con-

*Suffolk Registry of Deeds, book 1, page 43.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 14, leaf 270.

‡Suffolk Registry of Deeds, book 1, page 43.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 64.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 128.

veyed it to Francis and Susanna. * May 5, 1709, John Dixey of Marblehead, aged about fifty-three, deposed "that being a next neighbour to Francis Grant of Marblehead afores^d Shoreman and having so been for about forty yeares last past doe well know that y^e Said Francis Grant have been Possessed in his owne right off about halfe an acre of land Situate in Marblehead aforesaid nigh a place known by y^e name of Nogg's head y^e Said peice of Land being vpland & on which y^e Said Francis Grant built a dwelling house thirty Odd yeares Since & dwells in y^e Same to this Day & hath possesst y^e Said house & Land in his owne right from & vpon y^e first Day of October," 1692, until Oct. 1, 1704, "as alfoe many yeares before y^e year 1692 & Ever Since to y^e Day of y^e Date hereof without any molestacon . . . Said Land is bounded norwest and westerly with Salem Harbour northeasterly Easterly & Southerly with y^e land That was Henry Coombs formerly of Marblehead Decd." Remember White and Elizabeth Harrod also testified to the same effect at the same time. † Mrs. Grant obtained the remainder of the lot by inheritance, probably. How much longer this house stood is unknown.

John Dixey House, Samuel Dixey House and Estate of Thomas Dixey House. These lots of land comprised the estate of Thomas Dixey of Marblehead, the ferryman. That part of the whole tract lying westerly of the western dashes belonged to Joseph Grafton of Salem, mariner, in 1649 ; and he conveyed it to Mr. Dixey Aug. 30, 1658. ‡ That part of the premises lying between the dashes early belonged to Thomas Edwards, a shoemaker, who, by his wife Elizabeth, as his attorney, for three pounds and one shilling, conveyed it to David Corwithen, sr., July 9, 1649. § Mr. Corwithen, with Richard Curtice and wife of Salem, for six pounds and ten shillings, conveyed the lot of upland and meadow to Mr. Dixey June 26, 1656. || That part of the lot lying easterly of the eastern dashes

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 115.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 21, leaf 57.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 51.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 6.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 49.

early belonged to Joseph Younges of Salem, mariner, who conveyed it to David Corwithen of Salem Sept. 24, 1649;* and Mr. Corwithen, for three pounds, conveyed it to Mr. Dixey June 26, 1656.† Mr. Dixey died between Feb. 28, 1680, the date of his will, and Aug. 31, 1686, when it was proved before Governor Andros in Boston. June 29, 1686, two months before the will was proved, the sons divided the real estate. Their mother was also deceased at that time, and it is probable that Mr. Dixey had died some time before that date, the probate of the will, for some reason, having been neglected. This division was made as nearly as can be ascertained as shown on the map. John Dixey had the barn and land around it; and subsequently built a house upon it, which he owned in 1700. Thomas Dixey had his father's house and the land around it. He was the successor of his father as ferryman, and died about July 30, 1691, when the inventory of his estate was taken. The dwelling house, land and "privilege" were appraised at eighty pounds. He had one ferry boat, frape road and anchor, all of which were valued at three pounds. The title was in his estate in 1700. Samuel Dixey was of Marblehead and a fisherman, and built a house upon his lot. For three pounds, he conveyed the house and land around it to Col. John Legg, Esq., of Marblehead, merchant, Aug. 10, 1703.‡ How much longer the house stood is unknown.

Thomas White Lot, Francis Girdler Lot, William Browne Lot and Estate of Thomas Calley House. These various lots of land constituted one lot originally. Thomas Calley of Marblehead, planter, for fourteen pounds, conveyed the northern part of this lot to Thomas White of Marblehead, fisherman, June 17, 1667.§ The rear part was then owned by Benjamin Parmiter. William Lake of Salem, cooper, conveyed to Thomas Calley of Salem, netmaker, the entire lot Dec. 5, 1670.|| Mr. White owned the part next to the water in 1700.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 64.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 50.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 16, leaf 75.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 14.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 107.

Benjamin Parmiter owned the lot marked "Francis Girdler" in 1667; and Thomas Calley of Marblehead died possessed of it before May 21, 1678, when Capt. Samuel Ward and Benjamin Parmiter of Marblehead, overseers of the will of Thomas Calley, conveyed that part of the Francis Girdler lot lying westerly of the dashes, next the ferry lane, to Francis Girdler of Marblehead May 21, 1678.* That part of the lot of Francis Girdler lying easterly of the dashes was already owned by Mr. Girdler; and he had a dwelling house upon it. He died Sept. —, 1692; and in the inventory of his estate, in 1695, the house and land were valued at fifty pounds, and his estate owned it in 1700. George Girdler of Marblehead, fisherman, son and administrator of the estate of Mr. Girdler, lived in this house June 22, 1703, when, as administrator, he conveyed the estate to John Harwood of Marblehead, fisherman;† and on the same day Mr. Harwood reconveyed the estate to Mr. Girdler.‡ Mr. Girdler died before Sept. 1, 1715, when Mary Girdler, his widow and administratrix of his estate, for two hundred pounds, conveyed the house, barn and land to Capt. John Calley of Marblehead, mariner.§ The house was probably standing a score of years later, but how much longer is not known.

The William Browne lot was a part of the land of Benjamin Parmiter of Marblehead, and was conveyed by him to William Browne, jr., of Salem, with the dwelling house thereon, June 15, 1675.|| The house was probably gone in 1700, when the land belonged to Mr. Browne.

Thomas Calley died possessed of his lot and house in 1674; and his son, Capt. John Calley of Marblehead, mariner, for fifty pounds, released the house and lot to the latter's brother, James Calley of Marblehead, mariner, Aug. 1, 1704.¶ The grantee, James Calley, was then living in the house. How much longer the house stood is unknown.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 199.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 58, leaf 250.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 58, leaf 249.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 86, leaf 3.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 125.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 18, leaf 50.

THE ENGLISH ANCESTORS OF JEFFREY ESTY, OF SALEM, MASS.

COMMUNICATED BY GAY ESTY BANGS OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Jeffrey Esty, the emigrant and founder of the American family of Esty or Estey, settled in Salem, Mass., in 1635 or 1636 where he resided till 1651 when he removed to Long Island, N. Y. and became a land owner at Huntington and Southold. He died at Little Neck, Jan. 4, 1659, and in his will mentions his son Isaac and daughter Catherine, the wife of Henry Scudder.

Jeffrey Esty in all probability was born in 1587, in the parish of Freston, three and one-half miles south of the city of Ipswich in the county of Suffolk, England. He was the eldest son of Christopher and Ann (Arnold) Easty of Freston, who were married in May, 1586. Christopher Esty died in 1621 and in his will mentions his eldest son Jeffery Eastie to whom he leaves money. The widow Ann, died two years after and in her will she appoints her son Jeffery Eastie, executor, to whom also she bequeathed houses in Freston. Jeffrey Esty was the grandson of Jeffrey Esty of Hintlesham whose name is given in the Subsidy List of Suffolk as one of those taxed at Hintlesham in 1568, though he may have been there much earlier, but apparently he was the only one of the name in the county at that time. He died in 1592 and his will, recorded in the Consistory Court of Norwich, mentions his seven sons, and especially stipulates that his Bible be given to young Jeffery, the son of his son Christopher.

Isaac Esty, the son of Jeffrey, the grandson of Christopher and great-grandson of Jeffery of Hintlesham, was born in Freston in November, 1627. The records of St. Peter's church give his baptism as "Isaac Eastie, ye sonne of Jefferie Eastie baptized Nov. 17, 1627." Isaac came to Salem in 1636 with his father and became a citizen of

Topsfield in 1651. He was a staunch Puritan and was ever prominent in the affairs of the community. His wife was the noted Mary Esty, the Salem witchcraft martyr of 1692. Isaac Esty died in 1712, at Topsfield. In 1710, he had deposed in County Court that his age was "about 82 years."

The name Esty was not a common one in England. The earliest reference found is in 1484 in the County of Essex, when Richard Estey made his will at Kelvedon, leaving a son Richard. Thomas Estey made his will in 1517 at Alresford, in Essex, having a son William and other children not named. From this county the family spread into Sussex and Suffolk and Cambridge. In the former county the same given names occur as in Suffolk. The most prominent of the name was Rev. George Estey born in 1565, the son of John Estey of Cambridge. He was a graduate of Cambridge University, and pastor of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds in 1601. His son Rev. Benjamin Estey, from 1627 to 1662, was vicar of West Bradenham in Norfolk County.

ESTY WILLS.

Will of Jefferye Estye, parish of Hintlesham, Suffolk, Co., husbandman, 6 December, 1592, proved 12 October, 1593. Mentions sons John, Edmund, William, Thomas, Richard, Jefferye and Christopher; Grandchildren, Jefferye, son of son Edmond; Margaret Estie and Susan Estye, daughters of son Edmund; John, Robert, Jefferye, Anne, Katherine and Elizabeth, children of son William; Elizabeth, Jefferye, Thomas, Robert and Elizabeth, children of son Thomas; John, son of son Jefferye, "when he cometh into this cuntrye"; Jeffery, Annie and Edmund, children of son Christopher, who was made executor. Son Edmond, supervisor. "My greate Bible shall remayne to Yonge Jefferye Estye, the sonne of Christopher Estye, if his father bring him up to learnings so that he shall be able to use it, or else to Edmund his brother, if he be brought up to reade it or for default here of, so remayne to one of the rest of the kindred that can reade and that it be not sould out of kindred."

Consistory Court, Norwich, Clarke, 328.

Will of Christopher Eastie, parish of Freston, Suffolk Co., yeoman, 7 November, 1621, proved by widow Anne, 20 February, 1621-2. Mentions wife; eldest son Jefferie; and sons Edward, Christopher, George, Edmond, Thomas; grandchild An Brett; daughter Elizabeth Eastye.

Ipswich Probate, No. 111.

Will of An Estye, widow, Holbrook, Sussex Co., 26 May, 1623, proved 10 February, 1623-4. Mentions sons Jeffery, Christopher, Edmonde the elder, George, Edmonde the younge, Thomas; Ann, wife of George Brett; daughter Elizabeth; grand-daughter An Brett; Mary, Christopher and Elizabeth, children of son Christopher; servant Constance Ellis.

EASTIE RECORDS FROM FRESTON, SUFFOLK, CO.,
ENGLAND.

Christopher Eastie and An Arnold were married 1st May 1586.

George Eastie, the son of Christopher Eastie was baptised, 10 Dec. 1594.

Edmond Eastie, the son of Christopher Eastie and his wife was baptized the 18th day of October, 1597.

Richard Eastie was buried the 14th day of March, 1599.

Elizabeth Eastie, daughter of Christopher Eastie was baptized the 24th of June, 1601.

An Eastie, wife of Thomas Eastie was buried the 12th of May, 1603.

Thomas Eastie, son of Christopher Eastie was baptized the 23rd day of June, 1605.

Jeffery Eastie and Margaret Pote (or Pett) were married the 29th of May, 1606.

Thomas Eastie, sener., was buried the 25th day of April, 1609.

Thomas Eastie and Jane Dwite were married the 6th (or 8th) day of July, 1611.

Thomas Eastie was buried the 18th day of July, 1611.

Jeffery Eastie, son of Thomas was baptized the first of September, 1611.

Edmond Eastie, son of Thomas Eastie was baptized the first of September, 1611.

Christopher Eastie, sener., was buried the 10th day of Nov. 1621.

An Eastie, widow, was buried the last day of May, 1623.

Edmond Eastie, son of Jane Eastie, widow, was buried the 12th of January, 1624.

Mary, the daughter of Jeffery Eastie was baptized the 17th February, 1625.

The 17th of November, 1627 was baptized Isaac Eastie, the son of Jeffery Eastie.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS RELATING TO
ESSEX COUNTY.

(Continued from Vol. XLVII, page 188.)

At the Superior Court held at Ipswich in the County of Essex, the last week in June past, two Lads, viz. Joshua Heath, and Abiel Austin, junr. both belonging to Salem, were indicted for uttering several false and counterfeit Dollars at Haverhill, and pleaded guilty; They were sentenced to pay a fine of 10 £ lawful Money each, and suffer 2 Months Imprisonment, and Heath to stand one Hour in the Pillory, which it is wished may deter others from the like Crime.—It is supposed that the said counterfeit Pieces were forced at Salem aforesaid, by a Gang of wicked Persons combin'd for that end, and that these Lads were employed by them to put 'em off.

Boston Evening Gazette, July 28, 1760.

To be Sold on THURSDAY the 14th Day of August Instant, at the House of Mr. Matthew Soley Innholder in Haverhill, by James Pecker, Administrator to the Estate of Captain John Pecker, late of Haverhill, deceas'd; The Dwelling House and Land, now improv'd by said Soley, known by the Name of the Brick House Tavern; and sundry House Lots besides; all very conveniently situated in said Town, near the Old Meeting House. The Sale to begin at Two O'Clock on said Day.

Boston Evening Gazette, Aug. 1, 1760.

We hear that Joseph Dowse Esq; is confirm'd in the Office of Surveyor and Searcher of his Majesty's Customs for the Ports of Salem and Marblehead; in the Room of Jonathan Pue, Esq; deceased.

Boston Evening Gazette, Aug. 11, 1760.

The following is a List of the Master's Names, which Capt. Hill who arrived here last Week from the West In-

dies left in Martineco Goal, the 29th of May last—Capt. Peter Green in a Sloop from Marblehead, Capt. Cardle of Salem [and 14 others, not Essex County vessels].

Boston Evening Gazette, Aug. 25, 1760.

We hear from Newbury, that *John Greenleaf, Esq*; formerly one of the Members of His Majesty's Council for this Province, died there very suddenly, on Thursday last, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Boston Evening Gazette, Aug. 25, 1760.

Newbury, Aug. 25, 1760.

Last Thursday Morning died the Honorable John Greenleaf, Esq; who, for many Years, was one of His Majesty's Council, and Colonel of a Regiment. A Gentleman of great Integrity, in whom there was an Assemblage of those Virtues and Accomplishments that render'd him very serviceable in his publick Stations, amiable to his Consort and Friends, honour'd by his Family and others, who value Men according to their Merit; one whom few equal'd, and the best might imitate, tho' towards the Close of Life, his Righteousness was bro't forth as the Light, of which others would have been carefully advertiz'd, had every one that knew it took as much Delight in Duty, as some do in Slander.

Boston Evening Gazette, Sept. 1, 1760.

Friday last Capt. Lee arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz; on his Passage thither, he was taken by a French Letter of Marque, bound from the West Indies to Calais in France, but ransomed his Vessel.

Boston Evening Gazette, Sept. 1, 1760.

Notice is hereby given to all Persons licenced and permitted to sell spirituous Liquors, Limes, Lemmons, and Oranges, Wine &c. within the County of *Essex*, and Importers of the same, That Attendance will be given to receive the Excise due from them at the following Times and Places, viz. Those of *Salem, Danvers, Topsfield, Lynn* and *Beverley*, at the House of Mrs. *Hannah Pratt*, Innholder in said *Salem*, on the 26th & 27th Days of *September* Current. Those of *Marblehead* at the House of *John*

Read, Innholder in said *Marblehead*, on the 29th & 30th Days of said *September*. Those of *Newbury*, *Amsbury* and *Salisbury*, at the house of Mr. *William Davenport*, Innholder in *Newbury*, on the 7th Day of *October* next. Those of *Ipswich* and *Rowley* at the House of Mrs. *Susanna How*, Innolder in said *Ipswich*, on the 9th of said *October*. Those of *Haverhill* and *Bradford* at the house of Mrs. *Hannah Foster*, Innholder in said *Haverhill*, on the 14th of said *October*. Those of *Andover* and *Methuen* at the house of Mr. *Henry Abbot*, Innholder in said *Andover*, on the 16th of said *October*. And those of *Gloucester*, at the House of Mr. *James Brown*, in said *Glocester*, on the 24th of said *October*. And all Persons concern'd are desir'd to attend punctually, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

DANIEL EPES, Junr. Commissi'r.

Danvers, *September* 16, 1760.

Boston Evening Gazette, *Sept.* 22, 1760.

Last Tuesday Morning came to an Anchor off *Newbury Bar*, a large Ship, supos'd to be His Majesty's Ship *Crown* of 40 Guns, bound to *Piscataqua* in Order to Convoy Home the Mast-Ships, as she sail'd from *Halifax*, threë Days before the *Winchester*.

Boston Evening Gazette, *Oct.* 6, 1760.

WHEREAS a Massachusetts's Province Note, No. 443, Dated the 6th Day of *March*, 1760, payable to *John Nixon*, Esq; or Order was purchased by *Peter Van Burgh Livingston*, Esq; of *New York*, and inclosed by said *Livingston* in a Letter directed to *William Browne*, Esq; in *Salem* in New England, the 19th Day of *June* last; which Letter was then put into the Post Office at *New York*, but as yet is not come to Hand, nor to be found in the Post-Offices either at *New York*, *Boston* or *Salem*. I the Subscriber do hereby promise to pay Twenty Dollars as a Reward to any Person who shall make Discovery to me of said Letter and Note. And all Persons are hereby forewarned of purchasing said Note, as the Treasurer of this Province will stop Payment of the same.

WILLIAM BROWNE.

Boston Evening Gazette, *Oct.* 20, 1760.

Newbury, November 4, 1760.

Thursday last died here of a lingering Disorder, and Yesterday were decently inter'd the Remains of Mr. *William Farnham*, only Son of *Daniel Farnham*, Esq; of this Town, in the 16th Year of his Age; a young Gentleman whose rising Genius, and growing Virtues, justly rendered him the agreeable Hope of all his Friends; as his Temper was remarkably sedate, so his Practice was uncommonly regular; and as his Character was intirely unblemish'd, so his Person was, by his Acquaintance, universally belov'd. He was in the second Year of his Academic Life at Harvard College, and had he liv'd to finish those Studies, he so happily begun, he would doubtless have prov'd himself in his future Conduct, a great Blessing to the World, as well as an Honor to that Society of which he was already an Ornament.

Boston Evening Gazette, Nov. 10, 1760.

The Managers of Newbury Lottery No. Four hereby Notify the Public That they are Ruling and making the necessary preparations for Drawing, and that they will very soon fix upon a Day for that Purpose, of which the Public will be Advertised. And inasmuch as the great Benefit of the Bridge, for the building of which this Lottery was granted, is daily experienced, to compleat which the Managers merely for the Public Good: have expended a very Considerable Sum more than has been yet raised; And as the Lottery is well calculated for Adventurers, there being many valuable Prizes, and but Two Blanks to a Prize. They therefore hope for a quick Sale of the remaining Tickets from the Principles both of Generosity and Gain.

Tickets may be had of *Ebenezer Storer*, Esq; Mr. *Timothy Newell*, Messi'rs *William & James Jackson*, Mr. *Thomas Bromfield* in *Boston*, of the Managers at *Newbury*, and of the Printers hereof.

Boston Evening Gazette, Dec. 15, 1760.

Lost on the 5th Day of *December* last, in about the Middle of the Town of *Andover*, a good Silver Watch, Maker's Name *Robinson*, the Face Scollopt a Stone Set in Silver,

and Brass Key. Whoever has taken it up, and will bring it to the Printers hereof, or to me the Subscriber, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward. *Asa Forster.*

N. B. If it be offer'd for Sale, it's desired it may be stopt.

Boston Evening Gazette, Jan. 12, 1761.

Laying at Newbury, and to be Sold. The Brigantine Good Fortune, upwards of an Hundred Tons Burthen, but Three Years old, with all her Appurtenances a prime Sailor; Inquire of the Printers hereof, or Col. Bagley of Newbury.

Boston Evening Gazette, Jan. 19, 1761.

Capt. Furlong late of a Schooner bound from Quebec to New York, arrived here last Wednesday Passenger in a Vessel from Halifax and informs that after he left the River St. Laurence he met with very bad weather, which obliged him to lay to, when on the 13th of November at ten o'Clock at Night his Vessel drove on Isle Sable: He had on board Major Elliot with his Lady, and a Party of about 50 Regular Troops, who all got on Shore safe excepting two of the Seamen that were drowned: When they landed they found the company of another Schooner which had been cast away a few Days before, one Potter, Master, belonging to Ipswich, and was bound from Louisbourg for Boston: There being no Place of Habitation or Wood for Fuel, on the Island, they took the Sails of the Vessel, to make a Covering, and Pieces of the Wrecks served for Firing, it being exceeding cold Weather: There were a Number of live Cattle on the Island; but they saved little or no Bread, nor indeed scarce any Thing that belonged to the Vessels. After being 7 Weeks in this deplorable Condition, they discovered a Marblehead Schooner making towards them; but the Sea running high and the Weather very boisterous, only the above Capt. Furlong and some of the Seamen could get on board: they immediately sailed for Halifax, leaving the Major with his Lady and about 50 others behind, who were in Health, except Capt. Potter.

The above Marblehead Schooner was fitted out by the People of that Place, in quest of one of their Fishing

Schooners, which had been missing from the Banks the last Fishing Season, and supposed to be on the above Island Sables; but tho they had not the Pleasure of finding their Brethren there, yet they came very opportunely for the Relief of others in Distress. Upon the Arrival of the above at Halifax, Commodore Lord Colvill ordered one of the Tenders to accompany the Marblehead Schooner, which was taken into Pay, to proceed immediately to Island Sable to bring off those that were left behind.

Boston Evening Gazette, Jan. 26, 1761.

By a Vessel arrived at Marblehead in a short Passage from the West Indies, we learn, That Capt. Henry Elkins of Salem on his Passage from Gibraltar to West Indies, was lately cast away on the Grand Corcasses: the Vessel and Cargo entirely lost.

Boston Evening Gazette, Feb. 16, 1761.

JONATHAN & JOHN AMORY In King Street, a little below the Town-House, Have just open'd a very large Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season, almost every Article of which may also be had At their Shop at SALEM, in the House where the Honourable TIMOTHY LINDAL, Esq., deceased, lately dwelt near the Friend's Meeting-House, which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail, at very low Prices for Cash or Treasurer's Notes, on which they will allow what Interest may be due, *Viz.* A Variety of black figured silk for capuchins and cardinals [here follows a long list of fabrics, trimmings, etc.].

Boston Evening Gazette, Feb. 16, 1761.

Last Friday the 20th of February, about 3 in the Afternoon Died at Salem with the Small Pox, at the Public Hospital, Mrs. *Ann Fisk* aged about 49 Years, the desirable and much lamented Consort of the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Fisk* a Daughter of the late Mr. *John* and Mrs. *Elizabeth Gerrish* of Salem and the Hon. Col. *John Higginson* of Salem, and the Day following was decently interred in the Burying Ground belonging to the Hospital. Her Funeral was attended by the Rev. Mr. *Gilchrist*.

Boston Evening Gazette, Feb. 23, 1761.

(To be continued.)

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