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THE  
ESSEX INSTITUTE  
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

VOL. LII — 1916



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SALEM, MASS.

PRINTED FOR THE ESSEX INSTITUTE

1916

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ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, MARBLEHEAD  
Built in 1714

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS  
OF THE  
ESSEX INSTITUTE

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No. 1

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JOURNAL OF REV. JOSHUA WINGATE WEEKS,  
LOYALIST RECTOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S  
CHURCH, MARBLEHEAD, 1778-1779.

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FROM THE ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF THE  
MARBLEHEAD HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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REV. Joshua Wingate Weeks was born Feb. 12, 1738, in Hampton, N. H., was graduated at Harvard College in 1758, and married Nov. 8, 1762, at Portsmouth, N. H., Sarah Treadwell. He studied divinity and was ordained in London, the vestry of St. Michael's defraying his expenses to England. He returned to Marblehead in July, 1763, and at once entered upon his duties. When ordained he took the oath of allegiance to the king and at the outbreak of the Revolution "his piety was stronger than his patriotism" and he was driven from the town and with his family found refuge with his brother-in-law, Rev. Jacob Bailey at Pownalborough, Maine, but the following year they returned to Marblehead. In May, 1778, he made application to the Court at Boston for permission to leave the country, but it was refused, and in June he escaped to Rhode Island, as is related in the following Journal, and finally reached England, where he obtained an appointment to the mission at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and returned. As he only occasionally visited his mission instead of remaining in residence, he was removed and his brother-in-law Rev. Jacob Bailey ap-

pointed in January, 1782, in his stead, which resulted in a breach between the two families. Mr. Weeks was also chaplain to a military corps stationed at Halifax, and in 1793 was stationed at Preston, and in 1795 removed to Guysborough. At times he was poor and even in distress. He died at Halifax in 1806, aged 68 years. Of his eight children, four became officers in the British army, one was an Episcopal clergyman in Nova Scotia, one daughter married an army officer, another married an Episcopal clergyman, and another settled in Cape Breton, and one of her grandsons in 1857 became Bishop of Nova Scotia.

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A JOURNAL OF MY SECRET VOYAGE FROM BOSTON TO  
NEWPORT, JUNE 29: 1778.

Early in the morning of June 29 I left my family at Marblehead & went in a chaise to Boston. My design was to embark on board some vessel & to be absent for some time, that I might avoid the persecution of Justice Ward & the Committee, who were for forcing me to take an oath of allegiance to the states, as they term them. I arrived in Boston before dinner & the next evening (30) I went on board a small sloop bound to Nantucket. That night I lodged on board; but there were so many villainous smells, that I was not a little sickish & the boards of my cabin were so hard, for I had no bed, that I could not sleep. The next morning at the dawn of day, we hoisted sail: But there being no winds we could make no head; only as the tides drove us below the Castle and about sunset we were off the light house. A Marblehead boat came on board; but I did not choose to be seen. That night (July 1<sup>st</sup>.) there was thunder & lightning with some rain; & the wind being for some time pretty brisk we were carried as far as Cape Cod.

The next day (2) there being a considerable heaving of the sea against us, we gained but little in our passage. In the night we anchored off Chatham and the next day reached Sandy Point, near which we remained till morning. We then set sail for Hayennes but the winds & tides proving unfavorable, we could get no further than the back of Point Gammon.



On saturday we attempted to go into the Harbour, but running aground, were obliged to tarry 'till morning: And sending on shore for a pilot, he came on board & carried us into the harbour. There were two men in our company who were well known in the place & I did not choose to run the chance of being discovered. We therefore thought it best to secrete ourselves in the hole of the vessel, while the pilot was on board. She had taken in about half her cargo being about 50 barrels of tar &c And while we were confined below deck, there came a sudden & severe gust of wind which was very near over-setting the vessel, displacing in an instant some of the casks & threatening us with inevitable death. Though we were amazingly terrified we thought it most prudent to remain still in our dangerous situation: And it can scarcely be imagined what uneasy reflections, what disquieting thoughts possessed our minds for full 4 hours: 'till the vessel was safely moored at her station.

Sunday we lodged in the harbour; & we concluded it best, that in order to avoid a discovery we should be set on shore before day at Point Gammon, which is an Island at some distance from the Town, having no inhabitants on it & not being much frequented. But when we attempted this, it was very dark; so that by mistake we were put ashore on a neck of land, which communicates with the Town & lies contiguous to the harbour. This was a grievous mistake. How to conceal ourselves in this open situation we knew not: For we were discoverable by every boat that came into the harbour & by every person who chanced to travel that way. And were this difficulty removed, yet when the vessel came to take us off, we imagined, they would never think of looking on this barren point for us. It was therefore judged best, that I should return by land to the sloop, which was about 3 miles off & inform the Master of the mistake. The day began to dawn when I left my companions & I reached the end of my journey undiscovered just after sunrise. During the day, while the remainder of the Cargo was taking in, I was secure enough in the Cabin & no one took any notice of me.

Monday in the afternoon they removed the sloop out near the entrance of the harbour in order to take off those two who had been landed there. And indeed during this interval, they must have suffered much. For early in the morning, they espied a large sloop standing in for the harbor, which was mounted with Guns & had five men on the mast head looking out for the channel. She proved to be a prize taken by some Privateer bound from Halifax to Newport. Our two companions could not possibly remain concealed in this open situation: And they therefore travelled off towards the Town as fast as they could, to prevent a discovery. They hid themselves for some time in a swamp; but people being continually passing from place to place, they had no security against detection but in being continually on their feet & avoiding every person they saw approaching them. About 3 o'clock a boat was seen by them rowing directly to the point where they landed; as they thought to take them off, but really to hale the sloop, which now laid at anchor near the point. Tho' they firmly believed she came from us; yet some circumstances made them jealous she was no friend. One of them therefore when the crew was absent, ventured very near her & soon discovered that she was a boat from the Town. Their situation was very disagreeable. The day was very hot & they had neither victuals nor drink. They had indeed taken some bread & cheese & two bottles of water—But upon the appearance of the armed sloop, they were obliged to hide them in the sands at the extreme end of the neck, where they were afraid afterwards to appear. So that when they came on board they were almost faint through heat & hunger & fatigue & we were put to some difficulty to recover one of them, who was of a tender constitution.

Though at the time we esteemed our being thus deceived a great disappointment, yet it turned out for our good. For the wind that day was excessively high; so that had we been landed on point Gammon, we must have lodged there all night, as it was impossible any boat could have gone to us & taken us off—For only in going to the shore which was not a quarter so far; the boat was near two hours, though it was plied with their utmost dexterity.

The next day we left Hyennes, two sloops coming out with us & bound to the same port. That night we anchored in the road & the next morning in order to avoid them we stood away for Nantucket & rode at anchor at a little distance from the harbour all that day & on thursday July 9 we reached Martha's vineyard.

Friday setting sail we were carried as far as Tarpaulin Cove by the tide for the winds were very small. From the shore there came off a small boat rowed by 12 oars & armed with swivels. We heard them give 3 huzzas & when they came near us, they commanded us to strike to King George's colours or they would sink us to the bottom. We struck & they ordered the Master on board. He accordingly went with two of his men. When our people went on board they began with cursing the rebels & damning the yankies & as they had hoisted English colours, they affected to act & talk like officers of some royal tender. And endeavoured to draw something out of them that might convince them that they were Tories & so might furnish some plausible pretence for making them a prize. But their appearance, notwithstanding all their endeavours, was such as could not easily deceive any one. We soon found she was only a rebel Privateer. After many foolish questions, they ordered us to anchor near them, that they might come & search us. About 8 o'clock they came & examined our papers. The vessel had only a coasting clearance & this was for a year. And tho' it was somewhat satisfactory to the Captain yet the Lieutenant who was from Ireland lately, declared that if we had no better clearance than that we were a lawful prize & that it was no better than a letter he wrote to his Father a twelve-month ago. He was therefore for seizing the vessel. But the owner acted with spirit & soon reduced them to reason; he told them that if they dared to do so he would prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law & make them pay severely for all damages. This seemed to abate their courage & they became much more moderate & less assuming. Then they demanded a free search of the vessel, which was readily granted them. But after receiving some pretty rough language for detaining us, they unwillingly desisted & went off grumbling that they

could find no advantage ag<sup>st</sup> us. For they said, they believed we were upon some bad design, only we managed it so artfully that they could not find it out.

However it was very lucky for us that we were thus detained. For this put us upon going to Bedford to clear out for Connecticut, which we should not have done had we met with no disappointment. When we weighed anchor the Privateer did the same and attended us as far as Quick's hole. But at some distance they discovered a small boat chasing after two others. This boat, which they & we took for a Man of war's barge, fired a swivel: & no sooner did they hear the sound of it than they tacked about & stood away with all speed for Martha's vineyard, & we saw no more of them. We however kept on our course, hoping to be taken into custody by the boat, which, as I said, we thought to be british. But we were sadly disappointed when we found it to be only a small boat with rebel colours from Patuxet, having one swivel in the bow, six men & six oars. They behaved decently enough & observing by our course that we were bound to Bedford, he let us pass without further trouble.

While the first privateer was perplexing us the wind was fair to run for Newport, & had we met with no obstruction by morning I suppose we should have been in the harbour. But now appeared the benefit of our being detained by the Privateer & the unforeseen advantage of that heavy disappointment. For had it not been for her we should have been fearless of danger & should have stood directly for Newport & the boat lying in our way would infallibly have intercepted us & having no clearance for Connecticut, we could not have had the least pretence for sailing on such a course, & they would have had a good plea for making a prize of us, the consequence of which must have been fatal. We should undoubtedly have been imprisoned for years & perhaps some might have lost their lives. But during the whole passage, we found, that tho' we met with many disappointments, yet every one of them proved advantageous to us in the event & furnished rather matter for pious gratitude than of unmanly regret. For had we proceeded on according to

our wishes, we must inevitably have fallen into the hands of the rebels.

On Friday July 10 we arrived in the forenoon at the mouth of Bedford harbour. The Master went on shore to get a clearance for New London & returning about 9 o'clock in the evening we set sail with all expedition, tho' the wind was against us & reached Elizabeth Islands the next day, under one of which we anchored. In the Afternoon I went on shore & found a pretty little house on the Island, But there were no inhabitants except a few hogs & many birds. Here I found abundance of wood sorrel which I could not help eating very freely & found it extremely refreshing after so tedious a confinement.

The next morning 3 of the Sailors went on shore with a design to take one of the pigs. I endeavoured to discourage them from their purpose but without effect. They accordingly went, & tho' they searched the whole Island with care, they could not find them. However, discerning a boat coming from one of the Islands, they thought it best to give over the search & depart. After they had embarked & got some distance from the shore, they espied the herd of swine under the side of the bank. Some were for returning & seizing them; others were for letting them rest 'till the boat which hove in sight should disappear. And well for them that their fears got the better of their dishonesty & caused them to desist from their unjust purpose. For this boat observing men upon the Island with a Glass, rightly concluded they were not there with any good design. The boatmen therefore immediately began to look for the hogs & not finding them, strongly suspected our Sloop must have taken them off. Our boat going ashore again was charged with the theft: Our people utterly denied it: But said they had seen three pigs under the side of the bank. The owners replied that there were four & that one was missing. However when they came to examine, they found they were all there & were obliged to make many apologies for their groundless suspicions. Our people telling them they were only looking out for a good harbour it passed off very well. The boatcrew invited them on shore & we were furnished by them with milk, butter & vegetables.

Sunday I read to them a sermon which I had composed at sea, suitable to the occasion, & which they listened to very attentively. And just before sunset the wind springing up at N. E. inspired us all with joy, & about 10 o'clock we came to sail. The wind blew very fresh directly from the shore, which was craggy & full of rocks: Our little bark was not formed for sailing well, & notwithstanding our utmost endeavours, there was such a heavy sea rolling on towards the shore & the gale was so violent that just as we were leaving the point of Slocum's Island, she struck very hard upon a rock. Another such stroke they all judged must have sent her to the bottom. But she escaped & in the morning we had the pleasure to find ourselves at the back of Rhode Island & anchored near the shore, not daring to go round the harbour lest we should meet some of the rebel boats which might molest us.

About 11 o'clock, July 13, I left the sloop & went on shore; & tho' the Town was 2 miles off I found Gen<sup>l</sup> [Robert] Pigot & his aid de camp, Cap<sup>n</sup> [Charles] Lum, upon the shore surveying some works which they had there. The Gen<sup>l</sup> questioned me about my arrival & the news. I gave him the Boston Newspaper & went towards the Town, excessively fatigued with my passage & almost faint for want of victuals. For our fare was very mean, which we chose that we might avoid suspicion, & our lodging was on hard boards that if the rebels took us our loss might be the less. Glad, glad was I to set my feet on the firm earth & on loyal ground after having been so long stunned with the sound of rebellion & persecuted by the malice of Committees.

The next day which was Tuesday, Gen<sup>l</sup> Pigot invited me to dine with him, which I did with great pleasure & spent a very agreeable day. He is a man, short in stature, of a pleasing countenance & agreeable manners, his eyes small & not unpiercing, his hair gray & his aspect engaging, so that you love him at the very sight. He is affable, easy & facetious; plain in his diet & without ceremony. He hath nothing martial in his appearance and though he is an excellent officer & of tried courage, yet one might be led to think him an easy, good natured companion rather than a firm & intrepid soldier. He hath

an ample fortune of his own & his brother lately dying in the East Indies has left him his title & a considerable legacy. He is attentive to his duty and I am told spends much in assisting the poor. Commodore Brisbane made part of the company to drink tea in the Afternoon. He is Captain of the Flora.

July 15. Today I dined with M<sup>r</sup> Leonard, commissary in the Army. He lives genteelly & has a large family of children, which raised in me some sparks of regret, that while others enjoyed the sweets of domestic life I was cruelly debarred from them by the hand of tyranny.

July 19. This day being sunday I received a very complaisant card from M<sup>r</sup> [George] Bisset inviting me to preach for him. But as I was not recovered from the fatigues of my tedious tho' short voyage I could not oblige; for I was quite unfit for any public services. In the forenoon there was a pretty numerous congregation & many soldiers with a band of music, which being in the Gallery made most delightful melody. The church is large, handsome & spacious, & M<sup>r</sup> Bisset gave us two good sermons.

22. I dined with M<sup>r</sup> Johnson, the Judge of Admiralty for South Carolina.

23. I dined at Col<sup>l</sup> Wanton's with some company. He is the oldest Son of Governor Wanton. The dinner was conducted with much elegance & decorum & the conversation agreeable & amusing. He shows a particular respect to refugees, partly out of compassion for their situation, for soon after dinner there came in an old man who took care of some of the Col<sup>l</sup>s. corn lands. He owned a large farm upon the continent; but being persecuted he was unable to live upon it with any kind of comfort & he therefore came to Newport and applied to the Commander in chief for rations of bread & meat, that he might be supported 'till his return. He was unable indeed to do much towards advancing his Majesty's service. He was however fit to handle a firelock, tho' too old for a Soldier, but he was denied any support & was obliged to rent land of Col. Wanton for his subsistence. Such instances of neglect are not only very cruel, but very impolitic. It gives the world an ill opinion of his

Majesty's paternal goodness, discourages the loyal from attending to their duty & drives the wavering to seek refuge & protection among those who are willing at least to give it. And this hath been a great hindrance to the flourishing of the cause of loyalty. There has never been the least care taken to punish their enemies & to reward their friends. And even when men loyal from the beginning & actuated by principle came over to the royal standard they have been neglected, if not despised. A few good words would have animated their sinking spirits & have encouraged them to persevere. But after they have suffered almost every thing by the restless spirit of rebellion & are willing to do any thing to arrest it, to find themselves slighted even by their supposed friends is enough to break the firmest heart. And it is a lesson to others how they are to behave to save themselves from destruction, whatever may be their principles.

The congress use every art in the world to bring over the disaffected to espouse their cause. They hang the turbulent, imprison the dangerous, fine the wealthy. They allure the ambitious with the hopes of preferment & distribute estates to those who have lost their property for the sake of joining them. And by such means as these, they have strengthened their cause amazingly. Whereas on the part of the King nothing has ever been done of this kind. And the event hath been proportionally unfortunate, for were the people of the continent united, it would be difficult, almost impossible to conquer them. And indeed were they conquered, it would be an herculean task to hold them in subjection. Unless there were some men among them of fortune & influence, who might ever find out the pulse of the people & guard against sudden insurrections & keep them steady on their duty, it would be impossible in a course of years to keep them from revolting. For this Continent is a 1000 leagues distant from Europe & the greatest revolutions might take place & be established long before they could have the least notice of them at home. And there can be no other way of holding such a large Continent as this in dependance but by gaining the affections of the people



& making it their interest to be united with G. Britain. For were Government to give up the thought of conquering the 13 provinces; yet by keeping possession of Nova Scotia, Canada, New York &c they might form a body of men, who in 50 years times would be a proper balance to the States in a time of war. The debt which the Continent has contracted to carry on the war is amazing. The government established among them is arbitrary & tyrannical. The trade will infallibly centre in England & will be carried on through the loyal provinces, so that were there a cessation of hostilities, many, very many of the best men upon the Continent & of the wealthiest too would immediately remove to some part of the King's dominions: & having great advantage for carrying on trade, they would soon grow rich & powerful. And were the united states to be independent & in alliance with France still the other Colonies would afford a very gainful trade in the time of peace & in a time of war, would vigorously exert themselves & be a balance against the other States. For those States are bounded in Extent & they cannot increase beyond certain limits; but the Dominions of the King are unlimited. They in a manner surround these States & will increase beyond all conception. And I believe that were they allowed to be independent, G. Britain would suffer very little in the consequence. It would prove for her good & their ruin.

[pages missing] which, it is said, two English line of battle ships would have silenced in half an hour. Instead of which they hastened on with all speed. And tho' the whole eight ships\* fired furiously upon the batteries as they passed yet so illy did they manage their guns, & so sadly terrified were they, that scarce a shot hit the works & not the least damage was done them. They continued their fire with great ardour & without the least intermission 'till the ships were out of the reach of their shots. The sailors now & then jumped upon the ramparts & could not be hindered from huzzaing—and it must have been a most mortifying sight to the french to see such little batteries which were defended by very heavy [*sic.*]

\*The arrival of the French fleet commanded by Count D'Estaing occurred Aug. 8, 1778.

cannon bidding defiance to their ships which lined with two & forty pounders. But how must they be astonished were they to know that not one man was hurt in any of their forts & not one person in the town & indeed only two or three houses were perforated by shot. I look upon this to be a most remarkable interposition of providence in our favour, that tho' there were above 600 shot aimed at our destruction, not one had any bad effect. This is a thing which will scarcely be credited & yet it is a most certain fact.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 9. Today numbers of shot were picked up about the town. There was such a commotion in the Town that M<sup>r</sup> Bisset had no service at Church. About 10 o'clock we had the agreeable sight of Lord How's ships coming to our assistance. And now perhaps Newport presented a view which no place in America ever afforded. Above the Town at the distance of four miles tho' in open sight were 10 capital ships of the line & at the entrance of the harbour in full view there were a fleet of more than 30 sail among which are some very large ships. And here we must leave them tonight, for the wind is small & the day gone, so that we cannot see them come in.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 10. This morning the Wind is Northerly, which is contrary for Lord How to come in & favourable for the French Admiral to form in a line of battle & he accordingly has done it, the headmost ships lying just above the Town. However I was sadly disappointed when I observed the French Fleet going out of the harbour & heard the forts firing on them. I went back upon a hill where I could have a full view of the fleet & of the batteries tho' with eminent danger of my life. Here I fixed myself upon a rail which was laid across a hedge fence & had a fair prospect of the Town & of the shipping. And such scene my eyes never before beheld & such a noise my ears never before heard. The ships came down under a small sail & a leading gale one after another: the batteries firing on them furiously as they passed & they returning the fire, tho' not with equal spirit. I could plainly and distinctly hear the shot, which struck in the Town, & I was not a little terrified when I heard one pass at a little distance from me & fell in a garden. However I

was not discouraged from gratifying an idle curiosity, tho' I was in great danger, 'till the largest ship which brought up the rear poured a whole broadside upon the hill where I was, & now nothing was seen but the utmost hurry & confusion; people scampering from the hills & running across the fields; children crying & women wringing their hands; those who before stood upright & boldly now dropped flat on the earth. Those who were in the tents near where I stood left them & took shelter in a ditch. Gentlemen who were on the highest part of a rope-walk a little beyond me tumbled from their post: & there was a high laugh among a regiment behind me because a shot fell into the midst of them. I myself had an hair's breadth escape. For as I was standing with astonishment to behold this martial scene, a shot fell within a few rods of my right hand; another I saw tearing up the ground on the other side & burying itself in a cabbage yard; but I heard one making a tremendous roaring & in an instant I saw it pass within a few feet of my head & pierce the earth within a few yards beyond me. I had often heard people speak of seeing cannon balls as they were flying in the air, but I had no conception of it 'till this moment. And never shall I forget the appearance, the noise and the rustling which it made. For I saw it together with the tail or atmosphere for several rods as plainly & distinctly as I ever saw any thing in my life. These things excited my fears & induced me to take shelter in a ditch for a few minutes 'till the ship had passed by.

The balls were soon dug up & were found to be 42 pound weight. When we came to look at the Town some most remarkable effects were discovered to be produced by them. For they were traced in almost all directions, by which it is manifest the least force will turn them out of their course. The reason of their firing this broadside upon the hill I suppose to be this—There were several regiments of redcoats at a little distance behind it & they probably aimed at them. Or seeing this hedge fence, they might take it to be a breastwork thrown up to annoy them; & possibly & indeed probably they did it merely for the sake of doing mischief & to throw the people into

consternation. For as they could not silence the batteries, they resolved in the height of their indignation to terrify the unarmed and peaceful spectators. When the scene was over, which indeed lasted 1 hour & half, I went down to the point in order to see the two fleets engage. As I was going along I could not help reflecting what a silly figure I should have made had I got a broken limb or lost my life merely for the sake [of] gratifying a useless curiosity. Had I been designed to live in an army it might have been proper to harden myself to danger by degrees, but as I had no thought of this kind, I had no right to risk my life for the pleasures of seeing others risk theirs. However it was very wonderful & will scarcely be credited that tho' so many shot were fired at the batteries, so many into the houses & so many into the fields, yet not one life was lost & not one man wounded.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 11. Neither the english nor french fleet are in sight this morning.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 12. A very severe storm from the N. E. A remark has often been made, & I believe it is founded in truth, which here mention, that of all the houses which were struck by shot & they were many, only one belonged to any friend of Government. They were all the property of rebels or of those who encouraged the rebellion. This is indeed somewhat singular & it is but a dictate of natural as well as revealed religion to ascribe the preservation of the Town not to chance but to providence.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 16. This day I preached for M<sup>r</sup> Bisset.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 20. This day the french fleet made y<sup>r</sup> appearance again at the mouth of the harbour. Two of their ships are dismasted by the storm I suppose, which happened the last week & was the severest I ever knew. Several dead bodies of frenchmen drove upon the shore, some of which were without an arm, others without a head, &c. &c. They were killed when the ships passed by our batteries. The rebels are making rapid approaches to our works. God grant their career may be stopped.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 21. A Hessian walking into the fields & very serenely smoking his pipe was instantly killed by a random shot from y<sup>e</sup> enemy's cannon. This is y<sup>e</sup> only man that has been hurt, except one who lost his leg a few days

ago as he was making shoes in his tent with his wife & children about him. The rebels this afternoon fire very faintly, while our batteries keep up a vigorous & almost incessant blaze ag<sup>st</sup> them. I never in my life saw any bombs thrown 'till this day & I observed one of them to burst directly over our hospital.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 22. This morning the wind being easterly, the french fleet are not to be seen. It is supposed that they are gone off to sea, fearing Admiral may find them out, And y<sup>e</sup> rebels scarcely move; there has been but few shots from their batteries this morning. Last night a few of our troops went into the enemy's quarters & brought in 2 soldiers.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 23. While cannon were roaring around us & some of their shot might reach the Town, there was however a very considerable congregation at Church to whom I preached in the forenoon from Heb. 11. 17. & in the Afternoon from Ps. 119. 65. We were much less disturbed than I expected from the continual histling of shot & the bursting of bombs.

25. The report of the Hessian being killed is premature; but this day a shell bursting over the head of a british soldier, a piece of it struck him just under the eye & mortally wounded him, so that he died soon after. This is the first man that has been killed by the Enemy though they have been firing incessantly from their works for 10 or 12 days. The rebels had formed some batteries near our works, which greatly annoyed them & 'till this day the british troops had fired only a few guns occasionally & they had one battery of 7 Cannon which they had never opened & which they kept secreted. But now the General got orders, that they should exert themselves & dislodge the enemy. The rebels began very early to fire on our batteries, which answered them very feebly 'till 8 o'clock in the morning, when all of 'em began at once & kept up for above an hour such a continual firing of Cannon & of bombs, that they soon dismounted their guns and almost beat to pieces two of their batteries, so that they have not fired a single shot from them since.

Aug. 27. Last night I was very agreeably entertained with viewing y<sup>e</sup> progress of the shells, for many were

fired from our batteries to y<sup>e</sup> rebel encampments. There were several of 'em w<sup>h</sup> might be seen at once like balls of fire moving in a curve thro' y<sup>e</sup> air & sometimes they were seen to burst over y<sup>r</sup> heads, making a great explosion.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 28. We have now in our harbor 3 frigates, w<sup>h</sup> left Lord How yesterday in pursuit of the french fleet. I forgot to mention y<sup>t</sup> last night just as I was going to bed, I heard a rustling at y<sup>e</sup> General's gate & saw many lights at y<sup>e</sup> windows & at y<sup>e</sup> doors & soon after I heard y<sup>e</sup> clashing of small arms as tho' a number of men were exercising before the General's house. I was at first much concerned, fearing the rebels had made some desperate attempt to burn the Town; but I was soon happily undeceived. I found that a party of soldiers had gone out into the rebel encampment & had taken a Lieutenant, Ensign & 25 men, being one of their picket guard. None of our men were in the least hurt & only one of theirs was slightly wounded.

Aug<sup>st</sup> 29. This morning early it was discovered that the Rebels were quitting their strong works. The General immediately ordered part of the Army to pursue them & if it were possible to bring on a general engagement. Within about 3 miles of the Town, they found the rebels sculking in great number behind stone walls. The 22 Reg<sup>t</sup> engaged them very closely & with bayonets; they soon gave way and made a very precipitate retreat—retiring before the King's troops for several miles, 'till they were effectually covered by a very strong fort, w<sup>h</sup> they occupy on Windmill hill. The royal Army laid on their arms in the open fields, waiting there to appear against them on equal ground, though the rebels had two men to their one. But they declined any engagement & began to turn up the earth as usual for their security.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE PLUMER GENEALOGY.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

(Continued from Volume LI, page 328.)

607

BENJAMIN PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born April 19, 1787. He married Lucy Yeaton of Somersworth ; and died Jan. 29, 1806(?).

Children :—

- 1198—I. HENRY<sup>8</sup>; married Martha Hale of Rochester, N. H.
- 1199—II. AMANDA<sup>8</sup>; died unmarried.
- 1200—III. GEORGE<sup>8</sup>; lives in Portsmouth; married, first, Mary Clapham; and, second, Lydia Walker.
- 1201—IV. CYRUS<sup>8</sup>, born Dec. 6, 1817. *See family numbered "1201."*
- 1202—V. JOHN<sup>8</sup>; went to California, and died.
- 1203—VI. EBENEZER<sup>8</sup>; died young.
- 1204—VII. MAHALA<sup>8</sup>; died unmarried.

608

AVERY PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born July 26, 1789. He married Elizabeth Paul of Eliot, Me. She was born Nov. 29, 1790 ; and died Oct. 21, 1842. He died June 30, 1859, in his seventieth year.

Children :—

- 1205—I. AVERY<sup>8</sup>, born May 6, 1813; died April —, 1887.
- 1206—II. SAMUEL N.<sup>8</sup>, born May 26, 1815.
- 1207—III. WASHINGTON<sup>8</sup>, born April 4, 1817.
- 1208—IV. JACOB P.<sup>8</sup>, born March 26, 1819.
- 1209—V. CONVERSE FRANCIS<sup>8</sup>, born Oct. 28, 1821.
- 1210—VI. ELIZABETH MARTHA<sup>8</sup>, born April 4, 1824; married John E. Bailey March 6, 1848.
- 1211—VII. MARY ANN K.<sup>8</sup>, born July 1, 1826.
- 1212—VIII. LOUISA<sup>8</sup>, born Dec. 7, 1828.

616

NATHANIEL PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Dover, N. H., Feb. 9, 1785. He lived in Bowdoin and Topsham, Me. He

(17)

married Agnes Pennell of Topsham, where she was born Jan. 13, 1784. He died in Topsham Sept. 14, 1868; and she died there April 26, 1873.

Children :—

- 1213—I. JOHN LINCOLN<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 9, 1811, in Bowdoin. *See family numbered "1213."*
- 1214—II. ALBERT<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 8, 1814; lived in Bowdoin, and removed to Orono, where he lived for some forty-five years. He married, first, Jane W. Hall of Bowdoin in 1839; and, second, Elmira Clark. He had a daughter by each wife.
- 1215—III. PENNELL<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 18, 1816; married Hannah Curtis April 2, 1844.
- 1216—IV. SARAH<sup>s</sup>, born July 21, 1818; married Joseph Hall of Bowdoin; and died in Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 22, 1878. He died in 1885.
- 1217—V. ANDREW<sup>s</sup>, born May 1, 1822, in Topsham. *See family numbered "1217."*
- 1218—VI. MARY<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 28, 1824; married Albert Hall of Bowdoin in 1847; and died Feb. 5, 1860.
- 1219—VII. LAVINIA O.<sup>s</sup>, born July 25, 1827; lived on the old place, unmarried.
- 1220—VIII. ISAAC<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 7, 1829, in Topsham. *See family numbered "1220."*

## 618

JOHN PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born April 26, 1789.

Children :—

- 1221—I. —<sup>s</sup>.
- 1222—II. —<sup>s</sup>.
- 1223—III. —<sup>s</sup>.
- 1224—IV. —<sup>s</sup>.
- 1225—V. —<sup>s</sup>.
- 1226—VI. —<sup>s</sup>.
- 1227—VII. —<sup>s</sup>.
- 1228—VIII. —<sup>s</sup>.
- 1229—IX. CATHARINE<sup>s</sup>; married Orlando Littlefield of Alfred(?), Me., Sept. 30, 1856.

## 622

ANDREW PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Dec. 30, 1800. He died May 9, 1840.

Child :—

- 1230—I. IRVIN<sup>s</sup>; lived in Ipswich.



## 627

EPHRAIM PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Sandwich, N. H. He lived in Vassalboro, Me. He married, first, — Crowell; and, second, Patience Ingersoll July 2, 1823. She died Nov. —, 1844; and he died Oct. —, 1884.

Mr. Plumer's children were born in Vassalboro, as follows:—

- 1231—I. CHARLES<sup>8</sup>; died.  
 1232—II. JAMES J.<sup>8</sup>, born May 6, 1824. *See family numbered "1232."*  
 1233—III. CYRUS B.<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 4, 1826; enlisted in the navy; and was lost overboard at sea.  
 1234—IV. LYDIA B.<sup>8</sup>, born June 16, 1827; died young.  
 1235—V. ANNA<sup>8</sup>, born March 29, 1829; died young.  
 1236—VI. GEORGE H.<sup>8</sup>, born Feb. 2, 1833; died young.  
 1237—VII. CAROLINE M.<sup>8</sup>, born July 25, 1833; died June 16, 1886.  
 1238—VIII. ALBERT<sup>8</sup>, born June 4, 1837; lives in Richmond, Me., and has three children.  
 1239—IX. OSCAR<sup>8</sup>, born in 1839; went to sea, and was never heard from.

## 630

RICHARD PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Sandwich, N. H. He settled in Peabody, Mass.

Child:—

- 1240—I. OLIVER<sup>8</sup>; lives in Lynn, Mass.

## 631

WILLIAM PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Sandwich, N. H., June 12, 1806. He married Lydia Corliss, and lived in his native town. He died Sept. 21, 1887; and she survived him.

Children:—

- 1241—I. GEORGE M.<sup>8</sup>; lived in Clinton, Mass.  
 1242—II. ENOCH F.(?)<sup>8</sup>; died in Sandwich.  
 1243—III. CORDELIA J.<sup>8</sup>; died young.  
 1244—IV. CLARA A.<sup>8</sup>, born Nov. 9, 1839; married, first, George D. Quimby Nov. 25, 1858; and, second, J. M. Morrissen.  
 1245—V. HENRY<sup>8</sup>; lives in Cambridgeport, Mass.  
 1246—VI. LYDIA A.<sup>8</sup>; married Louis Roberts; and died in Sandwich.  
 1247—VII. ANTOINETTE H.<sup>8</sup>; married William Cotterell(?); and died in Beverly.  
 1248—VIII. CHARLES F.(?)<sup>8</sup>. *See family numbered "1248."*

## 643

JEREMY PLUMER<sup>7</sup>. He lived in Dover, N. H.; and married — Hobbs of Somersworth.

Children:—

- 1249—I. —<sup>8</sup> (daughter).  
 1250—II. —<sup>8</sup> (daughter).  
 1251—III. MARTHA<sup>8</sup>; married — Shaw; and lived in Boston.  
 1252—IV. —<sup>8</sup> (daughter).

## 656

JONATHAN PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Rochester, N. H., May 6, 1782. He married in Gardiner, Me.; and died at Bangor, Me.

Children:—

- 1253—I. MARY<sup>8</sup>; married Anthony Davis of Gardiner.  
 1254—II. —<sup>8</sup> (son).

## 658

JOSEPH PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Rochester, N. H., Aug. 13, 1786. He was a farmer, and lived in Milton, N. H. He married Sally Brown of Milton Oct. 9, 1810; and died in Milton.

Children:—

- 1255—I. JONATHAN<sup>8</sup>, born Nov. 5, 1811; died March 21, 1812.  
 1256—II. CAROLINE<sup>8</sup>, born Jan. 9, 1813; married David Porter Wentworth March 31, 1840; and died May 31, 1865.  
 1257—III. ENOCH<sup>8</sup>, born April 4, 1815. *See family numbered "1257."*  
 1258—IV. BEARD<sup>8</sup>, born Aug. 16, 1817; married, first, Mary Ann Horr; second, Ellen Tarleton; and had two daughters.  
 1259—V. JOSEPH<sup>8</sup>, born March 11, 1820. *See family numbered "1259."*  
 1260—VI. SARAH<sup>8</sup>, born Nov. 18, 1821; married George A. Neal of Wakefield, N. H., March 1, 1855.

## 674

JEREMIAH PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in 1794. He settled on the homestead of his father and grandfather in Rochester, N. H. He married Tamson Twombly of Farmington in 1823. She was born in 1801; and died in 1878.

## Children :—

- 1261—I. RUTH<sup>8</sup>, born in 1824; died in 1834.  
 1262—II. HANNAH<sup>8</sup>, born in 1826; married George Lyman of Milton, N. H., in 1851; and died in 1886.  
 1263—III. ELIZABETH<sup>8</sup>, born in 1829; and died in 1847.  
 1264—IV. JONAS M.<sup>9</sup>, born in 1832. *See family numbered "1264."*  
 1265—V. RUTH C.<sup>8</sup>, born in 1837.

## 677

SAMUEL PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Lee, N. H., April 6, 1790. His father died when Samuel was nine years old, and he and his mother went to live with his uncle Ebenezer Plumer, in Milton, N. H. His mother died three years later, and Samuel was then apprenticed to a tailor, with whom he remained two years. He then went to live with his father's cousin Joseph Plumer of Milton. When he became of age, his uncle paid him eight hundred dollars, and he removed to Sweden, Me., where he settled. He amassed quite a fortune for a farmer in his time and region; and was a leading citizen of Sweden.

Mr. Plumer married, first, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel and Sarah (Stillson) Porter of Conway, N. H., Dec. 13, 1813. She was born in Conway Oct. 4, 1790; and died Feb. 24, 1853. He married, second, Rhoda D. Smart of Fryeburg, Me., June 26, 1856. She was born in Fryeburg April 17, 1818. Mr. Plumer died in Sweden April 12, 1868, at the age of seventy-eight. Mrs. Plumer survived him, and lived with her daughter, Mrs. Granville Smart, at Blue Earth City, Minn.

Mr. Plumer's children were born as follows :—

- 1266—I. JOHN PORTER<sup>8</sup>, born Sept. 26, 1814, in Sweden. *See family numbered "1266."*  
 1267—II. SAMUEL<sup>8</sup>, born Feb. 14, 1817, in Sweden. *See family numbered "1267."*  
 1268—III. SARAH<sup>8</sup>, born Jan. 10, 1819; married John P. Osgood Jan. 17, 1856. He was born in Conway March 10, 1819. She died May 26, 1860.  
 1269—IV. GEORGE<sup>8</sup>, born Jan. 30, 1821. *See family numbered "1269."*  
 1270—V. MARTHA MARIA<sup>8</sup>, born May 10, 1823; died, unmarried, Nov. 10, 1842, aged nineteen.

- 1271—VI. MARY ANN<sup>s</sup>, born April 26, 1825; died, unmarried, Jan. 8, 1846, at the age of twenty.
- 1272—VII. ABIGAIL PORTER<sup>s</sup>, born July 31, 1830; married James Osgood Sept. 1, 1858.
- 1273—VIII. MARTHA ANNETTE<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 17, 1860; married Granville I. Smart June 18, 1880.

## 686

HON. WILLIAM PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Epping, N. H., Feb. 9, 1789. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy and graduated at Harvard College in 1809. He then studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, but entered political life. He was commissioner of loans for New Hampshire, being appointed by the general government; representative in the general court in 1818; member of congress from 1819, serving in three congresses; and state senator in 1827 and 1828. He filled many important and prominent positions. He was modest and unambitious, and a man of the strictest principles and of excellent judgment and ability.

He married Margaret Frost, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Frost) Mead of Newmarket Sept. 13, 1820. She was born Dec. 9, 1794. He died Sept. 18, 1854, aged sixty-five; and she was living in 1882.

Their children were born as follows:—

- 1274—I. MARY ELIZABETH<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 6, 1822; lived, unmarried, in Epping.
- 1275—II. WILLIAM<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 29, 1823. *See family numbered "1275."*
- 1276—III. SARAH ADELIN<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 11, 1826; died Sept. 8, 1828.

## 688

SAMUEL PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Epping, N. H., Dec. 19, 1792. He married Mary Huse, daughter of David and Olive (Huse) Lawrence April 13, 1820. She was born in Epping Oct. 14, 1800; and died May 2, 1868. He died in Epping Sept. 9, 1871, at the age of seventy-eight.

Their children were born as follows:—

- 1277—I. SARAH FOWLER<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 5, 1821; lived in Epping, unmarried.
- 1278—II. WILLIAM LAWRENCE<sup>s</sup>, born July 16, 1824; lived in Epping, unmarried.

- 1279—III. ELIZABETH OLIVIA<sup>s</sup>, born May 4, 1829; married Elisha, son of Ebenezer and Phebe (Davis) Bacon of New York City April 13, 1858. He was born in Barnstable May 14, 1825.
- 1280—IV. NATHANIEL GREENE<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 17, 1836; lives in Epping; married Nelly Maria, daughter of Horace and Mary Dunlap of Skowhegan, Me., Oct. 24, 1876. She was born in New Hampton, N. H., Jan. 16, 1857. They had no children.

## 689

GEORGE WASHINGTON PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Epping, N. H., Feb. 4, 1796. He lived in his native town; and married Betsey Plumer (693) Sept. 19, 1824.

Their children were born as follows:—

- 1281—I. GEORGE WASHINGTON<sup>s</sup>, born June 11, 1827. *See family numbered "1281."*
- 1282—II. SARAH ELIZABETH<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 25, 1829; married Francis Vergennes, son of Dr. Francis Noyes of Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 1, 1857.
- 1283—III. CATHERINE JAY<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 7, 1833; married James Bradley, son of James and Eliza Ann (Bradley) Pearson March 18, 1856. He was born in Boston April 8, 1829.

## 703

MOSES ILSLEY PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in 1789. He married, first, Fanny Knight; and she died. He married, second, Mary Nowell; and died in 1867.

Children:—

- 1284—I. GEORGE HENRY<sup>s</sup>; died in 1888.
- 1285—II. CHARLES FREDERICK<sup>s</sup>, born in 1831; married A. L. V. Garland in 1859, and had a child, C. F. W., who died in infancy.
- 1286—III. MOSES ILSLEY<sup>s</sup>; died in 1856.
- 1287—IV. MARY FRANCES<sup>s</sup>; died in 1833.
- 1288—V. ALBERT CROCKETT<sup>s</sup>; died in 1860.
- 1289—VI. LUCRETIA FRENCH<sup>s</sup>.

## 713

GREENLEAF PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Newbury, Mass., Aug. 28, 1807. He lived in his native town; and married Myra Noyes, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Noyes) Rolfe

Nov. 20, 1834. He died Nov. 27, 1876, at the age of sixty-nine; and his wife survived him.

Their children were born as follows:—

- 1290—I. SARAH ELIZABETH<sup>s</sup>, born July 25, 1839, in Newbury; married, as his second wife, John W. Allen June 15, 1884.
- 1291—II. MARY ESTELLE<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 2, 1845; married John W. Allen Nov. 28, 1868; she died, and he married, secondly, as above.

## 718

MOSES PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Newbury, Mass., April 24, 1817. He married Elizabeth Knight Sargent July 3, 1845.

Children:—

- 1292—I. OSCAR SYLVANUS<sup>s</sup>, born July 5, 1846; d. Aug. 27, 1846.
- 1293—II. FRANK<sup>s</sup>; died at the age of three or four years.

## 720

DANIEL PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Newbury, Mass., Dec. 10, 1823. He married, first, Lucy C., daughter of Joseph N. and Joanna (Dodge) Brown May 16, 1852. She was born in Newburyport Nov. 22, 1824; and died March 4, 1865, at the age of forty. He married, second, Lydia L., daughter of Lebbins and Lydia Stockbridge of Hanover, Mass., Jan. 10, 1867.

Children:—

- 1294—I. EDMUND GREENLEAF<sup>s</sup>, born March 19, 1854; married Hannah Frances, daughter of Frederick W. and Hannah F. (Jackson) Comerford Dec. 11, 1879; and had son Walter Francis, born Sept. 27, 1880.
- 1295—II. ALICE CAREY<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 8, 1858, in Newbury.

## 726

CHARLES EDWIN PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Newbury, Mass., Dec. 7, 1811. He removed to Winchendon, Mass.; and married Clarinda, daughter of Capt. Luke and Cynthia (Platts) Rugg of Rindge, N. H., June 2, 1835. She was born Feb. 3, 1814.

Their children were born as follows:—

- 1296—I. GEORGE E.<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 28, 1838. *See family numbered "1296."*

- 1297—II. CHARLES W.<sup>s</sup>, born March 25, 1840. *See family numbered "1297."*
- 1298—III. HENRY F.<sup>s</sup>, born March 10, 1845; died Oct. 19, 1846.
- 1299—IV. WALTER D.<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 1, 1857; married Hattie Church Dec. 25, 1875. No children.

## 747

SAMUEL MOTLEY PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Oct. —, 1812. He married Emily H. Brady in 1843, in Newark, N. J. He died in 1851; and she died June —, 1852.

Their children were born as follows:—

- 1300—I. —<sup>s</sup>; died in infancy.
- 1301—II. JOSEPH M.<sup>s</sup>, born June —, 1847, in Newark.
- 1302—III. —<sup>s</sup>; died in infancy.
- 1303—IV. MARY MORTON<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. —, 1852.
- 1304—V. —<sup>s</sup>; died in infancy.

## 749

JOSEPH PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Dec. 22, 1817. He married Amanda Melvina Fitzallen, daughter of ——— McLellen; and she died Nov. 25, 1881.

Their children were born as follows:—

- 1305—I. —<sup>s</sup>; died in infancy.
- 1306—II. —<sup>s</sup>; died in infancy.
- 1307—III. —<sup>s</sup>; died in infancy.
- 1308—IV. HARRY<sup>s</sup>.
- 1309—V. ELLA<sup>s</sup>; married Abram Brown.

## 750

WILLIAM PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Feb. 5(6?), 1801. He married Abigail Tobin April 20, 1824. She was born in Gorham, Me., Oct. 2, 1800.

Their children were born as follows:—

- 1310—I. SARAH TOBIN<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 14, 1824; died March 28, 1827.
- 1311—II. MARY CROCKETT<sup>s</sup>, born June 17, 1826; married Thomas Osborne of Portland, Me.; and died Sept. 3, 1870.
- 1312—III. CHARLES MOULTON<sup>s</sup>, born March 11, 1828. *See family numbered "1312."*
- 1313—IV. WILLIAM<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 26, 1830; died May 30, 1830.
- 1314—V. JOHN MOULTON<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 24, 1831; married Martha Weston.
- 1315—VI. WILLIAM<sup>s</sup>, born April 6, 1833; died Feb. 26, 1855, at the age of twenty-one.

- 1316—VII. ELLEN<sup>s</sup>, born March 19, 1835; died Jan. 2, 1836.  
 1317—VIII. ELLEN MOULTON<sup>s</sup>, born March (Jan.?) 9, 1827; married Charles H. Fickett Dec. 1, 1854. He was born May 23, 1833, and died March 9, 1880.  
 1318—IX. ESTHER<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 23, 1839; died Sept. 11, 1839.  
 1319—X. HIRAM TOBIN<sup>s</sup>, born July 26, 1840. *See family numbered "1319."*  
 1320—XI. ESTHER THOMAS<sup>s</sup>, born March 16(6?), 1843; married Joseph H. Steele Sept. 2, 1865. He was born on Cape Ann July 26, 1837.

## 760

CAPT. ENOCH PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Newbury, Mass., Oct. 24, 1777. He was a yeoman, and lived in his native town. After harvest, when the first snow came, he generally went fox hunting in his section of the county, and, it is said, was always successful. He was also a regular frequenter of the mouth of Parker river after ducks.

He married Mehitable, daughter of John and Eunice (Dole) Thurston Jan. 8, 1805. She was born Oct. 5, 1782, and died in Newbury Feb. 19, 1824, aged forty-one. He died in Newbury May 8, 1860, at the age of eighty-two.

Their children were born in Newbury as follows:—

- 1321—I. ENOCH<sup>s</sup>, born June 24, 1805. *See family numbered "1321."*  
 1322—II. STEPHEN<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 15, 1807. *See family numbered "1322."*  
 1323—III. JANE<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 6, 1808; lived at the Green, in Newbury, unmarried, in 1882.  
 1324—IV. MARIA<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 26, 1810; unmarried in 1882.  
 1325—V. ALBERT<sup>s</sup>, born July 22, 1813; unmarried in 1882.  
 1326—VI. MEHITABLE THURSTON<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 5, 1815; unmarried in 1882.  
 1327—VII. DANIEL THURSTON<sup>s</sup>, born May 4, 1819. *See family numbered "1327."*  
 1328—VIII. HORACE<sup>s</sup>, born April 26, 1821. *See family numbered "1328."*

## 776

NATHANIEL PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Feb. 19, 1793. He married; and died Jan. 5, 1822, at the age of twenty-eight.

Children:—

- 1329—I. —<sup>s</sup> (daughter); died young.



- 1330—II. GEORGE W.<sup>s</sup>; lived in Bristol.  
 1331—III. CHARLES<sup>s</sup>; lived in Bristol.

## 778

NICHOLAS FOLSOM PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born July 20, 1797. He married Susan D. Kelly of New Hampton June(?) —, 1818; and died Aug. 11, 1865, aged sixty-eight.

Child:—

- 1332—I. WILLIAM KELLY<sup>s</sup>, born May 27, 1820. *See family numbered "1332."*

## 780

JESSE PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born July 23, 1802. He married Lydia Goss of New Hampton; and died June 18, 1854.

Children:—

- 1333—I. —<sup>s</sup> (son); died young.  
 1334—II. AARON<sup>s</sup>.

## 781

DAVID BURLEIGH PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born June 25, 1806. He married Mary Gordon Flanders of New Hampton; and died Sept. 13, 1872, aged sixty-six.

Children:—

- 1335—I. —<sup>s</sup>.  
 1336—II. SAMUEL ALBERT<sup>s</sup>.  
 1337—III. CYNTHIA ANN<sup>s</sup>.  
 1338—IV. GEORGE WASHINGTON<sup>s</sup>.  
 1339—V. NATHANIEL BARTLETT<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 1, 1838. *See family numbered "1339."*  
 1340—VI. DAVID SUMNER<sup>s</sup>.

## 782

JOHN PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Sept. 11, 1808. He married Huldah S., daughter of Josiah George Oct. 2, 1828.

Children:—

- 1341—I. EMILY M.<sup>s</sup>, born June 25, 1830; married E. W. Carpenter Nov. 19, 1854.  
 1342—II. NATHANIEL<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 8, 1831. *See family numbered "1342."*  
 1343—III. ESTHER ANN<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 7, 1834; married J. Erwin Ward June 27, 1857.  
 1344—IV. —<sup>s</sup> (son), born Nov. 9, 1848; died Nov. 10, 1848.

## 787

MOSES PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Dec. 23, 1817. He married Matilda Cate Nov. 11, 1845; and settled in Minnesota.

Children:—

- 1345—I. GEORGE CATE<sup>8</sup>, born Oct. 17, 1846; died March 17, 1865, at the age of eighteen.  
 1346—II. —<sup>8</sup>.  
 1347—III. —<sup>8</sup>.  
 1348—IV. —<sup>8</sup>.

## 788

JOHN AMBROSE PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Sept. 26, 1821(7?). He married Deborah F., daughter of George and Hannah (Taylor) Wallis Sept. 17, 1848.

Child:—

- 1349—I. ADAH M.<sup>8</sup>, born July 15, 1854.

## 789

WILLIAM PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born June 8, 1800. He married Betsey, daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Cass) Eaton Nov. 11, 1824; and died March 2, 1854.

Children:—

- 1350—I. FANNY A.<sup>8</sup>, born March 24, 1828; married Wiggin Sleeper Gilman in 1844. He was born June 29, 1823.  
 1351—II. SOPHIA PEARSON<sup>8</sup>, born Dec. 6, 1833; died Aug. 2, 1855, aged thirty-one.  
 1352—III. ANN MARIA<sup>8</sup>, born Feb. 26, 1836; died March 4, 1857, aged twenty-one.  
 1353—IV. WILLIAM EATON<sup>8</sup>, born Feb. 7, 1839; died May 17, 1871, aged thirty-two.  
 1354—V. JONATHAN JESSE<sup>8</sup>, born April 23, 1843; married Mrs. Ellen J. Peabody (daughter of George W. Copp) Aug. 16, 1868; and died Sept. 19, 1877, aged thirty-four.

## 790

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Aug. 16, 1802. He married Hannah Wilson of Holderness; and died Feb. 12, 1864.

Children:—

- 1355—I. HARRIET<sup>7</sup>.  
 1356—II. BENJAMIN WILSON<sup>8</sup>; married.

- 1357—III. ELLEN<sup>s</sup>; married.  
 1358—IV. DANIEL WORTHEN<sup>s</sup>.  
 1359—V. LEONETTE<sup>s</sup>.

## 793

MARK PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Feb. 19, 1809. He married Nancy, daughter of John and Sally (Crockett) Clark Nov. 30, 1830; and died Oct. 10, 1866.

Children:—

- 1360—I. SALLY SOPHIA<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. —, 1831; married Archibald Robie May 12, 1853. He was born Dec. 3, 1830.  
 1361—II. JOHN CLARK<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 7, 1833. *See family numbered "1361."*  
 1362—III. —<sup>s</sup>; living in 1877.  
 1363—IV. —<sup>s</sup>; living in 1877.  
 1364—V. —<sup>s</sup>; living in 1877.  
 1365—VI. GEORGE WASHINGTON<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 9, 1841. *See family numbered "1365."*  
 1366—VII. —<sup>s</sup>; living in 1877.  
 1367—VIII. —<sup>s</sup>; living in 1877.  
 1368—IX. —<sup>s</sup>; living in 1877.  
 1369—X. —<sup>s</sup>; living in 1877.  
 1370—XI. —<sup>s</sup>; living in 1877.

## 798

SAMUEL PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Sept. 25, 1794. He married, first, Lydia Cooley; and, second, ——. He died Feb. 21, 1852.

Children:—

- 1371—I. HANNAH F.<sup>s</sup>  
 1372—II. JONATHAN PEARSONS<sup>s</sup>.  
 1373—III. MARY ANN<sup>s</sup>.  
 1374—IV. DAVID<sup>s</sup>.  
 1375—V. SAMUEL<sup>s</sup>.  
 1376—VI. —<sup>s</sup>; died young.  
 1377—VII. —<sup>s</sup>; died young.

## 803

LANE PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born July 22, 1805. He married Mary Downing Sept. 27, 1830.

Children:—

- 1378—I. ISRAEL PRESCOTT<sup>s</sup>, born July 8, 1834; married Marion Hill July 15, 1869.

- 1379—II. MARTHA E.<sup>s</sup> (twin), born Jan. 9, 1839; died Nov. 25, 1842.  
 1380—III. MARY A.<sup>s</sup> (twin), born Jan. 9, 1839; died Sept. 27, 1869, just after her marriage.

## 805

CHARLES H. PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born March 6, 1812. He married Abigail, daughter of John S. and Abigail (Taylor) Lane Oct. 11, 1838. She was born Jan. 6, 1820. He died Nov. 16, 1847.

Children:—

- 1381—I. MARY JANE<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 1, 1839; died Aug. 5, 1846.  
 1382—II. MARTHA ANN<sup>s</sup>, born May 8, 1842; married Charles H., son of Loren and Mary Ann (Mason) Foss.  
 1383—III. CHARLES H.<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 4, 1847; died Feb. 8, 1848.

## 815

EBENEZER FOLSOM PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Aug. 23, 1817. He married, first, Jerusha G., daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Calley) Burley April 14, 1842. She died Aug. 5, 1862; and he married, second, Sarah O., daughter of Jeremiah S. and Anna O. (Calley) Sanborn March 9, 1864.

Children:—

- 1384—I. JOSEPH BURLEY<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 1, 1844; married Ella J. Wilson Oct. —, 1876.  
 1385—II. STEPHEN MERRILL<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 21, 1846. *See family numbered "1385."*  
 1386—III. MOSES CALLEY<sup>s</sup>, born May 24, 1849.  
 1387—IV. BELINDA ANN<sup>s</sup>, born May 6, 1854; died July 8, 1854.

## 821

JOSEPH PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Oct. 11, 1820. He lived in Elk River, Minn.; and married Abigail Pearson, daughter of Obadiah and Nancy (Sinclair) Eastman Sept. 17, 1845.

Children:—

- 1388—I. SARAH LADORA<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 28, 1847; died Sept. 30, 1850.  
 1389—II. ABBY JOSEPHINE<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 26, 1849.  
 1390—III. CHARLES E.<sup>s</sup>, born March 2, 1852.  
 1391—IV. MARY ISABELL<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 5, 1857.  
 1392—V. BURNS FREEMAN<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 27, 1861.  
 1393—VI. GEORGE A.<sup>s</sup>, born April 2, 1864.  
 1394—VII. HELEN H.<sup>s</sup>, born April 16, 1866.

## 823

LUTHER PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born March 14, 1828. He married Mary Abby Danforth Sept. 1, 1857. She was born in Franconia Jan. 18, 1841.

Children:—

- 1395—I. EDWARD R.<sup>8</sup>, born Dec. 23, 1858.  
 1396—II. WILLARD L.<sup>8</sup>, born Nov. 2, 1866.  
 1397—III. NATHAN T.<sup>8</sup>, born Sept. 7, 1870.

## 824

IRA PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Henniker, N. H., June 6, 1810. He married, first, Lydia, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Peaslee) Folsom of Henniker. She died Aug. 23, 1850; and he married, second, Alice E. Emery of Newbury March 31, 1853.

Children:—

- 1398—I. MARY<sup>8</sup>, born Nov. 30, 1836; married Alfred G., son of James and Eliza (Greene) Hanson of Weare.  
 1399—II. JANE<sup>8</sup>, born Nov. 27, 1848; married G. M. Sawyer of Bradford.

## 827

JOHN K. PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Henniker, N. H., July 8, 1829. He married Harriet Pierce, daughter of Nathan and Mehitable (Hoit) Blanchard of Henniker Sept. 5, 1850. She was born Sept. 19, 1829.

Children:—

- 1400—I. JOHN WILLIS<sup>8</sup>, born June 14, 1852.  
 1401—II. HARRIET ELLA<sup>8</sup>, born July 24, 1857.

## 828

WILLIAM K. PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Henniker, N. H., Oct. 10, 1815. He married Cyrene H. Clark of Hopkinton April 28, 1839; and died Dec. 9, 1862.

Children:—

- 1402—I. FRANK P.<sup>8</sup>, born Sept. 2, 1842, in Hopkinton; died Jan. 14, 1875, aged thirty-two.  
 1403—II. LAURA A.<sup>8</sup>, born May 10, 1844, in Henniker; died Jan. 12, 1868, aged twenty-three.  
 1404—III. JOSEPH<sup>8</sup>, born Sept. 25, 1846; married Mary A. Bean of Deering April 11, 1871.

- 1405—IV. GEORGE W.<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 29, 1850.  
 1406—V. LIZZIE A.<sup>s</sup>, born April 1, 1854.  
 1407—VI. WILLIE W.<sup>s</sup>, born May 23, 1861; died July 13, 1861.

## 829

GEORGE W. PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Henniker, N. H., in 1819. He lived with his father; and married Louisa Neal. He died Oct. 25, 1849.

Children :—

- 1408—I. MARY J.<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 18, 1842; married Hon. Oliver H., son of Nathaniel and Bathsheba (Sargent) Noyes of Henniker Nov. 7, 1865.  
 1409—II. DAVID O.<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 11, 1846.

## 834

JEREMIAH PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Jan. 8, 1771. He married, first, Joanna Hayford; and she died April 25, 1827. He married, second, Mercy Abbot of Falmouth Feb. —, 1828; and died Oct. 20, 1861.

Children ;—

- 1410—I. JEREMIAH<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 22, 1796, in Freeport, Me. *See family numbered "1410."*  
 1411—II. SOLOMON<sup>s</sup>, born April 8, 1799; probably died young.  
 1412—III. JOANNA<sup>s</sup>, born July 26, 1801; probably died young.  
 1413—IV. CHARITY<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 6, 1804; married — Jordan; and died Feb.—, 1846.  
 1414—V. ANN H.<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 30, 1806; married Hon. Rufus Sylvester.  
 1415—VI. AURELIA C.<sup>s</sup>, born May 2, 1809; died Sept. —, 1849, aged forty.  
 1416—VII. CHRISTIANA G.<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 13, 1811; died July —, 1872, aged sixty.  
 1417—VIII. SARAH<sup>s</sup>, born July 19, 1815.  
 1418—IX. WILLIAM H.<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 15, 1819. *See family numbered "1418."*  
 1419—X. FREDERICK L.<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 26, 1828.  
 1420—XI. CHARLES A.<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 20, 1831.  
 1421—XII. LORENZO T.<sup>s</sup>, born June 28, 1834.

(To be continued.)

## THE LEE FAMILY OF MARBLEHEAD.

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BY THOMAS AMORY LEE.

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HENRY LEE was the ancestor of the families of Lee of Marblehead and Lee of Manchester, of which the Marblehead line, though the younger and smaller branch, is the more distinguished. It was at one time thought that he was also, through his youngest son Thomas Lee, the ancestor of the well known Boston Lees, of whom Col. Henry Lee, of Lee, Higginson & Co., was, perhaps, the most prominent member, but the records do not substantiate that theory.

Col. Henry and Col. Francis Lee of the Boston family were cousins of Gen. Wm. Raymond Lee of Boston (No. 47) through a common maternal descent from the Tracys of Newburyport. The origin and birth of Henry Lee are unknown, as are those of his wife, Mary ——. He is the first named of seven men who settled in Manchester in 1650,\* and "is recorded on the town records of Manchester as of Cheshire, England."† Savage supposed Henry Lee to have been a brother of John and Thomas Leigh of Ipswich, but there seems to be no foundation existing at the present time for this belief, except similarity in seals attached to wills of members of both families, though the same statement is made in Dearborn's Lee and John Lee's MS. Notes on the Lees of Manchester. The seal used by John Leigh bearing the device of a bird is very similar to the crest of the arms used and claimed by the Lees of Marblehead from early times. In 1646 a Dr. or Mr. Henry Lee, who married Marah Adkins, sat on the York County, Va., bench with

\*Lamson's History of Manchester, p. 65. Dr. Ezekiel W. Leach's MS. History of Manchester; Hurd's Essex County, vol. II, p. 1258; Wm. Lee's John Leigh of Agawam, p. 35; Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn's Life of Col. Wm. Raymond Lee (MS.).

†John Leigh of Agawam, p. 35; Leach's MS.; Dearborn's Lee.

Col. Richard Lee, also of York County, Va., the ancestor of the Lees of Virginia.\* There seems to be no doubt that this Henry Lee of Virginia was a close relation and probably a brother of Col. Richard Lee of Virginia, as the latter went on the bond of Henry Lee† given to the parents and family of Marah (Adkins), the wife of Henry Lee. In 1648 Col. Richard Lee named among his head rights, Henry Lee.‡ There is no proof that Henry Lee, with wife Mary, of Manchester, Mass., was Henry Lee, with wife Marah, of Virginia, but it is interesting to note that both Gen. R. E. Lee of Virginia and Gen. Wm. Raymond Lee of Massachusetts, who were classmates at West Point and very close friends (the friendship between the families still being kept up), believed and stated, after a certain amount of research in 1827, that they were descended from brothers, Richard and Henry, the latter coming to Massachusetts from Virginia in 1650, and that a third brother was drowned in the James River. It should also be said that Gen. R. E. Lee at that time (1827) used the same arms as the Lees of Marblehead, and that the portraits of both families for many generations show a rather striking resemblance. No claim of relationship to Lee of Virginia is made by the author of this article, as there is no proof, so far as known. Such relationship, however, has been accepted for almost one hundred years by southern Lees.

The Lees of Marblehead have from the earliest generations claimed to be of Lee of Lea-Hall, Cheshire. Gen. Henry Alexander Scammell Dearborn, the son-in-law and biographer of Col. Wm. Raymond Lee, wrote in 1843: "Although the fact of the descent of Henry Lee of Manchester from the Lees of Chester whose genealogy from Sir Walter of Lee-Hall has been given, has been definitely transmitted by the son of Henry Lee to the grandfather of Colonel Lee and by Colonel Lee to his daughters, and so definitely can it be traced back to the son of Henry Lee that there never has been any doubt upon the sub-

\*Edmund J. Lee's Lee of Virginia, p. 51.

†Virginia Magazine, vol. 2, p. 182; Abstracts of Va. Land Patents.

‡Edmund J. Lee's Lee of Virginia, p. 51.



ject by any branch of the family, still there is no record or other authentic document by which it can be now ascertained from which of the branches of that English family he did descend."\* General Dearborn knew Colonel Lee very well, and Colonel Lee, who lived to a ripe age, was born nine years before the death of his great-grandfather Samuel Lee, Esq., son of the immigrant Henry Lee, so that it seems quite probable that General Dearborn's claim of descent by the son of the immigrant may indeed have been made as stated. It is at least certain that Col. Wm. Raymond Lee and his uncle Capt. Samuel Lee and perhaps the latter's father, Justice Samuel Lee, as well as members of all the later generations, claimed descent from Lee of Lea-Hall. If this claim be a true one, the line of descent is unknown and certainly unproven, though there is some evidence of relationship to that family.

It has been suggested by a well known and careful genealogist that Henry Lee of Manchester might *possibly* be the "Henry Lee who was living in 1655 and '58, but whom I have not been able to trace beyond there and who may have come to America. He was the fifth child and third son of George Lee of Highgate, Middlesex, who died in June, 1637, and was younger brother to Sir Henry Lee, the first Baronet, both sons of Sir Robert Lee, Knt. of Hulcote, Bucks," who was "descended from John Lee (*temp.* Henry III), who married Isabelle, daughter of Sir Piers Dutton of Dutton, and had a son John who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Fulleshurst, or Folhurst, and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, who married Margery, daughter of Sir John Aston, Knt., and had a son John who married Margery, daughter of Henry Hocknell."† His fifth son, Benedict, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Wood, Esq., of County Warwick. His son Richard, of Quarrendon, County Bucks, altered his arms to "Argent, a fesse between three crescents sable." His eldest son, Sir Robert Lee of Burston, was the grandfather of probably the

\*Dearborn's Life of Col. Wm. R. Lee, MS. p. 15.

†J. Henry Lea, *The Ancestry and Posterity of John Lea*, p. 6.

most famous Lee of England, Sir Henry Lee,\* K. G., the champion of Queen Elizabeth, whom Scott has perpetuated in "Woodstock." Sir Robert's youngest brother, Benedict, of Hulcote, County Bucks, was the father of Sir Robert Lee, Knt. of Hulcote (who had George Lee, who had Henry Lee). From Sir Robert Lee, Knt. of Hulcote, was descended Sir Edward Henry Lee, fifth Baronet, Colonel of the first Foot Guards, who became the Earl of Litchfield† on June 5, 1674. Major General Charles Lee of the American Revolution, who was born in 1731 and died without issue in 1782, was the son of Gen. John Lee and was descended from Thomas Lee of Lea Hall, who was a son of John Lea and Margery (Hocknel). The family is entirely extinct in the male line, unless Henry Lee of New England belonged to it.‡

The family has always maintained that it was of this descent; has always used the arms of Lee of Lea Hall and of Quarrendon, and possessed for many years (until Gen. W. R. Lee's residence was razed in 1893) a pedigree emblazoned on sheepskin, tracing the family from Sir Walter Lee of Lea Hall (temp. Edward III) through John Lee, Sir Henry Lee, Knight of the Garter, etc., to Sir George Henry Lee, second Earl of Litchfield. This pedigree was obtained in London by either Justice Samuel Lee or his son Capt. Samuel Lee, and remained in the family until lost in 1893. Copies had been made, and one of them was published in the Collections.§ The same Samuel Lee is said|| to have brought over at the same time a Lee coat of arms, which may possibly be the coat now owned by Thomas Amory Lee, inscribed "The Right Honourable George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, Viscount Quarendon, Baron Lee of Spelsbury & Bart." The immigrant, Henry Lee, is also said to have brought over a coat of arms which Gen. Dearborn examined. Dr. Augustus S. Knight of New York now owns a Lee

\*"The Real Sir Harry Lee," Viscount Dillon.—*The Antiquary*, v. 28. pp. 241-7.

†Complete Peerage, by G. E. C., vol. 5, p. 75.

‡Genealogist, New Series, vol. VIII, p. 226 *et seq.*, contains a correct and complete account of this family by J. Henry Lea, Esq.

§Essex Institute Hist. Colls., v. 27, pp. 52-55.

||The Lees of Marblehead (MS.), by Mrs. H. F. Parker.

coat of arms painted upon a panel of wood, a chevron between three leopards' heads, with a crescent in the tip of the chevron. A well known genealogist has said that the coat of arms "seems to indicate most clearly the arms of Lee of Lea Hall in Wilmbury, Co. Chester, the parent stock of the Quarrendon Lees. They bore three leopards' faces sable on a field argent with a fess or chevron of the same tincture. The crescent on the chevron is, of course, the difference for a *second son* and may aid in assigning the ownership of the original." It should be said that Lee of Lea Hall and its branches is probably the most noted of the several Lee families of Great Britain, more of its members being found in the Biographical Dictionary than those of any other Lee family.

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1. HENRY LEE settled in Manchester in 1650. On 11<sup>th</sup> 5 mo., 1650, It is ordered at a town meeting that none shall cut any timber but a proper inhabitant, and signed by 8 men, Henry Lee being 4th on the list.\* On 27, 4, 1654, he was sworn as constable for Manchester at the Court in Salem.†

The following record may refer to him :—"1655 Boston, Henry Lee is admitted an inhabitant on his good behaviour, and Capt. Davenport is engaged to save the town any charge that may arise from his family."‡ Captain Davenport was Capt. Richard Davenport, the Indian fighter, who married a sister of Maj. William Hathorne (the ancestor of the novelist Hawthorne), and whose sister-in-law Hathorne married Philip Lee, gentleman, of Binfield, Berks, who was of the Lees of Lea Hall.§

Henry Lee is stated to have been in Boston in 1656,|| and seems to have had a son there, "Richard, son of Henry and Mary Ley, born August 2, 1657, at Boston."¶ (Nothing further is known of this son.) 29 of Jany.,

\*E. W. Leach MS. History of Manchester, Appendix p. 197.

†Essex Co. Quarterly Court Records, v. I, p. 349.

‡John Leigh of Agawam, p. 35.

§Waters' Gleanings, pp. 43, 44, 1032.

||John Leigh of Agawam, p. 35.

¶New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., v. 10, p. 69.

1657, Hennery Lea was allotted lot 2 of the marshes at town meeting. He was a witness at court on July 20, 1658, when John Norman was fined for abusive speech to Abraham Whitier.\* Dec. 13, 1658, he was appointed on a committee by the Town to compel immediate payment of back rates.† He was one of the "seven men" or selectmen 11<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> mo. 1659, and perhaps also in 1650.‡ In June, 1661, Henry Lea and others were granted a right of way to the water to thomas L——.§

"the 17 of June 1661 henry Lea Sam friend is to go with willam Benet to bounden out this Grownd in the wholl lump being ordered by the Plantation."|| In March, 1665, Henry Lay, first, and seven others including Aron Bennett and Onysefarus Alling inhabitants of the towne of manchester having hyred Thomas wright for our Cowkeeper," etc., desired search for him to be made, as, by his threats, John West "made the seyed wright a frayde of his life."¶ In June, 1666, he was constable for Manchester.\*\*

Some time before 1674 Henry Lee built a fine house for the time, which was torn down only a few years ago. It was on what later became Pine street, and was always occupied by male or female descendants of Henry Lee, the last occupant being Mrs. Abby Baker, daughter of Isaac Lee, jr., and Rachel (Allen) Lee. It is described as "another specimen of a class of houses which must have been rare at that time."†† It contained four low-studded rooms, and there is a picture of it in Lamson's History of Manchester.‡‡ He is said to have deeded "the house to his widow in 1674."§§

On May 4, 1675, "James Standish, formerly of Manchester, now of Salem, for £20 paid me by Henry Lee of Manchester, deceased—do confirm (sale being not legally

\*Essex Antiquarian, v. 12, p. 76.

†Manchester Town Records, v. I, p. 8.

‡Hurd's Essex Co., vol. II, p. 1254.

§Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 9 (perhaps T. Chubb).

||Manchester Town Records, v. I, p. 10.

¶Essex Co. Quarterly Court Records, v. III, p. 228.

\*\*Essex Co. Quarterly Court Records, v. III, p. 337.

††Lamson's History of Manchester, pp. 49, 317.

‡‡Page 49.

§§Lamson's History of Manchester, p. 317.

assured) to Mary, his widow, executrix administratrix, a dwelling house with ground adjoining 3-4 of an acre more or less in Manchester.”\*

Henry Lee was apparently very friendly with John Sibley of Virginia and of Manchester, and they may have been related by marriage. He also was very intimate with William and Aaron Bennett, Mr. Robert Leach, Thomas Jones, and Lieut. Thomas West, and his wife Mary may have belonged to one of those families.

Henry Lee married before 1660, apparently, Mary —, whose name and place of birth are unknown. She belonged to the First Church of Salem, as the children of “Sister Lee” were there baptized.”† Henry Lee died between Feb. 12, 1674, when he made his will, and 21 : 5 : 1675, when it was proved. It was very short and signed with a mark, he “being weake and sick of body.” He gives his entire estate to his “well beloved wife Marey Lea,” and names sons John, Samuell, and Thomas, and daughters Hannah and Sarah, his wife Mearey Lea executor, and well beloved friends Thomas Jones and William Benet as overseers, and Samuell Friend and Aaron Benet, witnesses. His estate was appraised by John West and Wm. Bennet at £144 on March 29, 1675.‡

Henry Lee’s widow Mary married, second, at Beverly, June 1, 1675, John West of Beverly, who died Oct. 6, 1683, aged about 68 years. She died Oct. 28, 1690, and John, Samuell, and Thomas Ley as “only heirs” to Henry and Mary, divided her estate of £161, 19s., 6d. on Nov. 7, 1690.§

There was a Widow Lee in Manchester who owned land there in 1662. It is not known who she was. There was also a “Mr. Joseph Lee” of Manchester who owned a servant in 1684. It is unknown whether he was a relative of Henry Lee.

Children, all born in Manchester probably except Richard:—

\*E. W. Leach MS. History of Manchester, Appendix, p. 197.

†Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., v. 7, pp. 12, 17.

‡Essex Wills, v. XXIII, p. 118.

§Essex Deeds, v. 12, p. 81.

- RICHARD, b. in Boston, Aug. 2, 1657; not mentioned in the will of Henry Lee. An unaccounted for Richard Lee, who sealed his will with the device of a bird and had two young children, m., July 18, 1691, Joanna Manning, in Marblehead. She m. (2), April 13, 1696, Thomas Tucker.
2. JOHN, bp. at Salem June 29, 1661; d. in Manchester, Dec. 24, 1744.
- HANNA, bp. in Salem, April 20, 1663; d. before 1690.
- MARY, bp. in Salem, June 7, 1666; d. before 1675.
3. SAMUELL, b. in Manchester, Aug. 16, 1667; bp. in Salem, June 17, 1668.
- THOMAS, probably bp. in Salem, Aug. 26, 1670; d. before 1697; a soldier in Capt. William Raymond's Co., Canadian Expedition of 1690, from which he probably never returned. Samuell and John divided his property.\*
- SARAH, living 1675; d. before 1690.

2. JOHN LEE, son of Henry and Mary Lee, was baptized at Salem, June 29, 1661, and died in Manchester, Dec. 24, 1744. He married, first, about January, 1685, Sarah Parsons, born at Gloucester, April 19, 1663, died in Manchester, Jan. 14, 1687, daughter of James and Sarah (Vinson) Parsons. He married, second, probably in 1690, Sarah [Warren?], who died Dec. 4, 1741. He was prominent in Manchester affairs for many years and was one of its most wealthy inhabitants. "John, his son, was Town Clerk of this place from 1684 to 1708, with the exception of three years, and to him we are indebted for our earliest records, which were copied with great care for posterity. He was Selectman 1680, 1686, 1697, 1702, and 1744 at an advanced age."† He was a Justice of the Peace, 1686,‡ owned slaves in 1696, and at least two dwelling houses.§ His name appears on almost every page of the town records from 1684 to 1744. He was chosen to practically all of the lower town offices, such as surveyor of highways, juryman, overseer, assessor, moderator, town treasurer, etc. He also served on the most important of the town committees.

In 1686, John Ley was rated 13 shillings /10. Only

\*Essex Probate Files, No. 16,660.

†Leach MS. History of Manchester, p. 271.

‡Leach MS. History of Manchester, Appendix, p. 249.

§Essex Probate Files, No. 16,614.

four men were rated higher, 19 shillings being the highest.\*

May 10, 1689, the town contracted to lease "y<sup>e</sup> parsonage Land and meadow with y<sup>e</sup> fence" to John Ley for £1 /5 "current mony."†

Sept. 23, 1689, John Ley and three others "wear chosen as a comity to treate with any man whom they can hear of or know to be fitt for y<sup>e</sup> caring on of y<sup>e</sup> ministryall offis hear amongst us."‡ The committee reported Feb. 10, 1689-90, and the town voted to hire Mr. John Evely for 10 shillings a Sunday, "with all nesessary charges."

"Layd out to John Ley for his 2 devisions Joyning to aron bennits Land about 6 acers, be it more or less."‡

Jan. 18, 1692, John Ley and others are chosen a committee to have a new town house built.§

In his will,|| signed July 19, 1735, and proved Sept. 16, 1745, he calls himself "Weaver" and "weak in body." The will was beautifully written by Leonard Cotton, Esq., a witness, and mentions wife Sarah, sons, John Lee, junr., Thomas Lee, Edward Lee, Joseph Lee, Samuel Lee, deceased, Benjamin Lee; grandsons, John Lee, eldest son of my son John Lee, Samuel and Henry, sons of my deceased son Samuel Lee, daughters, Sarah, wife of John Eskot, his eldest son, and two daughters Mary and Alice; Hannah, wife of John Day; Abigail, wife of John Tarren; sons Thomas and Joseph Lee to be executors. The impression of the wax seal is covered and cannot be deciphered. He gives to his son Thomas my "Great Bible." This Bible is said to be the oldest in Manchester. It was printed in London by Christopher Barker, Queen's Printer, 1599. Upon a blank leaf between the Old and New Testaments is written, without date, "——sire of John Lee and Sarah ——ee the Owners of this Book that it become the Property of their Grandson Thomas Lee after their Decease." Below it are written "Thomas Lee,

\*Manchester Town Records, v. I. p. 28.

†Manchester Town Records, v. I, p. 34.

‡Manchester Town Records, v. I, p. 42.

§Manchester Town Records, v. I, p. 45.

||Essex Probate Files, No. 16,614.

Junr and anna allen." It is said that this Bible was sent from England by John Lee to his grandson, Thomas Lee, jr., who was born in Manchester in 1694, and died in 1775.\* It descended in the family and finally was given to Mr. Charles Lee, a descendant of Thomas Lee, jr., and after his death, in 1889, his daughter, Miss Ella F. Lee, of the fifth generation from Thomas Lee, jr., presented it to the Manchester Historical Society, in whose safe keeping it now is.

No inventory of his estate is on file. He was a slave owner, as was his brother Samuell. He was called "Mr. John Lee" in the records.

Children, born in Manchester, all by his first wife:—

4. JOHN, b. Sept. 17, 1685; d. Feb., 1765.
5. SAMUELL, b. Dec. 18, 1687; d. in Gloucester, Jan. 8, 1721.  
SARAH, b. Dec. 7, 1691; probably d. a widow May 17, 1778, ae. 87 or 88 years; m., by 1735, John Eskot. She then had an eldest son and daughters Alice and Mary, according to the will of her father.
6. THOMAS, b. Oct. 14, 1693; d. Aug. 18, 1775.  
HANAH, b. Aug. 13, 1695; m. April 13, 1719, John Day of Manchester. Both were living in 1735. They had children b. in Manchester: (1) John, b. May 13, 1721; (2) Richard, b. Feb. 25, 1723-4; (3) Hanah, b. Oct. 25, 1727; (4) Sarah, b. Jan. 9, 1728-9; (5) Lydia, bp. May 23, 1731; (6) Susanna, b. Dec. 4, 1733.  
JOSEPH, b. June 21, 1697; d. July 13, 1699.
7. EDWARD, b. Feb. 19, 1698-9; living in 1735 and 1740.  
JOSEPH, b. Mar. 30, 1701; living in 1735; probably d. s. p. Oct. 8, 1774, ae. 74. Executor of the will of his father. He *may* have married Elizabeth —, and had Joseph, b. June 15, 1752, who apparently was a "Grave Digger" and a Revolutionary soldier, and d. in a fit, Jan. 14, 1824, ae. 73y. He held the following town offices: feld Driver, Haward, hog Reve, Tithing man, survayer of fences, Juryman, and Servarys of hieways. In 1744 the Town Lett the Ministry Land Lying by Millitts Swamp to him for 16s.† He also bought land from Ezek. Knowlton in 1729-30. bounded by John Lee's land and Baby Rack Belly Ache Beach.‡

\*Lamson's History of Manchester, p. 317.

†Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 40.

‡Essex Deeds, v. 68, p. 35. See Underwood's Plan of Ye 400 Acres, Lamson's History of Manchester, p. 21.



ABIGAIL, b. April 11, 1703; d. Sept., 1759; m. Jan. 1, 1729-30, John Tarren, or Tarring, who d. 1772, æ. 80 y. He was a brother of Mary Tarrin, who m. Abigail's cousin, Samuel Lee, Esq., in 1712, and son of Capt. or Gen. John Tarrin, who was probably b. about 1649, and d. Oct. 19, 1711, in his 62nd year, and m. Abigail Abbott, probably daughter of Arthur Abbott of Marblehead. Children:—(1) John, b. Nov. 21, 1730; m. (int.) Aug. 22, 1752, Joann Lee, his first cousin, bp. April 21, 1734, dau. of John Lee, jr.; (2) Robert, b. July 14, 1734; (3) Jacob, b. July 4, 1736; (4) Abigail, b. May 13, 1738; perhaps m., 1786, Nathaniel Poland, jr.; (5), Mary, b. July 20, 1740; m. Jacob Allen, 1765; (6) Jacob, b. Feb. 22, 1742-3; (7) William, b. Oct. 9, 1746; m. Dec. 2, 1770, Abigail —, and had John, William, and one other child.

8. BENJAMIN, b. Dec. 19, 1705; d. Nov. 9, 1757.

3. SAMUEL LEE, "ESQ.," son of Henry and Mary Lee, was born in Manchester, Aug. 16, 1667; baptized in Salem, June 16, 1668; and died in Manchester, probably, or in Marblehead, Sept. 17, 1754 (or perhaps Sept. 7, 1755). He married, first, Feb. 8, 1692, Rebeckah Mastus, born about 1675; died Nov. 5, 1723, aged about 48 years. He married, second, March 4, 1724, widow Sary Herrick of Beverly. Rebeckah was a daughter of Nathaniel Masters and Ruth (Pickworth), who was a daughter of John and Anna Pickworth of Salem. Savage\* makes Nathaniel Masters a son of Abraham and a grandson of the "Worshipful Mr. John Maistus" of Cambridge, who died Dec. 21, 1639. It is possible that Nathaniel Masters was a son of Mr. John Masters, instead of a grandson.

Samuel Lee was a merchant of prominence and wealth, owned slaves before 1692, the largest boat of the neighborhood, "The Swallow," in 1690, was Justice of the Peace in 1716, and was one of the first two deacons of the first Church of Manchester from the time of its formation, Nov. 7, 1716, to his death in 1754, his nephew, Benjamin Lee, being deacon with him for many years. He made his first appearance in the public records on March 13, 1690,† when Samuel Lee sen. "was then to

\*Savage Gen. Dict., v. III, pp. 170, 425. See Essex Probate Files, Nos. 17,833 and 17,822.

†Manchester Town Records, v. I, p. 37.

serve upon the Jury of tryalls." In 1690 he received "tow shillings and six penc" for mending the town pound.\* He was elected constable in 1693, "Howard or feild Driver" in 1695, and the same year he was with others "Chosen to meett with beverly men to revue ratifi or lay oute and confirm ye contry highway between beverly meetinge house and ye town of manchester."† On March 27, 1696, he was chosen "servayers for highways & fence vewers," and taxed 1/10/0 for the church.‡ On March 25, 1700, he was chosen a selectman and sworn as "asseser by John Ley clark;"§ he also was selectman in 1707, 1714, 1716, 1719, 1721, 1726, 1727, was chairman of the selectmen during many of those years, a well as assessor and overseer of the poor. He became moderator for the first time on March 30, 1719, and was elected to the same position in 1721, 1726, 1727, and 1729. He was also town treasurer March 22, 1724-5.

He had much to do with church matters, as did his brother John. In 1701 they were chosen on a committee "to seate our meting hous." In 1703 he was chosen tithing man, and also in 1724-5. On Dec. 5, 1715, he was chosen on a committee to look out for a ministe, together with his nephew John Lee, jr., and on July 21, 1716, on a committee to contract with Rev. Mr. Ames Cheever, and on a committee to make provision for "or. danation." In 1719 he was chosen chairman of the committee on a new "meting hous."

On Feb. 12, 1717, Samuell Lee "sener" was rated 1/03/09, and his son Samuel Lee, "Junier," 1/15/06, and John Lee, "sener," 1/08/0. There were only three persons rated above Samuel Lee, jr., at this date, the highest being 2/0/0. Six months later Samuel Lee, "Senier's" rating had crept up to 1/12/0. There are many deeds in the Salem Registry in which Sam<sup>l</sup> Lee, sen., appears as a grantor or grantee. He was a housewright, though he called himself "husbandman" in his will. He was generally referred to as Deacon Samuell

\*Manchester Town Records, v. I, p. 37.

†Manchester Town Records, v. I, p. 67.

‡Manchester Town Records, v. I, pp. 73, 74.

§Manchester Town Records, v. I, p. 93.

Lee. His will, dated June 30, 1730, is long, and is written throughout in his own handwriting. It names his wife Sarah, children, Samuel Lee, jr., Jonathan Lee, Mary Durgee, Ruth Parsons, Lydia Goodell, Elizabeth Lee, and Nathaniel and Josiah Lee; his negro woman Cooper to his wife; executors, Samuel and Nathaniel Lee, his two oldest sons; and Jabez Dodge, Robert Herrick, Jeseph and Benjamin Lee (his nephews), witnesses. Both the executors were dead when the will was admitted to probate, and his grandsons, Capt. Samuel Lee and Col. John Lee, were appointed administrators. The will of his widow, Sarah, was signed Jan. 20, 1755, and proved May 2, 1757, and names her sons John, Jonathan and Robert Herrick and the heirs of her son Daniel Herrick. The seal bears the impression of a bird.

Children, all born in Manchester, by the first wife:—

9. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 24, 1693-4; d. July 6, 1753.

MARY, b. Oct. 20, 1695; d. "in Norwich in Conecott," Dec. 15, 1732; m. (int.) Dec. 12, 1713, John Durgee. At this time she is spoken of as "of Gloucester," and probably lived with her cousin Samuel, who was a soldier in the French war. John Durgee was son of John Durgy, weaver, and Elizabeth (Parsons) of Ipswich and Gloucester. He was an innholder of Norwich, Conn., and several Durgees of Connecticut were well known soldiers. His aunt, Sarah Parsons, m. John Lee, Mary's uncle.

RUTH, b. Dec. 10, 1697; d. about 1766; m. (int.) Nov. 28, 1713, Samuel Parsons of Gloucester, b. Feb. 2, 1690; d. Dec., 1761, son of Jeffrey Parsons, jr. Samuel Parsons died in 1761. His widow Ruth and the sons declined administration. "My other sons go to sea and one is now at sea."\* Capt. Jacob Parsons was appointed administrator. He had an estate of £186-18-2. Children: (1) Nehemiah; (2) Samuel; (3) Andrew; (4) Ruth, m. — Bray; (5) Rebeckah, m. — Josstin; (6) Abigail, m. John Todd; (7) Lydia, m. — Hobson; (8) Elizabeth, m. — Kelsey; and, perhaps (9) Robert.

LIDIAH, b. April 19, 1699; m. Dec. 11, 1718, Ezekiel Goodale, who d. March 12, 1734, in Manchester, leaving no children, æ. 39 y. He was a housewright, and left a very elaborate will. All the property, including the negro girl Taffey,

\*Essex Probate Files, No. 20,656.

was left to his wife for life; £5 to the Church, £5 to the Free School, and 1-12 of the residue to Lydia Parsons, dau. of my brother Sam'l Parsons of Gloucester; 1-12 to Lydia Lee, dau. of my brother Nathaniel Lee of Manchester; 1-12 to Ruth Lee, dau. of my brother Josiah Lee of Manchester. His wife and Deacon Nathaniel Putnam of Salem Village were appointed executors. The will\* was written by Leonard Cotton, Esq. The inventory included 2 dwelling houses, a shop, barn, 10 tracts of land, 1-16 of a sawmill, books,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a schooner, gold buttons, silver shoe buckles, etc., and amounted to £792, 1, 4. The estate was divided in 1745 among the heirs of Lidiah, viz: Samuel Lee, the heirs of Mary Durgey, late of Norwich, Ruth, wife of Samuel Parsons of Gloucester, heirs of Nathaniel Lee, heirs of Josiah Lee, and Elizabeth, wife of George Cross.

10. NATHANIELL, b. Oct. 3, 1703; d. before 1745.  
 11. JOSIAH, b. Oct. 24, 1706; d. before 1745.

ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 17, 1710; m. Feb. 11, 1735-6, George Crose, or Cross, jr., who d. Nov. 9, 1762, æ. 66 or 67 y. Children: (1) Elizabeth, b. Dec. 2, 1739; (2) Elezabeth, b. Oct. 5, 1741; (3) Lydia, b. Nov. 31, 1745; (4) George, b. April 3, 1747, all in Manchester. George chose Benjamin Crafts for his guardian, and Aaron Lee and James Lee went surety on bond of £1000.

JONATHAN, b. June 15, 1718; d. July 1, 1718.

JONNATHAN, b. —; alive in 1730; d. unm. before 1735.

4. JOHN LEE, JR., son of John Lee and Sarah Parsons, was born in Manchester, Sept. 17, 1685, and died there Feb., 1765. He was a prominent citizen of the town, and his name occurs many times on the town records between 1709, when he was paid 16s. for mending the "meting hous seats," and 1745. In 1715 he was on a committee to look out for a minister. In 1716 the burying-ground wall was built, and "six feet in its whole length given in by John Lee Jun."† He was constable in 1715 and 1716; town clerk, 1717-23; selectman, 1717-21, '22, '23, '25, '36, '38, '39, '41-'48; town treasurer, 1719, '20, '23; moderator, 1719, twice in 1725, 1728, 1745, 1746; and assessor in 1718. In 1725 he was granted 8 acres.‡ In 1727 he was on a committee with

\*Essex Probate Files, No. 11,114.

†Lamson's History of Manchester, p. 273.

‡Manchester Town Records, v. I, p. 163.

Samuel Lee, jr., to treat with Rev. Mr. Cheever and to advise with him as to a school house. In 1719 he was on a committee to "drance Crib all the land out of the old town book into this book."\* In 1732 he was chairman of a committee to sell town land. In 1742 John Lee junr. and Robert Herrick "shall have A plas In y<sup>e</sup> Bank near y<sup>e</sup> School house for to Build A Lime Hill for to stand five years."† In 1745 the town wharf was let to Robert Herrick and to John Lee, jun. That year he also was chairman of a committee to treat with "Mr. Robords Concerning Setteling with us" as pastor. He was a prominent man in the town and one of its richest inhabitants. The inventory of his estate mentions a house and garden, barn and land, and five other tracts of land, a pew, gun, sword, books, etc. The estate was valued at £416, 10s. He was called "Mr. John Lee" in the records.

John Lee jr. married, first, Nov. 25, 1709, Martha Mitchell, who died Jan. 17, 1710-11. He married, second, at Marblehead, Feb. 26, 1711-12, Mary Seaward. She was probably descended from Emmanuel Downing, who married a sister of Gov. Winthrop, as her mother was a Downing, and her children and grandchildren were named Winthrop, Downing, and Seaward Lee. She died in 1767.

Child by first wife, born in Manchester:—

MARTHA, b. Jan. 12, 1710-11; d. before 1765; m. Mar. 24, 1737, Arthur, son of Nathaniel Wharf of Salem (from whom the Amorys of Boston are thought to descend), b. March 5, 1674. He was a grandson of Arthur Mackworth, an original patentee of Maine. They had three daughters, and Abraham, b. July 17, 1738; m. Feb. 9, 1762, Mary Allen, and d. by suicide, probably *s. p.*; John; and Samuel, b. April 13, 1746; m. June, 1772, Hannah Davis, and had Samuel, Hannah, and Susanna.

Children by second wife:—

MARY, b. April 15, 1714; bp. June 20, 1714, at Marblehead; m. — Averill, and was living in 1765.  
ELIZABETH, b. July 24, 1717; m. — Woodbury, probably Andrew W., "gentleman."

\*Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 4.

†Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 35.

12. JOHN, b. April 21, 1719; d. 1748.  
 13. RICHARD, b. March 10, 1720; d. 1767.  
 14. SEAWARD, b. May 21, 1724; d. Jan. 12, 1755.  
 15. DOWNING, b. May 1, 1726; d. Feb. 8, 1783.  
 JOANNA, bp. April 21, 1734; m., 1st (int. Aug. 22, 1752), her  
 cousin, John Tarring, jr.; m., 2d, at Essex, Jan. 29, 1757,  
 Thomas Poland of Ipswich. Children: (1) Thomas, b.  
 Sept. 17, 1757; (2) Seward, b. Nov. 1, 1759; (3) Nehemiah,  
 b. Sept. 25, 1761; (4) Ezra, b. Sept. 4, 1763; (5) Joanna, b.  
 Aug. 4, 1766; (6) Thomas, bp. Sept. 4, 1774; (7) William, bp.  
 April 19, 1778.

5. SAMUEL LEE, son of John Lee and Sarah Parsons, was born in Manchester, Dec. 18, 1687, and died in Gloucester, Jan. 8, 1721. He was very severely wounded in the Port Royal expedition of 1707.\* He married, in Gloucester, Feb. 13, 1718, Ruth Somes, daughter of Timothy and Jane Somes, born April 12, 1684, and probably died about May 20, 1752. His estate was valued at £96, 18s.† He was called "Mr. Samuel Lee" in the records.

Children, probably born in Gloucester:—

SAMUEL, b. 1718-19; d. before 1735.

JOHN, mentioned in will of his grandfather John Lee, in 1735, and probably was alive in 1745.

HENRY, b. 1720; mentioned in will of his grandfather, and probably was alive in 1745.

\*Babson's History of Gloucester, p. 261.

†Essex Probate Files, No. 16,647.

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH NOTES ABOUT EARLY SETTLERS IN  
NEW ENGLAND.

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COMMUNICATED BY THE LATE LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

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(Continued from Vol. XLIX, page 256.)

COFFIN.

TRUSTRAM STEVENS of Dover, county Kent, Mariner. Will 30 March 1643; proved 21 June 1644. Being ready to go on a voyage to sea the length and continuance whereof may happen to be long and tedious. To Poor of St. Maries £5. To poor of Brickston in Devonshire where I was born £5. To Master and Wardens of Trinity House Dover £5. To Eldest Son Robert Stevens lands in Petham. To 2nd son Trustram, lands without Cowgate purchased of William Chalke and Sarah his wife and messuage called the Flower de Luce in Dover in occupation of Edward Penny, also a messuage wherein one — Stopgate a dutchman doth now inhabit. To 3rd son Richard Stevens a messuage now in occupation of Mildred Streeting and a messuage in occupation of John Hooker, shipwright, and £150 when 20. To second son Trustram after decease of Dennee Stevens my mother a messuage in Brickston called Stowe from will of father Robert Stevens. To sons Richard and my youngest son Trustram, land adjoining the messuage of William Lucas on the peere at Dover. To son Robert, house and key where I dwell near the Sign of the Falcon. To wife Frances, goods my father in law John Marten deceased gave me in marriage with his daughter, my said wife,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of his remaining estate on decease of Katherine his wife now living £8 yearly, £7 yearly. To youngest son Trustram £200 when 21. Brother William Stevens and Brother John Stevens ultimate heirs. If wife is with Child £100. Executors: Sons Robert and Trustram my second son. Overseers: Bartholomew Winsor, Nicholas Roberts, Jurate, Richard Jacob, mariner. To cosen John Stert £5 when 20. Witnesses: John Whetstone, Will. Stratfold, Bartho. Quersted (?Quester.)

*Consistory of Canterbury, will file 1644, no. 55.*

**COFFIN.** This will is that of a brother-in-law of Tristram Coffin. Tristram or Tristram Stevens was the son of Robert and Dence or Dionis Stevens or Stephens of Brixton, Devon. He married as appears from the will, Frances, daughter of John and Katherine Marten, and his sister Dionis, baptized 4 March, 1609/10, married Tristram Coffin.

In *Devon Notes & Queries*, vol. 2, p. 142, Mr. W. G. Mugford states that Tristram was apparently the eldest child of Peter and Joan Coffin of Butlers in Brixton, and was baptized 11 March, 1609-10, seven days after his future wife, who was born in Ford in Brixton, had also been baptized in Brixton.

Other children were Joan, born before 29 Dec., 1616, the date of her maternal grandfather's will, in which she was named; Peter, baptized 20 Feb., 1613-4, who probably died early in life; Deborah, born about 1616, who may have married William Stephens, as a license for a marriage to two of these same names, both being of Brixton, was granted 25 June, 1640; and Eunice, baptized 22 March, 1617-8. (A license for the marriage of a Eunice Coffyn of Plympton morrye with a William Hill of Newton bushell, was granted 12 Feb., 1639-40, but this Eunice may not have been Tristram's sister, as the latter, after her arrival in New England, married William Butler of Hartford, Conn.); Mary, who was born about 1620 (and according to *Early Wills of Coffin*, married Alexander Adams of Boston and Dorchester and died 15 Jan., 1678); Ruth, baptized 10 Sept. and buried 11 Nov., 1623; John, born perhaps about 1625; also a child born after 21 Dec., 1627, the date of the father's will.

Tristram Coffin's marriage had not taken place at the date of his father-in-law's will, 16 Dec., 1627, but his son Peter was baptized 18 July, 1630, and James, 11 Sept., 1639. (Compare *Coffin Family*, 1870, and *Early Wills of Coffin*, 1898.)

The name of the mother of Tristram Coffin, who went to New England with him and with her daughters, where she died in Boston, 30 May, 1661, has been given as Thember or Thumber, but in the will of Robert Keymber of Lower Hareston in Brixton, are the words, "Joan my dawghter, the wyfe of Peter Cawfing", followed by bequests to Tristram and Joane, Peter's children; and in the will of Mrs. Anna Keymber there is a bequest to Peter Coffing's children of a like sum to that which she gave to the children of her son John.

In the same book, vol. 3, p. 103, appears a supplementary note stating, "In one of the books of the County Quarterly Sessions it appears that Tristram Coffin was the Constable of Brixton in 1641, and that some differences having arisen between him and Thomas Maynard, of Brixton, gent., they were, about midsummer in that year, referred to the arbitration of Robert Savery and Henry Pollexfen, Esq., but what the differences were and in what manner they were adjusted I have been unable to discover. Three other children of Tristram were born in England, beside those given above: Tristram, about 1632; Elizabeth, about 1634-5; and John, about 1637. The last named died 30 Oct., 1642."

Whether the two Tristrams, Coffin and Stevens, bore the same name through anything more than a coincidence does not as yet appear.—*Note by Henry W. Belknap.*



## CONANT.

JANE SEARLE, Ouerton, County of Devon, Widdowe. Will 1 May 1655; proved 29 June 1655. To my sonne Conant's eldest sonne Fether bedd on which I lye, pillowes, Curtaines, etc, also Damaske Table cloth and six ditto Table napkins with the Square Yard Baskett, also one marked with I. C. three big pewter dishes marked I. S. one pewter dish and two little pie plates with I. I. S. one pewter dish with R. C. one little Deepe dish with R: J: C: one flaggon with I: S: and two brasse candlestickes, and in defect of a sonne I giue these things vnto her second Daughter at marriage. To my sonne Conant's eldest Daughter £20 and the broad painted box with frame it stand upon, and in defect of a daughter to her second sonne, to be performed at day of his or her marriage. To my daughters Jane Mason and Mary Veren in New England £5 apiece and 20s. to each of their Children to be paid in one yeare if any opportunity of Conveyance. To Daughter Sarah Gover two Goldrings and the warming panne and square box in my chamber and the frame belonging to it and the Litle round bandBox. To Little Sarah her daughter 40s. and the trunck in which I keep my Linnen, and 20s. to Abraham her sonne and the trunck marked with I. S. and if Abraham die, both to little Sarah. To my daughter in Lawe Mary Conant one pinke Colouer Silke Coate with three silke and silver laces upon it. To daughter Jane Mason best paire of sheetes and pillowties, and one half dozen of Canvass table napkins with a little blew worke towards the end. To daughter Mary Veren next paire of sheetes and pillowties and half a dozen Table napkins if there be soe many left. To daughter Sarah Gover paire of sheetes, one pillowtie, and rest of Cloths, linnen and woollen, to three daughters at discretion of executor. To Cousen Sarah Vpham, as token of love, 10s. To poore of Budleigh 10s, of Otterton 10s, of Sidmouth 10s. Rest to son Richard Conant executor. Witnesses: Thomas Vpham, Blanche Peale.

*Wootten, 301.*

CONANT. The will printed above is evidently that of the sister-in-law of Roger Conant, the wife of his eldest brother, Richard. Her maiden name was Jane Slade, and after the death of Richard Conant in 1625, she seems to have married one Searle and to have survived him.

The son to whom she refers was Richard jr., the executor of the will, and the daughter-in-law, Mary, his second wife. Jane, the eldest child of Richard Conant, married James Mason, referred to in the will of Roger Conant as his cousin. Mary, the third child,

was the wife of Hilliard Veren; and Sarah, the fifth and youngest, would appear from this will to have married a man named Gover. Martha, the second child, died it is supposed in 1644, and hence is not referred to in the will.—*Note by Henry W. Belknap.*

## GAUDEY.

Richard Gaudey of Colchester, saymaker. Will 25 March, 1651; proved 5 April, 1651. I give to my son Thomas Gaudy of Halstead, weaver, £30 and all my wearing appare and my say loom. To my three grandchildren in Holland, viz. to Edward Chaterton £20, and to his 2 sisters £5 apiece at 21, and a bond for the payment thereof shall be given to Thomas Raynold of Colchester, woollen draper. If they all die, my daughter Susanna Cheterton shall enjoy these three legacies. My will is with this proviso that my executrix shall pay my son Thomas Gaudy but £25 and my grandchild but £15, in case my daughter Mary be living that went to Newe England, to whom I then give £10. In case they hear not that my daughter is alive by way of certificat or the like in towe yeares space, then my will is that they shall have the £5 apiece again. All the rest of my goods I give to my wife Elizabeth whom I make my executrix. Witnesses: Tho. Robinson, junior, James Martin, Ollife Snelling. Proved by executrix.

*Archdeaconry of Colchester, 1650-2, No. 106.*

GAUDEY. This will was said by the late Mr. Lothrop Withington, who discovered it, to fill a small gap in the Saltonstall records. There was some connection between the Gaudey and Saltonstall families (*see Waters' Gleanings*, p. 8), but the writer has been unable to find any clue to the gap which the will might fill. The mention of a daughter Mary, in New England, suggests the direction in which to look, but no other reference to her has been found.—*Note by Henry W. Belknap.*

## DUMMER.

John Dommer of Rotingdean, Diocese of Chichester. Will 18 August 1579; proved 23 October 1579. To Johan Dommer my sister ten sheep. To sister Margaret Dommer 5 sheep. To goddaughter Mary Howell 5 sheep. Residuary legatee and executrix: Elizabeth Hills my mother. Overseer: John Beard. Witnesses: Clement boyes and Wm. Savage, wryter.

*Archdeaconry of Lewes, Liber A. 7, folio 149.*

DUMMER. John Dommer's will suggests his connection with the Dummer family concerning which Col. Chester wrote in *The New England Historical & Genealogical Register*, vol. 35, pp. 254 and

following, but does not seem to positively identify him with any of the Johns mentioned there.

It may be that of a cousin of John Pyldren, alias Dummer, which was probated 11 Dec., 1574, and it is a curious coincidence that the John who died in 1574 had a son John and daughters Joane and Margery. Were it not that they were already married when the will was written (1 Dec., 1574), to Richard White and William Colebrook, we might conclude that John who died in 1579 was the brother of Joane and Margery, and that "my mother Elizabeth Hills" referred really to his mother-in-law, but the fact that he does not call his sisters by their married names inclines one to hesitate over such a conclusion.—*Note by Henry W. Belknap.*

#### TOPPAN.

Norwich, St. Michael at Plea. Marriages. 1632, Abraham Topin & Susanna Tayler, 28 May.

Norwich, St. Stephens. 1610/11 February 13. George Imers and Jane Tophm.

Yarmouth, St. Nicholas. Baptisms. 1633—August. Peter Topham of Abr: & Su: —ll.

TOPPAN. In the New England Historical & Genealogical Register, vol. 33, pp. 66-8, the English ancestry of Abraham Toppan of Newbury is discussed and four generations of his ancestors are given, as well as his marriage to Susannah Taylor. In the following volume, 34, pp. 48-57, a partial genealogy of the family in America, is followed out. Mr. Withington has here unearthed the record of the marriage of Abraham. It may be well to call attention to the error in Savage's Dictionary in which Susannah's maiden name is given as Goodale, the surname of her mother's second husband. At St. Stephen's, Norwich, appears the marriage of George Imers and Jane Tophm, but while she could have been an aunt of Abraham's, no proof of this appears.—*Note by Henry W. Belknap.*

## THE BURRILL, BURRELL FAMILY OF ESSEX COUNTY, MASS.

BY FRANK A. GARDNER, M. D.

*(Continued from Volume LI. page 281.)*

28. Colonel Theophilus Burrill was again chosen Town Treasurer March 1, 1702-3.\* He was chosen Clerk of the Market, March 6, 1703-4, and also in 1704 and 1719; Surveyor of Highways in 1700 and 1707, and Selectman March 4, 1706-7. The last named office he held eleven years in all.\* He was Captain of the Lynn Company, in Colonel Wainwright's First Regiment on the expedition to Port Royal in June, 1707. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1723, and ten years later was Colonel of the Essex County Regiment.\* March 9, 1721-2, he was appointed Justice of the Peace for the County of Essex, and December 19, 1728, for Suffolk. He also served as Special Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex, and a Special Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature.\* He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1725-26, and of the Governor's Council from 1727 to 1730.\* He was the first Parish Clerk and Treasurer chosen after the separation of Town and Parish in March, 1721-22, and he held the dual office until March, 1730-31.\* He lived in a house which stood on the northeast corner of Boston and Burrill Streets, and Miss Burrill in the article above referred to describes the place as follows: "The house stood a short distance from the street, and on each side of the walk leading to the front door was a row of buttonwood trees, which so protected the lawn in the hot summer days that the grass and shrubbery were always green."\*

\*Lynn Historical Society Register, v. XI, pp. 85-9.

He owned much real estate and made many transfers, including one to John Lewis of Lynn, to whom he conveyed, for the sum of £565 : 00 : 00, his "Tann house & Tannyard with Twenty Six poles of Land thereon belonging Lying and being in the Township of Lyn aforesd near to the sd Lewis' now Dwelling house together with All the Stock of Hides & bark now in sd Tann yard & Tannhouse as also all the Tannpits, Limers, waterpitts, beam house, mill, millstone, with all ye Tackling & utensils belonging to sd Tannyard as also my horse, cart," etc. etc. "together with one third part of the malt house . . . given by my Hond father to me the aforesd Theophilus Burrill."\* August 2, 1725, Theophilus Burrill and other selectmen of Lynn, guardians of Elizabeth Farr, a person *non compos mentis*, for "three score and ten pounds", conveyed to Ebenezer Burrill of Lynn (No. 33) her right in an old dwelling house, etc., where her father and mother, Benjamin and Elizabeth Farr, deceased, lately dwelt.† Among the many lots of land sold by him were the following transfers to Burrill relatives : in 1732 to Benjamin Potter, husband of No. 34;‡ in 1732 and 1733 to Humphrey Devereux, husband of No. 52;§ and in 1732 to John Lewis, husband of No. 47.||

Colonel Theophilus Burrill died 4 : 5mo. 1737.¶ His will, dated June 14, 1737, was probated July 26 of that year.\*\* He made bequests to his brother Ebenezer, nephew Theophilus (son of Ebenezer), sister Sarah Pickering and her children, Timothy Pickering, Sarah Hardy, Eunice Neal and Lois Orne; sister Ruth Potter; niece Lydia Calley, "who was brought up in my family", and her sister Hannah Fuller (daughters of his brother Samuel, No. 31). Another bequest was made to William Roby, minor son of his cousin Lois Roby, on condition that the said William, on coming of age, would release his claim to certain property, left to him by John Burrill

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 38, leaf 278.

†*Ibid*, book 51, leaf 8.

‡*Ibid*, book 86, leaf 297.

§*Ibid*, book 65, leaves 220 and 233.

||*Ibid*, book 65, leaf 208.

¶Lynn Records.

\*\*Essex County Probate Files, No. 4266.

No. 4, said release to be in favor of the heirs of Samuel Burrill, No. 31. He also left £30 to the Rev. Mr. Henchman, and gifts of £100 each to the First, Second, and Third Churches of Lynn, for the purchase of communion plate. These various services have been described by Miss Burrill in the Register of the Lynn Historical Society, Volume XI, p. 88. The remainder of his estate went to his wife.\* His widow Hannah sold many lots of land,† and William Roby, Jun., of Boston, upholsterer, son of Lois Roby, deceased, “in consideration of a gift . . . by the Honble Theophilus Burrill Esq. of Lynn,” released to “the present surviving heirs of Samuel Burrill, all the right . . . which might accrue to me through the will of John Burrill, Dec.”‡ These surviving heirs were all named in the document. Hannah Burrill was living in Boston as late as 1756, “the widow of Theophilus Burrill.”

No children.

31. SAMUEL BURRILL, son of Lieutenant John and Lois Burrill, was born April 20, 1674.§ He was called husbandman or yeoman in the records. He married in Boston, September 17, 1697, Margaret Jarvis.|| He inherited the homestead from his father, one end of it being reserved for his mother during her lifetime. He sold, with the consent of his wife Margaret, many lots of land in Lynn.¶ He died in Lynn, May 23, 1713.§ His will, dated May 15, 1713, was probated July first following. His brothers John and Theophilus were appointed executors. The inventory of the estate, dated September 17, 1713, showed a total value of £1065: 06: 12, of which £765: 01: 00 represented “housing and lands.” Margaret, widow of Samuel Burrill, married Daniel Mansfield, May 12, 1715. October 22, 1722, Margaret Mans-

\*Essex County Probate Files, No. 4266.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 74, leaf 41; book 77, leaves 49-50 and 41, etc.

‡*Ibid*, book 83, leaf 123.

§Lynn Records.

||Boston Records.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 17, leaf 48; book 67, leaf 123; book 83, leaf 112, etc.

field, in a petition to the court, made the following statement:

"Whereas my brother-in-law, John Burrill, Esq., lately deceased, was pleased by his last will and testament, to give & bequeath to the Children of his brother Samuel Burrill, deceased, late husband to me, the subscriber, and natural mother to ye sd children, part of his estate as by sd will may appear, and but one of sd children of age, viz Mary Lewis. The others of our sd children, being minors of several ages, Lydia 19, Anna 17, Sarah 15, Abigail 13, and Ruth 11. The request of the petitioner is that ye Honble would please to appoint my beloved son-in-law John Lewis, guardian.

Margaret Mansfield.

"Lynn, October 22, 1722."\*

John Lewis was appointed guardian on the last named date.\*

Children :

47. MARY, b. Aug. 24, 1698†; m. Lynn, Nov. 10, 1715, John Lewis†, s. of Thomas and Mary (Breed) Lewis. He was b. Aug. 2, 1687, and d. abt. 1778. John Lewis, with the consent of his wife, conveyed to John Lewis Jun. of Lynn, "one certain dwelling house, barn (etc.) . . . (in Lynn) late in ye possession of Joshua and Lydia Ward of Salem, and conveyed by sd Joshua and Lydia to sd John Lewis of Lynn, late enjoyed by Coll Burrill, late of Lynn, dec. and conveyed to sd Lydia by ye sd Burrill, in his last will," May 12, 1747.‡ She died Aug. 31, 1754. John Lewis, of Lynn, "gentleman", March 10, 1773, conveyed to Nehemiah Breed, several lots of land on Nahant, owned by "the right of my late wife Mary, by her father Samuel Burrill."§
48. LOIS, b. Feb. 15, 1700-1; m. Boston, Oct. 15, 1719, William Robie (Robie genealogy). William Robie of Boston, . . . conv. to William Robie Jun. of Boston, upholsterer, "real estate of my late wife Lois, who was Lois Burrill, daughter of Mr. Samuel Burrill, of Lynn," Aug. 2, 1742.|| She d. Feb. 22, 1720-21. Another lot was sold in Jan., 1743-4.

\*Essex County Probate Files, No. 4253.

†Lynn Records.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 101, leaf 89.

§*Ibid*, book 134, leaf 210.

||*Ibid*, book 84, leaf 52.

49. LYDIA, b. Feb. 11, 1702-3; † m. at Lynn, Francis Calley of Marblehead, Mar. 21, 1722-3. He was lost at sea after June 4, 1727.\* M. 2nd, John Hawkes, int. Lynn, June 25, 1738; † he d. Lynn, 4: 12m: 1742-3; † m. 3d, Joshua Ward, s. of Miles and Sarah (Massey) Ward of Salem. † He was b. Aug. 13, 1699. Joshua Ward and his wife Lydia conv. to John Lewis "one certain Dwelling-house (etc.) . . . late enjoyed by Cole Burrill, late of sd Lynn, deceased . . . being part of ye estate of Samll Burrill, late of Lynn." He d. Dec. 29, 1779.
50. ANNA, b. Mar. 7, 1704-5; † m. 1st, May 9, 1723, Nathaniel Fuller. He died of small pox, at Boston, June 26, 1730. † She m. 2nd, at Boston, Feb. 15, 1738, Lieut. Nathan Cheever, s. of Thomas and Sarah (Bill) Cheever. † He was b. in Boston, Mar. 16, 1694. He was constable for Rumney Marsh in 1725, and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1733. She d. Nov. 10, 1740, and he d. Sept. 30, 1774; bur. "Oct. 2, 1774. Lieut. Nathan Cheever, Aet. 81 Years." †
51. SARAH, b. Mar. 14, 1706-7; † m. int. May 29, 1726, William Taylor. † s. of James Taylor, who was Treasurer of the Massachusetts Bay Province. They conveyed several lots of land in Lynn, which had formerly been in the possession of her father and grandfather Burrill. These conveyances were made between 1726 and 1732.\*\* He may have been the man of that name who died in Lynn, Jan. 23, 1769, aged 72 years. †
52. ABIGAIL, b. May 2, 1709; m. 1st, Lynn, Oct. 5, 1727, Roots Gall (Gale). Roots Gale d. Marblehead, Dec. 24, 1728, a. 24y. 4m. 17d.\* She m. 2nd, Jan. 29, 1729-30, at Lynn, † Humphrey Devereaux, s. of Robert and Hannah (Blaney) Devereaux, as his second wife. He was b. Dec. 7, 1702. He was a husbandman and lived in the mansion of his father and grandfather, on the Devereaux farm. At some time he commanded a military company and was universally called "Captain." † † Humphrey "Deverix" and w. Abigail,

\*Marblehead Records.

†Lynn Records.

‡Essex Inst. Hist. Col., v. V, p. 208.

§Fuller Genealogy, v. III, p. 160-1.

||N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., v. 38, pp. 176 and 180.

¶Chelsea Church Record.

\*\*Essex Deeds, book 48, leaf 227; book 59, leaf 84; book 59, leaf 252; and book 86, leaf 308.

††MS. Genealogy of the Devereaux family; N. E. H. Gen. Soc. Library.



of Marblehead, conv. land formerly owned by her father, Samuel Burrill, to Theophilus Burrill of Lynn, Mar. 16, 1731-2.\* She d. Dec. 2, 1757.† He lived in Marblehead until the beginning of the Revolution, when, on account of failing health, he removed to Topsfield. He wrote his will in that town, Sept. 13, 1775, and d. at Marblehead, January 21, 1777, at the age of 75.†

53. RUTH, b. Jan. 25, 1711-12;‡ m. Robert Hooper, Jr. (called "King" Hooper. He was the son of Greenfield and Alice (Tucker) Hooper. He was b. in Marblehead, June 26, 1709,§ and became a prominent merchant of that town. She d. in Marblehead, July 23, 1732, aged 20 years.

33. CAPTAIN EBENEZER BURRILL, youngest son of Lieutenant John and Lois (Ivory) Burrill, was born July 13, 1679.‡ He was called yeoman and husbandman in the records, and later "esquire." He married in Lynn, October 13, 1702, Martha Farrington, daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Newhall) Farrington. She was born July 12 (May 2, Ct. R.), 1679. We know from a statement in his will that he lived in what is now Swampscott, on land which "my honored father purchased of Robert Brosdon."|| He was appointed Constable in 1709, and in 1723 was chosen Selectman, serving sixteen times during that date and 1754. He was a Lieutenant of Militia in 1727 and Captain in 1730. Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill, quoting from Davis's "History of the Judiciary of Massachusetts", states that he was appointed Special Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature on June 15, 1739. He was chosen Representative in 1726 and served six years in the House. In 1732 he was chosen Councillor and served every year but one until 1747. It was remarkable that three brothers should have held this high office. Miss Burrill, in the Register of the Lynn Historical Society, No. 11, p. 93, refers to him as follows: "Captain Ebenezer Burrill was a man of strict integrity and sound business judgment,—a man who was frequently called upon in

\*Essex Deeds, book 73, leaf 235.

†MS. Genealogy of the Devereaux family; N. E. H. Gen. Soc. Library.

‡Lynn Records.

§Marblehead Records.

||Essex Probate Files, No. 4232.

the settlement of private and public affairs. The records show that during his Legislative career he had many important committee appointments, such as the division of real estate, settlement of taxes, Indian affairs, and especially on the subject of boundary settlements within the colony, as well as the adjusting of lines between Massachusetts and the adjacent colonies."

He owned a large amount of real estate and sold many lots, among them the following: a lot of land on "Lyn Town Common" laid out to my "honored Mother Mrs. Lois Burrill;" (April 20, 1713), lots exchanged with his sister, Ruth Potter, for other land, December 30, 1729; and house and land conveyed to his son Ebenezer, February 9, 1735.\* When the real estate of Mary Farrington, widow of his father-in-law, Matthew Farrington, was divided, he received one-ninth, amounting to £40:02:07 3/4.† His wife Martha died August 9th, 1760,‡ in her eighty-first year, and he died September 6, 1761, aged eighty-two.‡ His will, dated January 14, 1761, was probated October 19 of the same year. He left an estate valued at £2,182:19:06, which was divided among the following children: Ebenezer, Theophilus, Samuel, Martha Barrett, Lydia Mower (widow), Eunice Green, and Ebenezer Hills, son of his daughter Sarah.§

Children:

54. EBENEZER, b. Feb. 6, 1702-3.‡ (See below.)  
 55. JOHN, b. Feb. 24, 1704-5;‡ d. Dec. 5, 1724.‡  
 56. MARTHA, b. Apr. 21, 1707;‡ m. 1st, Mar. 6, 1728-9, in Marblehead,|| Richard Skinner, s. of Richard and Alice (Woods) Skinner. He was bap. in Marblehead, Sept. 15, 1706. He d. abt. 1737, and Ebenezer Burrill, Esq., was appointed guardian of his g. children, John and Alice Skinner, Dec. 18, 1739.¶ They were described as "heirs of Richard Skinner, late of Marblehead", in a deed dated May 24, 1743, in which Ebenezer Burrill, as their guardian, sold "all the late Mansion, garden, etc., in Marblehead, of the sd Richard Skin-

\*Essex Deeds, book 50, leaf 218; b. 56, l. 216; b. 102, l. 75.

†Essex Probate Records, book 319, leaf 387.

‡Lynn Records.

§Essex County Probate Files, No. 4232.

||Marblehead Records,

¶Essex County Probate Records, book 317, leaf 187.

- ner."\* She m. 2nd (int. Lynn, Dec. 18, 1737), Edward Barrett of Boston, s. of Samuel and Sarah (Manning) Barrett. †
57. THEOPHILUS, b. May 21, 1709. ‡ (See below.)
58. MARY, b. July 31, 1711; ‡ m. Lynn, Aug. 10, 1732, ‡ John Mower s. of Richard and Thankful (Sever) Mower. § He was b. Lynn, Oct. 17, 1709. † She d. Lynn, Apr. 19, 1738, "in her 28th year." †
59. EUNICE, b. Oct. 27, 1713; ‡ m. Lynn, Apr. 3, 1744, ‡ as his second wife, Deacon Ezra Green, s. of James and Martha (Green) Green. He was b. Feb. 3, 1714. She d. Oct. 2, 1760, a 47. He m. 3d, Mary (Green) Vinton, wid. of Benoni Vinton and dau. of Isaac Green. He was deacon of the church in Malden; selectman in 1753, '57, '63 and '68; Repr. to Gen'l Ct. in 1760-2; Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, etc. He d. Apr. 28, 1768, a. 54. || She d. Oct. 20, 1760, aged 47 yrs.
60. LOIS, b. Aug. 7, 1715; ‡ d. June 15, 1636, "in her 21st year."
61. SAMUEL, b. Apr. 1, 1717. ‡ (See below.)
62. SARAH, b. Apr. 15, 1719; \* m. Lynn, Dec. 25, 1745, ‡ Thomas Hills, son of Benjamin and Mary Hills. ¶ He was b. Malden, Apr. 25, 1719. She d. Sept. 15: 1748, and he d. in Malden, Oct. 6, 1804.
63. LYDIA, b. Feb. 25, 1721-2; ‡ m. Lynn, Oct. 20, 1743, ‡ Ezra Mower, s. of Richard and Thankful (Sever) Mower. He was b. May 19, 1714. ‡ He was a brother of John Mower, who married Mary Burrill (No. 58). He d. July 25, 1756, in his 39th year. ‡ She was Widow Lydia Mower, when her father made his will, Jan. 14, 1761. She m. 2d (int. Lynn, Oct. 17, 1762), Isaac Warren, of Medford. Isaac Warren of Medford, tanner, and his wife Lydea, for £20, conveyed to Benjamin Coats, of Lynn, one-half part of a 33 acre lot of land in Lynn, which Benjamin Coats and Ezra Mower had owned together. This was dated June 4, 1764.\*\* Lydia, wife of Deacon Warren and dau. of "Hon. Ebenezer Burrell, Esq.," d. Nov. 16, 1767, a. 48. Deacon Isaac Warren d. Medford, Nov. 22, 1794, a. 80 (Nov. 18, 1795, g. s.), (Nov. 18, 1794, private record). ††

\*Essex County Reg. of Deeds, book 86, leaf 23.

†"Barrett Ancestry."

‡Lynn Records.

§"Richard Mower of Lynn and Some of His Descendants," p. 4.

||Descendants of Thomas Green of Malden, p. 20.

¶N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., v. 12, p. 241.

\*\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 115, leaf 78.

††Medford Vital Records.

54. EBENEZER BURRILL, JUNIOR, son of Captain Ebenezer and Martha (Farrington) Burrill, was born in Lynn, February 6, 1702-3.\* He married, July 29, 1725, Mary Mansfield,\* daughter of Joseph, Junior, and Mary (Hart) Mansfield. She was born in Lynn, May 13, 1709.\* He was called "gentleman" in the records. He, with the consent of his wife Mary, conveyed to Joseph Douty and William Twiss, Jun., both of Danvers. a piece of salt marsh in Chelsea, July 7, 1759.† March 5, 1762, with Moses Newhall, he sold to "Pompey" (a negro) two acres of land in Lynn.‡ He conveyed to Caleb Downing, Jr., of Lynn, for £26:13:04, a 22-acre lot of pasture land in Lynn.§ He served as assessor from 1759 to 1770 and from 1772 to 1775. He was town clerk from 1756 to 1764 and from 1768 to 1774. The office of treasurer he held from 1756 to 1763, and in 1769, 1770, 1772, and 1775. He was selectman from 1756 to 1775, with the exception of the years 1765-7. He was a representative to the General Court from 1764 to 1774.¶ On the outbreak of the Revolution, he joined the patriotic societies of the time. He was a delegate to the First Provincial Congress, at Salem, October 7, 1774. He died in Lynn, May 20, 1778, "in his 77th year."\* His will, dated February 17, 1777, was probated August 3, 1778.¶ In this document he mentioned his wife Mary, daughters Mary Tuttle, Lois Newhall, Sarah Stocker, and daughter Martha Newhall's children, Bridget and Lucretia Newhall. He also mentioned his seven sons, John, Joseph, Ebenezer, Mansfield, Thomas, James, and Ezra. The inventory, dated April 6, 1779, showed an estate valued at £4,547:04:02. The real estate was divided amongst his seven sons. His widow, Mary Burrill, died April, 1786, a. 77 yrs. Her will, dated January 7, 1782, was probated April 4, 1787.\*\* She mentioned her seven sons (named

\*Lynn Records.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 163, leaf 268.

‡*Ibid*, book 148, leaf 165.

§*Ibid*, book 146, leaf 251.

¶Register of the Lynn Historical Society, v. XI, pp. 99-100.

‡Essex Probate Files, No. 4233.

\*\*Essex Probate Files, No. 4256.

as in Ebenezer's will), her grandchildren, Samuel, John, Ebenezer, Burrill, Mary, Ezra, and Abigail Tuttle; daughters Lois Newhall and Sarah Stocker; granddaughters Bridget and Lucretia Holland, children of my deceased daughter Martha Newhall. Her sons-in-law, James Newhall and Amos Stocker, were appointed executors. The inventory, dated April 27, 1787, gave the value of her estate as £132: 13: 00.\*

## Children :

64. JOHN, b. Aug. 29, 1726.† (*See below.*)
65. JOSEPH, b. June 25, 1728;† m. — Bennett, dau. of Lydia. He settled in Newport, R. I., and died there Dec. 4, 1791.
66. MARTHA, b. Dec. 19, 1730;† m. Lynn, Aug. 4, 1752, Benjamin Newhall,† s. of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Fowle) Newhall. He was b. Lynn, Sept. 6, 1726.† She d. Dec. 27, 1759;† and he m. 2nd, July 13, 1765, Elizabeth Mansfield.† He died in May, 1777.‡
67. MARY, b. Feb. 20, 1732-3;† m. Lynn, Dec. 14, 1752, John Tuttle, s. of Deacon Samuel and Abigail (Floyd) Tuttle. He was b. Rumney Marsh (Chelsea), Oct. 16, 1728. In "Lynn in the Revolution" we read "he was said to have been a Revolutionary soldier who was killed in 1778."§ She d. Aug. 6, 1778, in her 46th year.†
68. EBENEZER, b. Feb. 14, 1734-5;† m. May 1, 1757, Lydia Bennett. He settled in Newport, R. I., and died there May 20, 1788.||
69. LOIS, b. May 9, 1737;† m. Lynn, Sept. 17, 1756, James Newhall,† s. of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Fowle) Newhall. He was b. Lynn, July 11, 1731.† He was a Justice of the Peace, appointed by Gov. John Hancock. He d. Lynn, May 16, 1801;† and she d. July 17, 1805.‡
70. MANSFIELD, b. Oct. 1, 1739 † (*See below.*)
71. THOMAS, b. Sept. 20, 1741;† m. Lynn, June 9, 1767, Sarah Johnson.† He removed to New Haven, Conn. Thomas Burrill (w. Sarah), cordwainer, of New Haven, Conn., for £500, sold to Ezra Burrill, of Lynn, cordwainer, a lot of land, 8 acres 30 poles, in Lynn, April 15, 1779.¶

\*Essex Probate Files, No. 4256.

†Lynn Records.

‡"Newhall Family of Lynn," p. 91-93.

§"Lynn in the Revolution," pp. 450-1.

||Newport, R. I., Records.

¶Essex County Registry of Deeds, book 142, leaf 148.

72. JAMES, b. Mar. 7, 1743-4;\* m. 1st, June 12, 1788, Elizabeth Rawson, dau. of Dea. Stephen Rawson.† He removed to Providence, R. I., and d. there in 1825. He sold his share of his father's estate to his brother Ezra, Apr. 13, 1779.‡
73. EZRA, b. May 10, 1746.\* (See below.)
74. SARAH, b. Aug. 15, 1748;\* m. Lynn, May 23, 1769. Amos Stocker,\* a cooper. He was the s. of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mansfield) Stocker, and was b. in Lynn, May 16, 1743.\* He d. Lynn, Feb. 4, 1810,\* and she d. there June 2, 1819.\*

57. THEOPHILUS BURRILL, son of Captain Ebenezer and Martha (Farrington) Burrill, was born in Lynn, May 21, 1709.\* He married in Malden, September 24, 1736, Mary Hills, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Hills. She was born in Malden, April 2, 1710. In the record of this marriage in Lynn he is called "Bassett." He died in 1791. His will, dated April 24, 1786, was proved August 1, 1791.§ In this document he mentioned his wife Mary, sons Benjamin and Ebenezer, daughter Mary Collins, grandchildren Susannah Ingalls, Micajah Burrill, Theophilus Burrill, Ruth Burrill, Mary Burrill, Isaiah Burrill and Benjamin Burrill (children of his son Theophilus); and granddaughter Martha Richards. The inventory, dated March 17, 1792, showed a total value of £483: 18: 06.||

Children :

75. LOIS, b. June 15, 1737;\* m. Lynn, Apr. 28, 1767,\* Samuel Graves, s. of Samuel and Hannah (Rand) Graves. He was b. Lynn, Aug. 6, 1739.\* She d. and was bur. June 2, 1772.\* He was probably the man of this name who m. Elizabeth Burrill, in Lynn, Jan. 20, 1774.\*
76. THEOPHILUS, b. Oct. 30, 1740.\* (See below.)
77. MARY, b. Feb. 6, 1743;\* m. Lynn, Mar. 7, 1771, Samuel Collins.\*
78. BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 14, 1745.\* (See below.)
79. EBENEZER, b. Mar. 7, 1747-8.\* (See below.)

\*Lynn records.

†N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc. Register, v. 3, pp. 311 and 325.

‡Essex County Registry of Deeds, book 142, leaf 147.

§Malden Records and "Hill's Genealogy."

||Essex Probate Files, No. 4267.

80. MARTHA, b. July 23, 1750;\* m. 1st, Lynn, Oct. 26, 1775, Thomas Tuttle. He was probably the man of that name who enlisted June 27, 1775, in Col. Samuel Gerrish's Regiment, according to a muster roll, dated Chelsea, Aug. 1, 1775. In Dec., 1775, age 24, residence Lynn, he enlisted in Capt. Richard Dodge's Co., Col. Loammi Baldwin's 26th Reg., in the Continental Army. In June, 1776, he was in Capt. Winthrop Gray's Co., Col. Thomas Crafts's Art. Reg't.† No further record of him is given, and he probably d. in the service. She m. 2nd, Lynn, Feb. 25, 1779, Joseph Richards.\* He was the s. of John and Lydia (Phillips) Richards. He was b. in Lynn (Swampscott), Sept. 25, 1753. Sanderson, in his "Lynn in the Revolution", states that he was gunning with Abednego Ramsdell, when the alarm of Lexington came. He went with Ramsdell and others to Menotomy. His fowling piece burst on the first fire, and he picked up a British gun which he used during the rest of the day. The gun was kept in the family as late as 1865. He was listed as a private in Capt. William Farrington's (2nd Lynn) Co. of Militia. During 1776 he was a member of Captain Ezra Newhall's Co., in Col. Israel Hutchinson's 27th Reg't, Continental Army. In 1777 he was in Capt. Miles Greenwood's Co., Col. Jacob Gerrish's Reg't. "He was a man of noble presence, over 6 feet tall. . . . He was an industrious farmer, a quiet neighbor, and a good citizen." She d. before 1786, as she was not mentioned in her father's will, made that date, but he made a bequest to her dau. Martha Richards, if she should live to the age of 18 years. He died in Lynn, Sept. 28, 1824, aged 71 years.

61. SAMUEL BURRILL, youngest son of Captain Ebenzer and Martha (Farrington) Burrill, was born April 1, 1717. In the records he is called "yeoman." He lived on the farm at Swampscott, which he had inherited from his father. He married Anna Alden, daughter of Captain John and Anna (Brame) Alden. She was born in Boston, June 29, 1722. Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill, in her account of the family in the "Register of the Lynn Historical Society", states that he was the Lynn member of an Essex County Convention, April 25, 1776, held for the purpose of procuring a more equal representation in

\*Lynn Records.

†Mass. S. and S. in Rev. War, v. XVI, pp. 208-9.

the House of Representatives. An act having that end in view was passed May 4, 1776. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety in 1776-8 and 1781-3.\* September 29, 1779, he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention at Concord.† He was a Representative to the General Court in 1780-3. He was also a member of the committee of supply to families of soldiers.‡ His wife Anna died Dec. 10, 1795, aged 74 years. He lost his mind, and in the last year of his life became so bad that his sons John, Alden, Ebenezer Burrill, and son-in-law Joseph Hart, petitioned the selectmen to declare him incapable of taking care of himself.§ Their brother Samuel, of Boston, acquiesced in this request, February 1, 1797.§ He was adjudged insane February 6, 1797, and his sons Alden and Ebenezer of Salem were appointed guardians, March 25, 1797, Mansfield Burrill of Salem and Joseph Hart of Lynn serving as bondsmen.§ He died May 3, 1797, aged 80.|| His son Samuel declined to serve as administrator, and Ebenezer was appointed, with his brothers Alden of Salem and John of Lynn, bondsmen.§ The inventory, dated July 8, 1797, enumerated property valued at \$5308.16.§

May 3, 1798, his heirs, Samuel Burrill of Boston, Alden Burrill of Salem, Ebenezer Burrill of Salem, Elizabeth Benson (widow) of Salem, John Burrill of Lynn, and Joseph Hart (wife Eunice) of Lynn, sold their undivided seventh parts of a farm in Salem, to Robert Hooper, of Marblehead, \$584 being paid to each of them.¶

Children :

82. SAMUEL, b. abt. 1743. (*See below.*)

83. JOHN, b. abt. 1745. (*See below.*)

84. EUNICE, b. Aug. 24, 1747; m. Lynn, Nov. 11, 1766,|| Joseph Hart, s. of Samuel and Phoebe (Ivory) Hart. He was b. Lynn, Aug. 17, 1739.|| He was a cordwainer in Lynn, and served as a private in Captain William Flint's Company at

\*Lynn in the Revolution, p. 243.

†Register of the Lynn Historical Society, v. XI.

‡Lynn in the Revolution; pp. 296-7.

§Essex Probate Files, Nos. 4262 and 4263.

||Lynn Records.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 164, leaf 57.



Crown Point.\* He held the office of Town Warden in 1771. On the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775, he marched as Sergeant in Captain Rufus Mansfield's Company. He was tithing-man in 1779 and constable in 1782.\* He d. in Lynn, Dec. 15, 1806,† and his widow Eunice d. Lynn, Nov. 25, 1816.†

85. ELIZABETH, m. — Benson, of Salem. He d. before 1797, and she d. Salem, 1798.‡
86. ALDEN, b. abt. 1753. (*See below.*)
87. SHUBAEL, b. Sept. 7, 1754.† (*See below.*)
88. EBENEZER, bapt. June 22, 1755.† (*See below.*)
89. LYDIA, bapt. Oct. 22, 1758.† She probably d. young, as she was not mentioned in the settlement of her father's estate.
90. ANNA, bapt. Aug. 14, 1763.† She probably died young also.

64. CORPORAL JOHN BURRILL, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Mansfield) Burrill, was born in Lynn, August 29, 1726.† He was a carpenter by trade. He married in Haverhill, January 26, 1748-9, Anne Thompson, daughter of Doctor Edward and Ann (Pecker) Thompson. She was born in Haverhill, February 24, 1727-8.§ In May, 1756, he was a member of Captain Stephen Webster's Company, Colonel Jonathan Bagley's Regiment, residence given as Haverhill. The record shows that he had served previously in Colonel Greenleaf's Regiment. He also saw service in Colonel Saltonstall's Regiment. He was a corporal in Captain Stephen Webster's Company at Fort William Henry, August 9, 1756,|| occupation given as carpenter; birthplace, Lynn; place of residence, Haverhill. He marched as a private in Captain Rufus Mansfield's Company, on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. He was drowned in Saugus River, December 14, 1793.† His widow died April 15, 1798, aged 70.

Children, born in Haverhill :

91. ANNE, b. Nov. 21, 1749;†§ d. Oct. 20, 1753.†
92. JOHN, b. Nov. 17, 1751.§ (*See below.*)
93. MARY, b. Mar. 2, 1754;§ m. Lynn, Feb. 22, 1774,† Joseph Hawks. She d. Apr. 8, 1835.
94. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 13, 1756.§ (*See below.*)

\*Lynn in the Revolution, p. 296-7.

†Lynn Records.

‡Essex Antiquarian, v. VIII, p. 190.

§Haverhill Records.

||History of Haverhill.

## Children, born in Lynn :

95. ANNE, b. Mar. 13, 1758;\* m. Lynn, Nov. 17, 1791,\* William Whittemore, s. of William and Bethiah (Collins) Whittemore. He was b. Lynn, Feb. 16, 1768,\* and was drowned Dec. 14, 1793, aged 26 years.\* She m. 2nd, Lynn, Nov. 6, 1798, William Brown.\* She d. Lynn, May 16, 1818, aged 60.\*
96. MICAJAH, b. Oct. 5, 1760.\* (*See below.*)
97. EBENEZER, b. July 27, 1762;\* d. New York, July 29, 1839,\* aged 77 years. He may have been the "Ebenezer, son of John," who m. Phebe Cahoone, dau. of James Cahoone, of Newport, at Newport, Aug. 3, 1788.†
98. THOMPSON, b. Apr. 30, 1764.\* (*See below.*)
99. SARAH, b. July 21, 1767;\* d. Feb. 23, 1773.\*

70. MANSFIELD BURRILL, son of Ebenezer, Jr. and Mary (Mansfield) Burrill, was born in Lynn, October 1, 1739.\* He was a carpenter by trade. He married in Salem, December 1, 1763, Joanna Silsbee, daughter of William and Joanna (Fowle) Silsbee.‡ He lived in Salem, and about 1776 built the house on what is now Essex Street, next west of the Phillips School-house. This house was probably built on a part of the Silsbee lot, described in the Essex Antiquarian, v. IX, p. 41. Mansfield Burrill, wife Joanna, and other "children of William Silsbee, dec.," all of Salem, sold two acres and twenty-five rods of land in "northfields", Salem, May 28, 1790.§ Mansfield, with the consent of his wife Joanna, for £56: 17: 06, sold to James Robinson of Lynn, a piece of pasture land in Lynn, April 15, 1795.|| He died in Salem, January 10, 1826, aged eighty-six years.¶ His will, dated October 29, 1819, was probated July 1, 1832.\*\* Mention was made in the document of his wife Joanna, daughter Martha, sons William and Mansfield, and daughter Joanna Webb.

\*Lynn Records.

†Newport, R. I., Records.

‡Salem Records.

§Essex County Registry of Deeds, book 151, leaf 204.

||*Ibid.*, book 160, leaf 237.

¶Salem Records.

\*\*Essex County Probate Files, No. 4255.

††Essex Institute Hist. Coll., v. XVII, p. 272.

## Children :

100. MARTHA, m. Salem, Dec. 4, 1785,\* Marshal Stocker.  
 101. WILLIAM, b. abt. 1767; m. Salem, Mar. 7, 1790, Eunice Coffin.\* He d. Aug. 20, 1831.  
 102. MANSFIELD. (*See below.*)  
 103. JOANNA, b. abt. 1772;† m. Salem, Nov., 1796,\* Henry Webb, s. of John and Judith (Phelps) Webb.‡ They lived on Essex Street, opposite Curtis Street. He d. July 13, 1806, aged 35 yrs.‡ She d. Jan. 26, 1853.†  
 104. MARY, d. 1803.†  
 105. SARAH F., d. 1811.†

73. EZRA BURRILL, son of Ebenezer, Junior, and Mary (Mansfield) Burrill, was born in Lynn, May 10, 1746.§ He was a "cordwainer" by trade. He married, first, Anna Breed, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Basset) Breed, in Lynn, February 22, 1770.§ She was born in Lynn, September 17, 1746.§ Ezra and his wife Anna conveyed many lots of land in Lynn between 1772 and 1790, including a lot of one acre and eighty poles, with dwelling house and other buildings, to William Newhall, Jr., of Lynn, April 14, 1784.|| It is probable that he removed to Salem about this time, as no births of his children are recorded in Lynn after this date. The heirs of Daniel Breed, late of Lynn, including Ezra Burrill, in the right of his late wife Anna, sold their rights in the estate to William Breed, 3d, of Lynn, March 15, 1796.¶ He married second, at Salem, October 13, 1795, Elizabeth Mansfield.\* He died in 1797, and his widow Elizabeth was appointed administratrix September 27 of that year.\*\* The inventory, dated November 9, 1797, showed an estate amounting to \$6807.50.\*\* The guardianship of his first wife's children—Lydia, aged 18, Ebenezer, aged 16, Ezra, aged 13, Nathan, aged 11, and Nancy, aged 7—was granted to James Robinson, October 2, 1797.†† Land,

\*Salem Records.

†Essex Institute Hist. Coll., v. XVII, p. 279.

‡Essex Institute Hist. Coll., v. XVI, pp. 224-5.

§Lynn Records.

||Essex County Registry of Deeds, book 130, leaf 237; book 136, leaves 189 and 253; book 138, leaf 234; book 139, leaves 40 and 188; book 146, leaves 103 and 119; book 163, leaf 258.

¶*Ibid*, book 163, leaf 258.

\*\*Essex County Probate Files, No. 4235.

††*Ibid*, No. 4254.

with part of a dwelling house, on the north side of Norman Street in Salem, was set off to the widow.\* October 2, 1797, his widow Elizabeth was appointed guardian of their son George, aged ten months.†

Children by his first wife, Anna (Breed) Burrill, born in Lynn :

- 106. EZRA, b. Apr. 14, 1771;† d. Apr. 20, 1771.‡
- 107. LYDIA, b. Aug. 20, 1772;‡ d. Nov. 5, 1777.‡
- 108. ALICE, b. Sept. 25, 1774.‡
- 109. CHARLES, b. Feb. 14, 1777.‡ (See below).
- 110. LYDIA, b. Feb. 26, 1779.‡
- 111. EBENEZER, b. July 9, 1781.‡ (See below).

Children by his first wife, born in Salem (probably) :

- 112. EZRA, b. abt. 1784.§
- 113. NATHAN, b. abt. 1786.§
- 114. NANCY, b. abt. 1790.§

Child by his second wife, Elizabeth (Mansfield) Burrill, born in Salem :

- 115. GEORGE, b. abt. Dec., 1796; bapt. Apr. 30, 1797.¶

76. THEOPHILUS BURRILL, son of Theophilus and Mary (Hills) Burrill, was born in Lynn, October 30, 1740,‡ in the Burrill homestead on the corner of Essex and Burrill Streets, in what is now Swampscott. He married in Lynn, May 3, 1762,‡ Martha Newhall, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Fowle) Newhall. He was a private in Captain William Farrington's (2nd Lynn) Company, which marched on the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775.¶¶ November 11, 1777, he enlisted as a private in Captain Miles Greenwood's Company in Colonel Jacob Gerrish's Regiment of Guards. He served in that organization at Winter Hill until April 3, 1778.\*\* He died before August 24, 1786, the date upon which his father, Theophilus Burrill (No. 57), made his will. His widow died soon after his death occurred.††

\*Essex County Probate Files, No. 4235.

†*Ibid.*, No. 4238.

‡Lynn Records.

§Essex County Probate Files, No. 4254.

¶Salem Records.

¶¶Mass. S. & S. in the Rev. War, v. IV, pp. 903 and 906.

\*\*Mass. S. & S. in the Rev. War, v. II, pp. 903 and 906.

††Lynn in the Revolution, pp. 243-4.

## Children :

116. SUSANNAH, b. Aug. 27, 1762;\* m. 1st, in Lynn, July 5, 1783,\* Benjamin Ingalls, son of John and Abigail (Stocker) Ingalls. He was a sailor on the brig "Reprisal," which was taken by a British frigate in February, 1778. He was a sailor on the brigantine "Rover," commanded by Capt. Adam Wellman, and in a list of her crew sworn to June 30, 1780, was described as aged 22 yrs., 5ft. 6in. tall, and dark complexioned. He may have been the Benjamin "Eagles" of Lynn who was captured on the brig "Hasket & Ann" in 1781 and taken to Old Mill Prison, in England.† He was drowned in Lynn harbor while trying to throw an anchor, in April, 1785.† She m. 2nd, in Lynn, May 23, 1790, Benjamin Ireson.\* He made a will, dated Wilmington, North Carolina, Sept. 2, 1810, in which he left his estate to his wife Susan and children.‡ She d. Lynn, Jan. 6, 1836, aged 74 y.\*
117. MICAJAH, b. Dec. 11, 1764.\* (*See below.*)
118. BENJAMIN, b. Dec. 24, 1766;\* d. young.
119. THEOPHILUS, b. May 21, 1769.\* (*See below.*)
129. FREDERICK, b. Sept. 13, 1772;\* prob. d. before 1786, as he was not named with his brothers and sisters in the will of his grandfather, Theophilus Burrill (No. 57).
121. BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 14, 1774.\* (*See below.*)
122. RUTH, b. Dec. 13, 1775;\* m. in Lynn, Oct. 5, 1795, John Meservey. They lived in Beverly and had six children b. to them between 1798 and 1815. He d. in 1815, and the widow Ruth had \$250 allowed her from his estate for her own use, July 4, 1815.§ The inventory of his estate included a house in Beverly valued at \$450 and a pew in the Baptist Meeting House in Beverly (\$60). She d. in Lynn, Feb. 17, 1823.\*
123. MARY, b. prob. July 30, 1780.‡ The name, with date of birth, was found in a bible owned by Mrs. Sarah P. Ingalls of Swampscott.‡ She m. Lynn, Oct. 14, 1797,\* Theophilus Clark, s. of Edmund and Elizabeth Clark. He was b. Lynn, Feb. 10, 1778.\*
124. ISAIAH, b. 1781. (*See below.*)

78. BENJAMIN BURRILL, son of Theophilus and Mary (Hills) Burrill, was born in what is now Swampscott,

\*Lynn Records.

†Mass. S. & S. in the Rev. War, v. VIII, pp. 611; and Lynn in the Revolution, pp. 312-3.

‡Essex County Probate Files, No. 14,622.

§Essex County Probate Records, book 387, leaf 359.

August 14, 1745.\* He married in Lynn, int. November 12, 1774,\* Elizabeth Collins, daughter of John and Bethia (Mansfield) Collins. She was born in Lynn, May 24, 1749.\* He served as a private in Captain William Farrington's (2nd Lynn) Company, on the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775.† He was mentioned in his father's will, dated August 24, 1786. Benjamin Burrill, "late of Lynn", died about 1803, as his widow Elizabeth was appointed administratrix March 29, 1803. The inventory, dated May 10, 1803, showed real estate valued at \$900 and personal amounting to \$63.95.§

Children :

- 125 LOIS, bapt. Lynn, Oct. 6, 1776;\* m. Lynn, Apr. 27, 1801,\* as his 2nd w., William Burk Lewis, s. of Nathan and Mary (Newhall) Lewis. He was b. Lynn, May 23, 1773.\* He was a mason by trade, and d. a widower in Lynn, Sept. 10, 1849, a. 77.\*
126. SARAH, bapt. Lynn, July 20, 1777;\* m. Lynn, Jan. 12, 1796,\* William Burk Lewis (see above). She d. Lynn, Sept. 21, 1799, a. 22 y.,\* and he m. Apr. 27, 1801,\* her sister Lois (see No. 125).
127. BENJAMIN, bapt. Lynn, June 11, 1780.\*

79. EBENEZER BURRILL, son of Theophilus and Mary (Hills) Burrill, was born in Lynn, March 7, 1747-8.\* His marriage intention was recorded in Lynn, December 15, 1774, to Sarah Graves.\* On the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775, he marched as a private in Captain William Farrington's (2nd Lynn) Company and served two days. He probably is the man of this name who, as a resident of Marblehead, enlisted May 21, 1775, in Captain John Merrett's Company, Colonel John Glover's Regiment, and served through the year. He belonged later to the 1st Essex County Regiment, and enlisted from that organization into the Continental Army, according to a list dated February 16, 1778, joining Captain Nichols' Company, Colonel John Crane's Artillery Regiment. He

\*Lynn Records.

†Mass. S. & S. in Rev. War, v. II, p. 898.

‡Essex Probate Files, No. 4267.

§*Ibid.*, No. 4228.

||Mass. S. & S. in Rev. War, v. II, pp. 900 and 905.

was also a private in Captain Noah Nichols's Company of Artillery Artificers, in Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin's Regiment. Ebenezer Burrill of Lynn, husbandman, wife Sarah, conveyed to Samuel Burrill of Lynn a piece of land in Lynn bordering on Richards's swamp, June 1, 1779.\*

No children.

82. SAMUEL BURRILL, son of Samuel and Anna (Alden) Burrill, was born in Lynn about 1743. He was a blacksmith by trade. He married in Lynn, November 13, 1766, Mary Johnson, daughter of Captain Samuel and Ruth (Holton) Johnson. She was born in Lynn, March 11, 1742-3.† He removed to Boston and was a resident of that place at the time of his marriage, in 1766. He may have been, and in all probability was, the man of this name who was a private in Captain Stephen Jenkins' Company, Colonel Samuel Johnson's Regiment, enlisting August 18, 1777; discharged November 30, 1777; roll sworn to in Suffolk County.‡ Captain Samuel Johnson of Lynn, in his will dated August 2, 1771, left one-fifth part of the residue of his estate to his daughter, Mary Burrill.§ She was allotted her portion of the estate of her father, May 16, 1786.|| Samuel Burrill of Boston, blacksmith, in his will, dated September 10, 1805, gave to his wife Mary his mansion house, also the house and yard adjoining to his blacksmith shop, during her life. He gave to his son-in-law, Elijah Phinney Smith, his blacksmith shop, with wharf, etc. The widow Mary consented to the provisions of the will. The son-in-law was appointed executor.¶ In 1798 he owned a three-story wooden dwelling on Sheaf Street in Boston, valued at \$1,000, and a three-story building on Ship Street, worth \$1,500.\*\* When the census of 1790 was taken, he had six members of his family.

\*Essex County Reg. of Deeds, book 163, leaf 78.

†Lynn Records.

‡Mass. S. & S. in Rev. War, v. II, p. 906.

§Essex County Probate Records, book 347, leaf 329.

||*Ibid*, book 360, leaf 54.

¶Suffolk County Probate Records, book 105, leaves 76 and 8.

\*\*Boston Record Commissioners Report, v. 22.

†Census of 1790.

## Children :

128. MARY, b. abt. 1768; d. Apr. 5, 1777, a. 9 y. 6 mos.\*

129. —, b. —; m. Elijah Phinney Smith.

83. SERGT. JOHN BURRILL (frequently called 5th in the records), son of Samuel and Anna (Alden) Burrill, was born in Lynn about 1745. He was a cordwainer by trade. He was in all probability the man of this name who was a private in Capt. Moses Hart's Company, from March 24 to November 20, 1762.† On the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775, he marched as a sergeant in Captain William Farrington's (2nd Lynn) Company.‡ He married first, in Lynn, November 2, 1771, Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Holton) Johnson, and sister of the Mary Johnson who married his brother Samuel.§ She was born in Lynn, April 7, 1752, and was buried in that town April 4, 1776, two days after the birth of her daughter Elizabeth.§ December 26, 1776, he married second, Hannah Lindsey,§ daughter of Ralph, Jr. and Abigail (Blaney) Lyndsey. She was born in Lynn, August 24, 1751.§ May 5, 1788, he was appointed (at their request) guardian of his children, John above 15 years, Samuel above 14 years, and Elisabeth above 12 years. Joseph Hart and Shubael Burrill were bondsmen.|| He died in Lynn, June 4, 1804.|| In his will, dated May 30, 1804, probated June 26, 1805, he left to his daughter Anne the whole "improvement" of his estate, both real and personal.¶ He willed that his son, "John Burrill 4th," "have the liberty of taking my said Daughter to Maintain & that He shall have the Improvement of all of my Estate Heretofore Given to my said Daughter Anne, so long as he shall maintain her", etc. John, the son, was to have it all after her death. After the decease of his son John, his grandchildren, children of son John and children of deceased daughter Elizabeth Phillips, were to have it divided amongst them. His

\*Boston Records.

†Massachusetts Archives, book 99, leaf 218.

‡Mass. S. & S. in Rev. War, v. II, p. 901.

§Lynn Records.

||Essex County Probate Files, No. 4243.

¶Ibid, No. 4244.



brother Alden Burrill was appointed executor and guardian of the daughter Anne. The heirs at law of the above named John Burrill *Jr.* were named as follows: Samuel Phillips, for himself and as attorney duly authorized for Elizabeth Phillips and John Phillips, and also as legal guardian of Ruth Phillips and Ann Phillips, minors; Zachariah R. Graves and Abigail M. Graves, Samuel Burrill and Elizabeth Burrill, guardian of Joseph, Alden, and Loring Burrill, minors.\* All of the above named heirs were children of the son John (No. 129) and his sister Elizabeth (No. 131), who married Edward Phillips.†

Children, by his first wife, Elizabeth Johnson:

- 129 JOHN, b. Oct. 29, 1772;‡ bapt. Sept. 6, 1778.‡ (*See below.*)  
 130. SAMUEL JOHNSON, b. Apr. 4, 1774;‡ bapt. Sept. 6, 1778;‡ d. Aug. 2, 1795.‡ The death record calls him "s. of John, Jr. and Hannah", but the date of the birth, the fact that he was bapt. on the same day as his own brother John, and his middle name, all point to the fact that he was the son of the first wife, Elizabeth Johnson.  
 131. ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 2, 1776;‡ bapt. 8, 1778; m. Boston, Nov. 16, 1794, Edward Phillips.§ She d. before May 30, 1801; leaving children whose names are given above in connection with the settlement of her father's estate.

Children by his second wife, Hannah Lindsey:

132. ANNA, b. Oct. 8, 1777;‡ bapt. Nov. 8, 1778;‡ reference has been made to her above, in connection with the settlement of her father's estate.  
 133. NABBY, b. Dec. 4, 1785;‡ d. Sept. 4, 1793.‡

\*Essex County Probate Files, No. 4244.

†*Ibid*, No. 4243.

‡Lynn Records.

§Boston Records.

(*To be continued.*)

JOURNAL OF A JOURNEY FROM SALEM TO  
PHILADELPHIA IN 1755, KEPT BY SAMUEL  
CURWEN OF SALEM, WITH SOME ACCOUNT  
OF THE DESCENDANTS OF MATHIAS  
CORWEN OF SOUTHOLD, LONG ISLAND.

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FROM THE ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF THE AMERICAN  
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

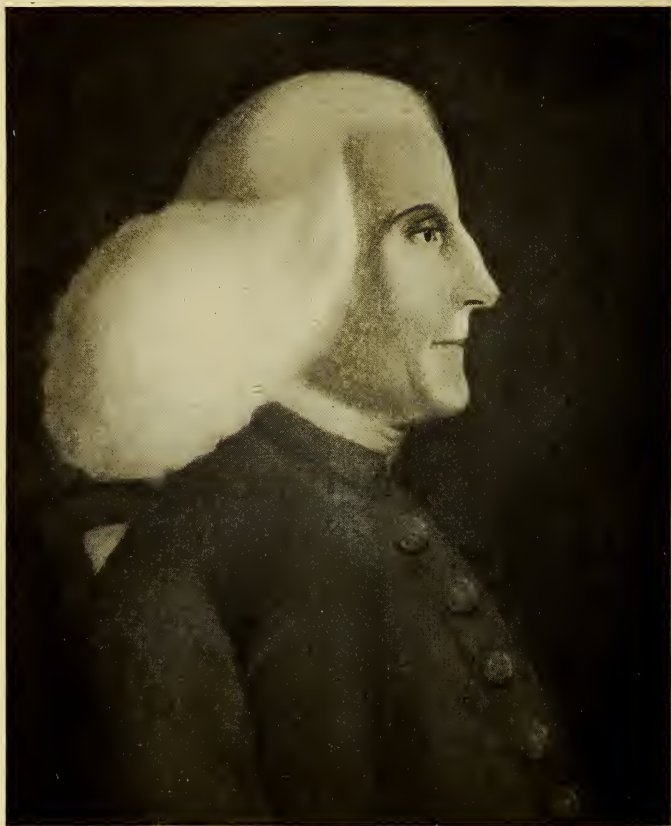
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May 26, 1755. Mounted at my door abt 2 o'clock. Wind NE, high gale, Cloudy & unpleasant. First stage, Norwoods, Lynn, 8 1/4 M. oated, 2/ O. T. 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage, Cambridge, Stedmans. Put my papers relating to Tyler's Bond with a power of Att<sup>y</sup> into M<sup>r</sup> Goffe's hands. Lodged at Stedman's. Spent the Evening at Colledge, M<sup>r</sup> Hancock's Chamber.

27. M<sup>d</sup> at Stedman's Door abt 9 o'Cl At 11 alighted at Tucker's, Jamaica. 3<sup>rd</sup> stage, oated, 20<sup>d</sup> At 1/2 past —alighted at Robbins, Walpole 4<sup>th</sup> Stage, dined on Eggs boil'd At 1/2 past 3 P. M. alighted at Man's, 5<sup>th</sup> Stage, Wrentham

28. M<sup>d</sup> at Man's, 8 o'Clock At 1/2 past 9 alighted at Stearns's, Attleborough, 6<sup>th</sup> Stage, oated, 1/6 At 1 & 1/4 past alighted at Olney's, Providence, 7<sup>th</sup> Stage, & dined. M<sup>d</sup> abt 2 o'Cl. p<sup>d</sup> 7/6 or 4/6 for a p<sup>r</sup> Strapps at Provid. Alighted at Arnolds, Warwick, 8<sup>th</sup> Stage, 5 o'Cl, oated. At 6 1/2 alighted at Arnolds, Greenwich, 9<sup>th</sup> Stage, the last 1/2 hours riding unpleas<sup>t</sup> with reg<sup>d</sup> to roads & Weather, the last from Staffords bridge, abt 3 miles, extremely rocky & uneven & as to the former from 2 ms. S. of Skarns to Staffords bridge for y<sup>e</sup> Space of 30 Miles roads delightful (a few places only excepted) particuly Warwick & Providence to patuxet bridge now Cranston Township. The last with reg<sup>d</sup> to Houses seems very diff<sup>t</sup> from the people in our Governm<sup>t</sup> for Lodging, housekeep<sup>s</sup> & breakfast.





JUDGE SAMUEL CURWEN  
1715-1802

From the pastel made by Benjamin Blythe in 1772, and now in the possession of the Essex Institute.

29. Mounted 1/2 past 7 at Arnold's, Greenwich. Ab<sup>t</sup> 10 alighted at Squire Thomas's, North Kingston, 10<sup>th</sup> Stage. Arrived at Jn<sup>o</sup> Case's, S. Kingston, being 11<sup>th</sup> Stage. Last p<sup>t</sup> roads Stony. Arrived at Hill's, Charlestown, 12<sup>th</sup> Stage. Roads excessive rough & Stony. At 7 o'Cl arrivd at Thompson's, Westerly, 13<sup>th</sup> Stage—roads same. Had the pleasure of one Cap<sup>t</sup> Whiting of Stonington through y<sup>e</sup> bad roads from Case's for 31 m. Spent the Eve with 4 Gent very agreeable. Had an unpleas<sup>t</sup> night being dist<sup>d</sup> by sing<sup>g</sup> &c very early.

30. Mounted 8 o'Cl. Mem<sup>o</sup> Sleep no more in a lower Room & where sold<sup>rs</sup> are billeted. Ab<sup>t</sup> 11 alighted at Col<sup>o</sup> Williams, Stonington, 14<sup>th</sup> Stage. Roads excessive rocky & uneven. Walked at least 7/8 way. Arrived at Paukatuck bridge, y<sup>e</sup> boundary between y<sup>e</sup> Governm<sup>ts</sup> of R. I. & Connectic<sup>t</sup> ab<sup>t</sup> 9 o'Clock. Very tedious & solitary. At 1 & 1/2 past arriv<sup>d</sup> at N. Lond<sup>o</sup> Comp<sup>a</sup> last Stage, 15<sup>th</sup> Stage. Roads excessive rocky & uneven thr<sup>o</sup> Groton but for y<sup>e</sup> above not tedious. Perform<sup>d</sup> it in 2 h<sup>rs</sup> Quick pass<sup>d</sup> over y<sup>e</sup> ferry & put up at Braddocks. Agreed with Powers for passage to Long Isl<sup>d</sup>.

31. Set sail ab<sup>t</sup> 7 o'Clock, fine easy, pl<sup>s</sup> pass<sup>a</sup> Arrived ab<sup>t</sup> 12 o'Clock. Alighted at Peck's dist<sup>t</sup> from oyster p<sup>ds</sup>, where I Landed, otherwise called Veal's point, 13 M. P<sup>d</sup> 2/: oats & br<sup>d</sup> & butter, 16<sup>th</sup> Stage, roads pleas<sup>t</sup>. Put up at Sam<sup>l</sup> Corwin's, Southwold, dist 2 m., 17<sup>th</sup> Stage.

June 1. Spent Sunday at above. Walked to Meet<sup>g</sup> AM & PM, good preach<sup>g</sup>, but scand<sup>s</sup> H<sup>rs</sup>.

2. Mounted ab<sup>t</sup> 8 o'Clock in Comp<sup>a</sup> with my namesake Sam<sup>l</sup> Corwin & Benj<sup>a</sup> Hutchinson. Stop<sup>d</sup> at Jn<sup>o</sup> Corwin's, Sam<sup>l</sup> Bro<sup>rs</sup> H<sup>o</sup>, Theophilus, Tim<sup>o</sup> & Simon's. Ab<sup>t</sup> 10 Clock arrived at Cap<sup>t</sup> Hubbards, y<sup>e</sup> Southwold Coll<sup>r</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> Stage. R<sup>d</sup> even plain & sandy. Gave Sam's 2 daught<sup>rs</sup> Phebe & Mary 2 pist<sup>ns</sup> or 18/. Stop<sup>d</sup> at David's, y<sup>re</sup> saw the Moth<sup>r</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup>, David, &c. Her Maid<sup>n</sup> name Harwood, born in Salem & brought away young. Alighted at Griffin's, head of y<sup>e</sup> River, 19<sup>th</sup> Stage. R<sup>ds</sup> plain & sandy. Alighted at Mathias Corwins, dist 5 m., of whom got p<sup>r</sup>ticular information relating to our familys by whom I was enabled to connect y<sup>e</sup> Long Is<sup>nd</sup> & Salem familys. Oated & m<sup>d</sup> for Wading river w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Comp<sup>a</sup>

afores<sup>d</sup>, where we alighted ab<sup>t</sup> 7 1/2. Odell's h<sup>o</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> Stage.

3 Mounted ab<sup>t</sup> 7 o'Cl. Ab<sup>t</sup> 9 oC alighted at Lieut Robinsons at the Place near the old Man's. Oated. 21<sup>st</sup> Stage, alighted at Col<sup>o</sup> Floyd's at Sowicket or Brookhaven, 22<sup>d</sup> Stage. Dined & set away in Comp<sup>a</sup> with an Oyster bay man. Ab<sup>t</sup> 5 oClock alighted at Epinetus Smith at Smithtown, 23<sup>d</sup> Stage. Took my leave of my Kinsman Sam<sup>l</sup> Corwin & M<sup>r</sup> Benj<sup>a</sup> Hutchinson after a Stay at Col<sup>o</sup> Floyds of 3 or 4 h<sup>rs</sup>. At Sunset alighted at Carll Huntington's, 24 Stage. Lodged &c. Comp<sup>a</sup> an Oyster bay man named Jerem. Post. Roads difficult to find, w<sup>ch</sup> induced me to put on for a few miles extra.

4. Mounted 8 o'Cl. No Comp<sup>a</sup>, no Houses nor directions but stakes. Saw at this Stage David Corwin & Wife in y<sup>r</sup> ret<sup>n</sup> fr<sup>m</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Jerseys. He seems a grave, close, heavy Man, not given to talk & deeply immersed in New Lightism. His wife so, but conversible. Alighted at Valentine's on Hampstead Plains & in oyster bay Township. 25<sup>th</sup> Stage. Stopped at Ri Posts & Shaved & drank a refreshing draught Cool Water. 26<sup>th</sup> Stage. Dined, oated, &c. A fine gale. Mem<sup>o</sup> the best dinner on table since Olney's, Providence, Stew<sup>d</sup> Chicken. Baited at Jn<sup>o</sup> Heeton's, dist. 5 m. being the 27<sup>th</sup> Stage & ab<sup>t</sup> 2 m. from West End of Plain. Arrived at Wid<sup>o</sup> Marsh's, Jamaica, 28<sup>th</sup> Stage. Saw Cap<sup>t</sup> Williams of Roxbury, one of S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Pepp<sup>ls</sup> Regim<sup>t</sup> a Lieut<sup>t</sup>. Drank tea pekoe, br<sup>d</sup> & buttr & a pint of beer. Fine r<sup>ds</sup>, pleas<sup>t</sup> Town, the Houses of one Story & a Stoop to each, a roof longer than the Stud, Odd appearance.

5. M<sup>d</sup> ab<sup>t</sup> 7 o'Cl & after hav<sup>g</sup> miss<sup>d</sup> my road 1 1/2 m. At length I arrived at Benham's, Flatbush, 29<sup>th</sup> Stage. Ab<sup>t</sup> 11 oCl alighted at Denys's, the Westernm<sup>st</sup> point of L. Isl<sup>d</sup> in the Township of New Utrecht, a Dutch Town as all the W & S W of y<sup>e</sup> Isl<sup>d</sup> is. Fair r<sup>ds</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> Stage. Ferry called the narrows or lower ferry, dist 2 m. p<sup>d</sup> pass<sup>a</sup> 11/3. Scolop<sup>d</sup> in shoar. Alighted at Holms's, 31<sup>st</sup> Stage. At 5 1/2 arriv<sup>d</sup> at Martins called Blaz<sup>g</sup> Star on further end Staten Island, dist 7 m. 32<sup>d</sup> Stage. Had the pleas<sup>r</sup> of a fine pass<sup>a</sup> to s<sup>d</sup> Island of 20 min. p<sup>d</sup> road mending 15<sup>d</sup> Marshe's Negro 10<sup>d</sup>.

6. Rose ab<sup>t</sup> 1/2 p<sup>st</sup> Sol. dep<sup>d</sup> fr Staten Isl<sup>d</sup> ferry H<sup>o</sup> 6 oCl. p<sup>d</sup> 18/3 ferr<sup>a</sup> incl. Alighted at Heard's, 33<sup>d</sup> Stage, in Woodbridge, County Essex, province east Jersey. Alighted at Farmer's, sign of Red Lyon, in Brumswick City, 34<sup>th</sup> Stage. Forded Raritan River. Waited on M<sup>r</sup> French, M<sup>rs</sup> Browne's Father. Set out in Comp<sup>a</sup> with Cap<sup>t</sup> Garrison of Staten Isl<sup>d</sup> & a Philad<sup>a</sup>. Alight<sup>d</sup> at Donaldson's, 35<sup>th</sup> Stage, in y<sup>e</sup> run so called & hav<sup>s</sup> for a few min. passed thro a hurricane arrived in safety at Whitings in prince Town. Mem<sup>o</sup> r<sup>ds</sup> very pleas<sup>t</sup>, full of Water.

7. Arose ab<sup>t</sup> 1/2 p<sup>st</sup> 4, & at 1/2 p<sup>st</sup> 7 alighted at Ruthersford's, Trentown, dist 10 m, 37 Stage, Sign of S<sup>r</sup> John Ligonier. At our Arrival in y<sup>e</sup> midst of a great storm [of] Thunder Lightning & rain, y<sup>e</sup> woman who some time before swore a Ch<sup>d</sup> came & threw it into his house. The wife enraged carey<sup>d</sup> it out & Laid in a Cow y<sup>d</sup>. The mans Serv<sup>ts</sup> ran aft<sup>r</sup> her into the [ ] & com<sup>s</sup> up Scuffl<sup>d</sup>, but she Disengag<sup>s</sup> herself the Mans [ ] of her & dragg<sup>d</sup> her into the R[oa]d. [In the] interim a Neighb<sup>r</sup> took the inf<sup>t</sup> & laid it before y<sup>e</sup> Door where the Woman resid<sup>d</sup>. It laid there some time in the rain naked & a Neighb<sup>r</sup> taking it cary<sup>d</sup> it to a Justice & so the Squabble for y<sup>e</sup> present end<sup>d</sup>. Y<sup>e</sup> whole happ<sup>d</sup> in a terrible storm. At 12 oCl alighted at Byles, Bristol, 38<sup>th</sup> Stage. Dined on a bak<sup>d</sup> p<sup>l</sup> Pudd<sup>s</sup>, Roast Lamb Green pease & tarts. Gov<sup>r</sup> Delancey's Eldy<sup>r</sup> son James w<sup>th</sup> us. At 5 oCl alighted at Peter Robinson's in Francfort, 39<sup>th</sup> Stage.

8. Ab<sup>t</sup> 1/2 p<sup>st</sup> 8 arrived at the Indian King, Biddles, in the City of Philadelphia. Mem<sup>o</sup> gave the Ostler at Robinson's for clean<sup>s</sup> boots, &c. 1/3. 40<sup>th</sup> Stage.

9: 10: 11. Markets famous for meat on Sundays during the hot season till 10 o'Cl A M. 40 Waggon Loads went out for the Camp at Will's Creek from Philad on Sunday, Mond. & Tuesd. distance being 260 m, and from thence to the fr[ench] fort at Monongahela & Ohio 90 m. Dined at Sam<sup>l</sup> Smith's.

12 Dined at M<sup>r</sup> Rhea's, Son in Law to my Kinsm<sup>n</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Smith, & after went in Comp<sup>a</sup> with s<sup>d</sup> R & M<sup>rs</sup> Bry<sup>t</sup> to German town ab<sup>t</sup> 5 m, dist. consist<sup>s</sup> of 1 street in length 2 m. Drank sangree at Pastorius's tavern. In our way

by the Skuykill r<sup>d</sup> took in y<sup>e</sup> prop<sup>rs</sup> Gardens. Gave 5/7 fr Shav<sup>s</sup> this day. Barber impudently cheated me. Gave a Negro 1/6 for Carry<sup>s</sup> a Bundle down to Cap<sup>t</sup> Dolliver's Brig<sup>t</sup> who carrys that with y<sup>e</sup> Letter to my wife.

13 After saluting all my fr<sup>ds</sup>, I m<sup>d</sup> at Th<sup>o</sup> Smiths door ab<sup>t</sup> 1 o'Cl. At 1/2 p<sup>st</sup> 2 alighted at Bristol, Byles, Dined &c. Gave Biddle's Ostler 18<sup>d</sup>, Th<sup>o</sup> Smiths serv<sup>ts</sup> 15/. P<sup>d</sup> Shaminy ferry, 3/3 & at 7 o'Cl alighted at Rutherford's, Trenttown, Lodged at Sq<sup>r</sup> Reeds to whom S. S[mith] gave me a Letter. Kindly treated. A Gen<sup>r</sup> worthy Sensible Man whom I promis<sup>d</sup> to acq<sup>t</sup> with my Arriv<sup>l</sup> home. p<sup>d</sup> serv<sup>ts</sup> 10<sup>d</sup>.

14 M<sup>d</sup> at 1/2 p<sup>st</sup>: 11, excessive hot, alighted at Anderson's, Maidenhead. At 6 o'Cl alighted at Hornes's, Prince town, p<sup>d</sup> 9/ for dinner, good wine. Alighted at Farmer's, Brunswick, dist. 10 m.

15. Sunday. M<sup>r</sup> French came down & carried me to the Meet<sup>s</sup> H<sup>o</sup>. M<sup>r</sup> Cummins preach<sup>d</sup>, made an Excell<sup>t</sup> discourse & polite, dined & Spent PM & dr<sup>k</sup> tea at M<sup>r</sup> french's. Came away ab<sup>t</sup> 6 o'Cl, gave Contrib<sup>n</sup> 1/3.

16 Departed from Brunswick 1 oCl. p<sup>d</sup> 44/1 & ferrage over Indians ferry, Raritan River.

17 Departed from West's [Elizabethtown], & ferryd over the Bay of 9 m. to N. York at 10 o'Cl. pd. ferrage 3/ or 16/10<sup>d</sup>. Arriv<sup>d</sup> at Willets, City Arms. Shav<sup>d</sup> 2/10 Dined, Dress'd & waited on M<sup>r</sup> D. Vanhoorn. Dr<sup>k</sup> tea, Supp<sup>d</sup>, rec<sup>d</sup> of D<sup>o</sup> prize money 6 3/8 Dollars. p<sup>d</sup> for 3 Wick<sup>r</sup> bottles 3 3/8 Dollars out of the above to be sent  $\text{P}$  first to the Care of John Soley.

18 M<sup>d</sup> at Willets 8 oCl hav<sup>s</sup> p<sup>d</sup> 26/5<sup>d</sup> for dinner Lodg<sup>s</sup> breakfast & hkeep<sup>s</sup>. At Rye, Douty's, oats, 1/3, dist. 8m. Land from 3 miles this side York City rough, stony & unpleasant to Byram River. At 6 o'Cl arriv<sup>d</sup> at Jabes Meads, Horseneck, 2 m. within Connect. Governm<sup>t</sup> Byram River being the divid<sup>s</sup> Line between this and N. York.

19. Mounted ab<sup>t</sup> 1/2 p<sup>st</sup> 9 o'Cl, roads rough & stony. At Belden's, Sign Ship, in Norwalk, Drisle, alighted at 12 oClock ord<sup>d</sup> Horse to pasture, I fear he's tired, walked greater part of this day's journey. In awful circumstances if my horse be tired out. I determined to make



a stay of 5 or 6 Days to refresh him rather y<sup>m</sup> part w<sup>th</sup> him as in y<sup>t</sup> case I must do it at a great disadvantage. I'm told horse dealers here are great *Bites*.

20. M<sup>d</sup> at 11 oClock. At 2 oCl arriv'd at Burr's, Fairfield, dist 12 m, a pleasant Town. At 6 oCl dism<sup>d</sup> Stratford, Benjamin's, put up for this night. Nasty Ho. Saw Doc. W Russell, my Coll<sup>s</sup> Classmate & with him viewed the Church.

21 At Harpin's, Milford, ferr<sup>d</sup> over Housatonick river, 2/1. Good H<sup>o</sup>. I had some small acq<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> place 15 y<sup>rs</sup> since. Mounted in Comp<sup>a</sup> with a Newhaven Tutor Hilhouse ab<sup>t</sup> 1/2 p<sup>st</sup> 1. Arrived at Beer's, Globe tavern in Newhaven ab<sup>t</sup> 4 oCl. Gave a papous 5<sup>d</sup>.

22 Sunday very ill, kep<sup>t</sup> Chamb.

23 Was out. At<sup>d</sup> at M Stiles Church, a tutor. Was at Hilhouse & at y<sup>e</sup> presidents.

24 Departed from N haven ab<sup>t</sup> 9 oClock.

25 M<sup>d</sup> ab<sup>t</sup> 1 1/2 in Comp<sup>a</sup> with M<sup>r</sup> Cadwell, a N haven Schol<sup>r</sup>. At 4 oCl alighted at Beckley's, Kensington parish of Wethersf<sup>d</sup>. R<sup>ds</sup> uneven & somew<sup>t</sup> stony. At 7 oCl alighted at Flagg's, Hartford, my horse so lame that I leave him w<sup>th</sup> ye Landl<sup>d</sup> for a Month's rest & have agreed for another to leave at Ch<sup>s</sup> R<sup>s</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup> in Lincoln. P<sup>d</sup> for shav<sup>s</sup> 2/.

26 M<sup>d</sup> at Flagg's 2 oCl. Comp<sup>a</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup> Phelps. Alighted at Cheney's, E Hartf<sup>d</sup>. Oats & dram for toothach pd 1/5.

27. Alighted at Huntington's, Mansfeild. At 12 arriv'd at Babcock's, Ashford. R<sup>ds</sup> uneven & Stony. Plain at<sup>ncc</sup> it being on the borders of the Town. Payson's, Woodstock. First appearance of good farms. Oats, bread & beer, 1/5d.

28 Arrived at Jos. Woolcot's, Oxford. Stay'd 1 1-2 hour, oats & grass, no pay. At 1 oCl arrived at Cap<sup>t</sup> Stearns, Worcester. At 5 o'Cl arrived at Willard's, Shrewsbury. Rode hard to avoid a threatn<sup>s</sup> Th<sup>r</sup> Storm. R<sup>ds</sup> uneven in s<sup>d</sup> Town. At Agar's, Westbury, y<sup>e</sup> rain prevented my proceeding.

29. M<sup>d</sup> ab<sup>t</sup> 6 oCl. At 12 oClock alighted at M<sup>r</sup> Russell's, Lincoln, I found neither he nor M<sup>rs</sup> R. at home. She at Salem. Dined alone on asparagus, shaved, shirted,

&c. The whole Journey performed in 5 Weeks exact to a day.

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CORWIN GENEALOGICAL DATA.

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- (1) Thomas, had John.
- (2) George.
- (3) Mathias, had: (4) John, (5) Theophilus, who was the first born English male in Southwold.
- (4) John had: (6) John, (7) Mathias and Samuel, *s. p.*
- (5) Theophilus had: (8) Theophilus, (9) Daniel, John, Samuel, *s. p.*
- (6) John, had: (10) John, (11) Samuel, (12) David, Joseph.
- (7) Mathias, had: (13) Mathias, (14) Jesse.
- (8) Theophilus, had: (15) John, (16) Theophilus, (17) Samuel, (18) Simon, David, (19) Jonathan, (20) Timothy.
- (9) Daniel, had: Nathaniel (who had Stephen and Nathaniel), Daniel (who had Daniel and Henry), Edward (who had Edward and Separate) John, Jedediah (who had Silas).
- (10) John, had: John, James, William, and 2 daughters.
- (11) Samuel, had: Samuel, Stephen, Nathaniel, James, Phebe and Mary.
- (12) David, had: David (who had David and Jeremiah), Joshua, Joseph, Phineas and 1 daughter.
- (13) Mathias, had: Mathias (who had Vincent), Jeremiah, Gersham, Gilbert, Jesse, and Jacob.
- (14) Jesse, had: Jesse, John and David.
- (15) John, had: Amaz (who had John), and 3 daughters.
- (16) Theophilus, had: Theophilus and one daughter.
- (17) Samuel, had: Benjamin, Henry, David, Samuel, and Asa.
- (18) Simon, had: Elnathan, John, Simon, Timothy, and 4 daughters.
- (19) Jonathan, had: Richard and Jonathan.
- (20) Timothy, had: Timothy and Thomas.

The whole of this I obtained on Long Island, June, 1755, hav<sup>s</sup> in my Journey to Philadelphia taken s<sup>d</sup> island in my way thither on purpose to enquire into the state & circumstances of the family there w<sup>ch</sup> by accid<sup>t</sup> I had ab<sup>t</sup> 2 years since been informed a branch had been settled. Old Mathias y<sup>n</sup> aged 79 settled at Bayton Hollow y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> in descent from the first settler told me that his uncle Theophile was y<sup>e</sup> first born in y<sup>e</sup> Towne of Southwold & his elder Br<sup>o</sup> or his Father was born in England. He arrived at Ipswich and there continued settled some years he thinks 10 & from ynce removed to Southwold L. Island, where his numerous posterity continue to this day except some emigrants to Black river in East New Jersey, & as in above table a Brother rem<sup>d</sup> in England who had a son John but w<sup>t</sup> town they came from he knows not.

A GENEALOGICAL-HISTORICAL VISITATION  
OF ANDOVER, MASS., IN THE YEAR 1863.

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BY ALFRED POORE, M. D.

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(Continued from Volume LI, page 312.)

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George and Elizabeth (Hardy) Upton's children: Eliza Ann, b. Dec. 7, 1827, mar. Henry Jackson Kendall of Tewksbury, and resided on the homestead of his father Edmund, having one child, Franklin, b. Nov. 6, 1861; George William, died young; Martha Jane, b. June 2, 1831, school teacher in Pattison, N. J.; Abiel Augustus, b. Feb. 25, 1833; Mary Louisa, b. Feb., 1836, mar. Alexander Grant McDonald, son of Donald and Mary (Rines) McDonald, b. Maitland, Colchester county, Nova Scotia, in 1827, and who came from Truro, N. S., Sept., 1863, and whose grandfather came from Scotland, having children: Mary Elizabeth, b. Stoneham, Nov. 19, 1856, Helen Augusta, b. Apr. 18, 1858, John Alexander and Rufus Emery, died young; Emma Amanda, b. Truro, N. S., Dec. 8, 1862; George Henry, b. May 15, 1846.

Mr. Upton's parents, Abiel and Mary (Jenkins), had the following children: Mary, mar. Joseph Jessop of England, lived in Amesbury and Westminster; Abiel, mar. Abigail Carleton of Bradford and Mary Blaisdell; Samuel, mar. Lydia, daughter of Aaron Frost of Tewksbury, and was killed in the sawmill at Ballardvale, leaving Henry, Samuel, Warren and Alpheus, and whose widow married John Clark, brother to Nathan; George; Anna, who lives in Lawrence; Elizabeth, mar. Reuben G. Chesmore, lives in Westminster, and has Anna and Alfred; Margaret, mar. George Washington Cutler of Amherst, and had James and George. Mr. Upton's father was brought up in Londonderry, N. H., but resided in

Scotland district, and after the birth of their first child came to Ballardvale. This house was formerly owned by the Blanchards, and was very early a garrison house. The old house on this road was owned by a Chase, who had a daughter who married a Richardson in Dracut. A part of the old Chase house forms a part of the Aaron Frost house.

The Blanchard family who went from this house were Samuel, the youngest, who resided in Salem, a brother who lived in Milford, N. H., one sister who married Samuel Woodbridge, and lived in Milford. Paul Upton, who was for many years overseer of the almshouse in Salem, was a brother to Mr. Upton's father, and had Joseph, Samuel, Henry and John. Jeduthan Upton, another brother, was a baker, who came from Salem.

Alanson, son of John and Ruth (Upton) Flint, was born in the house where he now lives. His father bought this place of a Mr. Osgood and built the house in 1809 on the site of the old one. Mrs. Flint is Hannah, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Chandler) Griffin, who was born in West Andover in 1811. Mrs. Flint's father's brothers and sisters were Daniel, Thomas, Oliver, Jonathan, who married a Parker, Nabby, who married a Swain, Martha, married and settled in Maine, and Nancy, who married Abiel Brown and settled in Tewksbury. Her mother was Hannah, daughter of Maj. James and Phebe (Dane) Chandler of West Andover, and she now resides in Lawrence with her daughter, whose husband is M. C. Andrews. Alanson Flint's children: Maria Henrietta, b. 1829; Alanson Augustus and Addison Augustine, b. 1831, the former living in Clifton, Nevada, and the latter in Sacramento, Cal.; Henry Kirk, b. 1833, living in California; Charles William, b. 1838.

Jacob French once lived in a house that stood where Jonas Carter of Tewksbury owns land now, and French's children last occupied it. Next comes Wadley, son of Aaron Noyes, who has resided here since 1853. He owned a farm near Capt. Shattuck's in West Andover, which he sold to Levi York six years before he came here, and where he was born. His grandfather came up from West Newbury, and died with this son Aaron about

1799. Aaron died Dec. 24, 1834, aged 77 years. His wife was Phebe Morse of Methuen, who died in 1825, aged 66 years. Children: Aaron, married Dorothy Jordan, and died in Newark, N. J.; Lydia, mar. Samuel Osgood, and had Frederick, Eliza, Lydia, and Sarah; Frederick, mar. a Varnum; Jonathan, mar. Louisa, daughter of John Parker of Dracut, and settled first in Hopkinton, N. H., then returned and died here in 1861, leaving children, Louisa, who mar. a Childs of Londonderry, Lydia, who died unmarried, and Jane, who married Joseph N. Gage and resides in Lawrence; Rhoda, mar. Richard Liscomb, and both are deceased, but their children are Aaron, who resided in Andover; Phebe, who married Gage Frye, and daughter Hannah, who married first a Bruce and second a Sawyer, and resided in Maine, and Lydia, who married Henry Abbott, a carpenter; Fanny, mar. Washington Parker, and resides on River street, Ballardvale; Sarah, mar. Nathaniel Frothingham of Boston, and had Ellen and Lydia. Wadley, the youngest, b. 1796, mar. Phebe, daughter of William and Mary (Chandler) Ballard, born in Peterboro, N. H., and had children: Nathan B., who died young; Aaron, b. 1829, who resided in Nashua; Mary, died young; Josiah Milton, b. 1833, resides in Lowell, a machinist; Moses, died young; William Gilbert, b. 1837, married Lucretia Dorr, daughter of Sally (Butterfield) Campbell of Frankestown, who was born there in 1831; Martha Elizabeth and Mary Anna, twins, born March, 1839; Henry Alfred, b. June 11, 1841.

Next is a small cottage where Levi Henry Parker has resided since the spring of 1861. He came from Billerica, and with him his brother, William Frederick, and they bought the house of Oliver Holt. William Bates built the house about 1851. They are not married, but their mother keeps house for them. Her husband is Henry, son of Amos Butters and Abby Wilson, his wife, who was born in Concord in 1814. She is Rachel Floyd, daughter of Enoch and Rachel (Floyd) Osgood and granddaughter of Philip Osgood, who removed from Amesbury or New Hampton, N. H., and settled in Warner, N. H. Jacob Osgood, the preacher in Warner, was

half-brother to Mrs. Parker's father. She was born in Warner in 1808. Henry and Rachel F. (Osgood) Parker's children: Rachel Lucinda, b. Townsend, mar. James M. Wait, a currier, and resided in Malden; Levi Henry, b. Woburn, 1836, machinist; William Frederick, b. Waltham, 1839; Mary Hobbs, b. Waltham, 1841, mar. Roland L. E. Coombs, lives in Boston; Abby A., died young; Sylvester Augustus, b. 1848. Henry Parker had his and his children's names changed from Butters to Parker about 1841. After Bates left the place, Oliver Holt, Caleb Saunders and Dudley Davis lived there.

A small house on the right beyond was built by Samuel Beard about 1848, and Mrs. Nickerson lived there in 1862. Mrs. Elmore left the first house on the road to Tewksbury almshouse in Oct., 1863, and no one has been there since. It is owned by Emerson Alexander Jennings, a car-maker, who used to reside there in 1853-61, and who went to Charlestown. Beyond Jennings on the Plain is where the family of Ephraim Nason Nickerson has resided in this house since Oct., 1862. He is son of Elisha and Lucy (Royal), and was born in Belfast, Me., in 1825. Abby Shaw, his wife, is daughter of John Rogers Mulliken, born in Moultonboro, N. H., in 1825, where her father was born. Mr. Nickerson was in Co. F, 26th Mass. Vols., a carpenter. Children: Alfred Frederick, b. Maine, in 1847; Annette Abby, b. Bangor, Me., 1850; George Washington, b. Andover, 1858; and Frank.

A few rods beyond and on the western side is where Samuel Beard lived. He and his father were born in the house just over the line in Tewksbury, where David Ticknor now resides. Mr. Davis says that this road was the old county road from Andover to Billerica. Samuel Davis, who resides beyond the old French place, has resided here since the autumn of 1856, when he built his house on land that formerly belonged to the old French farm. He is son of Samuel and grandson of Samuel Davis, all born and brought up in Grafton, N. H. He was born April 12, 1822. His mother Betsey was daughter of Jonathan Burbank, and was born in Boscawen, N. H. Her mother was aunt to Gen. Lewis Cass. Mr.

Davis was a carpenter until he came here. His wife is Apphia, daughter of Caleb and Mary Susan (Moore) Davis, born in Canterbury, N. H. Sarah, widow of Lowell Davis, brother of Mr. Davis' wife, boards with them. Lowell died at New Orleans, in Co. C, 30th Regiment, Nov. 9, 1862. She was daughter of James and Sarah (Jones) Smith, and was born in Kennebunkport, Me., in 1822. Children: Riley, b. Canterbury, N. H., 1841, now sergeant in Co. B, 17th Mass. Regiment; Caleb, b. 1843, now in Co. F, 3d N. H. Regiment; Charles Henry, b. Biddeford, Me., 1845; William Hardy, b. Salem, 1852; Mary P., b. Danvers, 1856.

Jonathan Knowles built his house near the corner in 1848, on land that he bought of Alfred Holt. Mr. Knowles is a machinist, and has about thirty acres in Whittemore's meadow on the border of Tewksbury. He is son of Jonathan and Fanny (Leavitt) Knowles, and was born in Concord, N. H., in 1811. His wife Amanda is daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Sherborn) Pollard, who was born in Hudson, N. H., in 1813. His first wife was Lucy Haynes, by whom he had no children. His children by his second wife were Lucy Ann, born in 1849, and Melvina Amanda, born 1851.

J. Woodward Brown has lived on his place since 1861. The house was built by Joseph Davis about 1847, and afterward occupied by Shattuck, Bubier, Elmore Dane, Alfred Holt, Alex. G. McDonald, Upton Calef, and Mr. Brown. The latter works in the file shop. He is son of Isaac and brother of Alfred, and was born in Billerica in 1828. His wife is daughter of William and Dorcas (Dutton) Smith, who was born in Westford in 1830. They have no children.

On the same side, near the railroad crossing, is where Elmore Dane's family has resided since 1863. The house was built about 1850 by Gideon Woodcock, who went West in May, 1856. Samuel W. Simpson, who sold to Dane, occupied it five years, and then Ephraim Nickerson lived there. Mr. Dane is son of Benjamin, born 1828, and is in Co. F, 26th Mass. Regiment. Sophia, his wife, is daughter of Micajah and Susan (Bailey) Hardy, who was born in West Andover in 1823. Children, by her



first husband: George Henry Cochran, b. 1841; Sophia Augusta Cochran, b. 1844. Her first husband was Henry, son of Samuel and Mary (Bailey) Cochran, who died in 1844, aged 29 years. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Dane: Marie Antoinette, b. Tewksbury, 1853; Eliza Ann, b. Sept., 1855; Lucy Jane, b. Feb. 1, 1860.

Benjamin Dane's house is near the Tewksbury line, not far from Strongwater brook. He has lived here since 1838, but the place was formerly owned by Daniel Griffin and later by his brother Joshua, who died here, Thomas Shattuck, Silas Shedd, and Samuel Manning. Mr. Dane's grandfather was William, who lived in Andover, and whose children were William, his father; a daughter who married a Dobbin and settled in Beverly; John, who settled in Hillsboro; Francis, settled in New Hampshire; Hannah, mar. Benjamin Hardy, and settled in Greenfield, N. H. The last three children were by a second wife. William Dane, father of Benjamin, died about 1835, aged 84 years. His wife was Susan, eldest daughter of Joseph and Abiah (Moors) Burt, who died in Amherst, at her daughter Mary Baldwin's, at the age of 95 years. Children: William, who resides in western New York, aged about 84 years, married Lois Richardson of Methuen and lived in North Chelmsford until his wife died; their children were William, Harriet, and Fanny. Susanna married Richard Littlehale of Chelmsford and died many years ago, leaving two children, Hannah and Susan. Joseph married first a Perham, and second a Smith, and settled in Hudson, N. H. Osgood married Mary Richardson, sister to his brother William's wife. and settled in Lowell, afterwards in Somerville, and had Mary, Osgood, Caroline, Minna, and Horace. Benjamin, born Nov. 29, 1788, married Lydia Brown, daughter of Stephen, who died Mar. 29, 1862, aged about 73 years; he has resided in Tewksbury and Andover, and has children, Benjamin Augustus, b. 1815, in Tewksbury, married a Bradley, and resides in West Haverhill; Lydia, b. 1817, married Charles Ballard, and died about 1860; Joseph, b. 1819, was in 23d N. H. Regiment, married, and resides in Chester, N. H., a harness maker; John Otis, b. 1820, married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Frost of

Reading, and has children, John Henry, Mary Arvilla, and Jackson Octavius; George Alfred, b. Dec. 24, 1822, married Jerusha, daughter of Abiel Frost of Tewksbury, and has George Francis, b. 1847, and Willie Fremont, b. 1856; Richard Galon, b. 1825, married Lydia, daughter of Amos Gilchrist of Andover, and has children Ida and Anna; Elmore, b. Oct. 11, 1827; Elisia Samantha, b. 1829, mar. Pliny Tidd, and resides in Concord, N. H., with children Mary and Charles; Hannah Maria, b. 1835, mar. Charles, son of Abiel Frost, resides in Tewksbury, and has children, Lizzie, Edwin Francis, and Charles Dane; Lucy Emeline, b. 1838, mar. George Thompson, son of Nathan Eames of Wilmington, and resides in Tewksbury and has children, William Thompson and Lizzie. Abiah Moore, mar. Reuben Wright of Westford. Mary, mar. Samuel Baldwin of Wilmington, settled in Amherst and Mt. Vernon, and had one child, Dane, who is in Amherst, and another child who is a missionary on the Pacific coast. Sophia, resides in Ohio, has been married three times. Mr. Dane says that Jacob Osgood, who once lived where Noyes does now, was a wealthy man and one of great influence. He had no children. He married late in life Mrs. Lucy Putnam, who was a Tufts. His property went to his brother David.

The red house of Mrs. Nickerson, on the road to the State Almshouse, was formerly owned by Mr. Dane's grandfather Burt, and stood just beyond Sylvester Lovejoy's. As long ago as 1810 he removed to the present place, and John Foster, who married Burt's daughter Sarah, resided there first. After Foster left, John Welch, the Englishman, lived there.

On the place nearly to the Tewksbury line toward the State Almshouse, the house having been removed, was where Jacob French brought up a large family of children by his first wife. His first wife was Sibel Adams, and their children were Washington French, Joseph, Uriel, Theodore, Leonard, and Dorcas.

Benjamin Dane resided on the present place of Henry Boynton twenty years. It was formerly a Blanchard place, that family owning a large part of the plain there, and it was called Blanchard's plain. Between the school-

house and Boynton's, on the opposite side of the street, William Griffin lived as long ago as 1800. His children were Mary, who probably died unmarried; Ednah, mar. Thomas Wood, she being his second wife, and his son Henry by his first wife, and who lives south, now owns the land, but the house is gone; William, jr., settled east of the Seminary, but had no children; Jonathan, lived in Andover, and had a son Jonathan.

Nearly opposite the schoolhouse lived Bartlett, the blacksmith, whose house was removed about a mile south-east, and it is now occupied by Eben Lovejoy. The schoolhouse was removed from near Noyes' place about 1845. Osgood district included all Ballardvale and South Andover out as far as Sylvester Lovejoy's and the other way as far as Eben Lovejoy's.

Mr. Dane's father was in the Revolution for seven years, and was wounded so that he could not turn his arm. His brother George has had in this war a son George, who went from a western State, and Charles, who was a three months' man. His brother John sent two sons, one being killed and the other lost an eye.

Mr. Dane himself was called to Boston in the War of 1812, but was soon discharged.

Came back to the road that turns to the northward and went to the top of Huckleberry hill and saw Silas Shed shingling his barn, which he has built this year on land which his sister bought of Porter Livingston. This land formerly belonged to the Kendalls. Silas Shed's mother was sister to Mr. Dane's wife, and both had ten children. He is a stonecutter and mason, and built in 1860 the house where he and his sister Hannah Brown Shed reside. Both are unmarried. They are children of Silas and Polly (Brown) Shed, and were born in Andover, he in 1820 and she in 1824, but their parents were natives of Tewksbury. Their brother, Charles Otis, makes his home here, and their mother died here in the spring of 1863.

About an eighth of a mile beyond Silas Shed's is where Henry W. Brown has resided since 1853. He bought this place of Francis Caldwell in 1849. The house was built by Abraham Stickney about 1815, and Mr. Brown enlarged it. George Holt also lived here at one time.

Mr. Stickney was a carpenter, and Mr. Brown was an engineer from Lowell to Boston from 1836 to 1856. The latter is son of Samuel and Rebecca (Haynes) Brown, and was born in Watertown in 1814. Thirza Jane, his wife, is daughter of Solomon and Betsey (Morrill) Jackson, and was born in Holderness, N. H., in 1820.

Next below Brown and on the opposite side of the street, south of the old oak, formerly stood the cottage of Prince, a negro. Next is the house where Artemas Hardy has resided since the spring of 1863, on the fourteen-acre farm which he bought of Abby, widow of Walter Kendall. Walter was son of Samuel Kendall, who built the house about 1815. Hardy is brother to Elmore Dane's wife. Henry Flint has resided on the south side of the street since 1860, coming from Phillips, Me., where they had lived twenty years. The house was moved here about 1840 by Alfred Holt from widow Boynton's place. Mr. Flint let the house to William Trow, jr., an only son, who, soon after he left, was killed by a horse running away. Elmore Dane moved out when Flint came here. The latter is son of Henry and Beulah (Wheeler) Flint, and a relative of Dr. Flint who lived in Farmington, Me. His mother was from Carlisle, where she was born in 1792. Betsey, his second wife, is daughter of Reuben, son of Oliver and Hepzabeth (Hayward) Wheeler, and was born in Carlisle in 1803. His first wife, by whom all of the children were born, was Eunice Wheeler, sister of his second wife. Children: Henry Sewall, who died in St. Johnsbury, mar. Rosella, daughter of Dea. Shadrack Sanborn of Wheelock, Vt., and whose child Orianna learned the alphabet when two years old; Rosella's mother is married to Jacob Day of Sheffield, Vt. Charles Warren, mar. Fanny Newell, daughter of Dea. Oliver Walsh, the arithmetician, and resided in Washington D. C., where he kept the Flint house, and had children, Laura, Fanny, and Charles. Elizabeth Eunice, mar. Shepherd Cramacker of Westville, Indiana. Franklin, mar. Sarah Jane Walsh, sister to Charles' wife, and had children, Fanny Louisa; and by his second wife, Laura Maynard of New York, they had Henry Franklin and Levi Maynard; he is a carriage-maker, and now resides at Westville, Indiana.

The old house of Mr. Trow stood about twenty rods south of the present house, which was built in 1835. The next year after, the new road was built, which is about one mile from the Andover and Tewksbury line to the North Tewksbury meeting-house. The line runs through Mr. Trow's house and through their oven. The old house was Uriah Griffin's place of residence, and when Mr. Trow went into it after it had been unoccupied for about six months, he found an adder in a chamber. William Trow is son of John and Hannah (Dodge) Trow, both born in Beverly, and he had a brother John, who was born in Beverly. His mother was Martha Swan Clark, and they were married in 1771. Children; Dudley, b. 1773, mar. Annis Johnson, lived a while in Hancock, N. H., and died in Haverhill; Charles, b. 1775, mar. a Patch, lived in Beverly, Andover, and Methuen, where he died; Daniel, b. 1777, mar. Hannah Liscomb of Beverly and resided in West Andover; Richard, b. 1779, mar. Sarah Shattuck, and died in Nashua; Jerusha, b. 1781, mar. Samuel Liscomb, half-brother to Daniel's wife, and died in Methuen; Sarah, b. 1783, mar. Daniel Merrill of Andover, but has been in Methuen since 1835; Lucy, b. 1786, mar. Thomas Pearson of Wilmington, a stage driver, and died in Haverhill in 1863; Hannah, b. 1788, d. 1813; Thomas, b. 1790, lived in Charlestown, N. H., and recently went to Sheboygan, Wis.; William, b. April 21, 1795, when his mother was in her fiftieth year. John Tuck was adopted by Mr. Trow when one day old, and was born Nov. 16, 1792.

Mr. Trow, the father, died Nov. 28, 1806, aged about fifty-six years, and his mother lived to be about ninety-five years old. His grandmother Dodge died Mar. 16, 1807, aged about ninety years. His father bought the place and lived in the old house now owned by Deacon Peter Smith, near Joshua Phelps. William Trow married first, Harriet, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Jaquith) French of Andover, who was born where Capt. Pillsbury resides, by whom all but his youngest child were born. He married, second, Martha, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Foster) Kendall, who was born in Tewksbury in 1816, by whom he has Martha Swan, born in this house

in 1842. Children by first wife: William, b. 1822, mar. Elizabeth Hill, and died in 1855, leaving children, William, b. 1848, Ann Maria, b. 1850, Sarah Elizabeth, b. 1852, and Hiram French, b. 1854; Harriet Lucelia, b. 1824, mar. Wentworth Winchester, who died in Danvers, and had children, Harriet Augusta, b. Danvers, 1845, and Sarah Ella Maria, b. Andover, 1849; Caroline Augusta, b. 1826, mar. John Morrow, resides in Lowell, and has had children, Helen Augusta, who died young, William Trow, b. 1857, George Young, b. 1859; Ann Maria, died unmarried; Sarah Henrietta, b. 1832, mar. John W. Raymond, in —, where she died, leaving daughter Jennie Frances, b. 1850; Frances Mehitable, b. 1834, mar. Cummings Messer of Methuen, where they reside and has child, Jennie Louisa, b. 1861.

Widow Farmer's house is next, this place having been owned formerly by Mr. Rand and Joel Shedd. Prince Ames' son Peter, whose mother Eunice is now alive, lived with Mr. Rand, whom he called his uncle. Silas, son of Peter Farmer, was born in North Tewksbury in 1770, and died here in March, 1856, aged eighty-seven years. He built the barn and other buildings. After Joel Shedd died, his brother, Jacob Shedd, lived here a while with an only son. Joel's family went to Charlestown, and after Jacob left the place, it was let by Esquire Brown of Tewksbury to various families. Mrs. Farmer says that her husband was connected with the Billerica Farmers. David Rogers' wife of Tewksbury, whose daughter married Dea. James Bailey, was a distant relative of Mr. Farmer. Mrs. Farmer is Anna, daughter of Nathan and Anna Blanchard. She says she is cousin to Rev. Dr. Amos Blanchard of Lowell, their grandfathers being brothers. Probably her great-grandfather Blanchard resided where Charles, son of Peter Shattuck, now resides, about three-quarters of a mile from the West Andover church. Her father had an aunt who married, first, a Blanchard, and had two children, one of whom was educated by Governor Phillips, and after her first husband died, she married an Abbott, who resided in Concord, N. H. He was a native of Andover, and it is said would have married her when young, but she would not consent to live where the Indians were then so troublesome.

Mrs. Farmer's grandfather Blanchard married Margaret Dolliver, one of two daughters of a shipmaster, who died at sea. She died about 1800, and he died after he had married a second time, probably about 1810. He resided in Andover, when her father was born, then removed to Bradford, N. H. Her father, Nathan Blanchard, who was drowned when his youngest child was about six weeks old, was born June 30, 1773, and died Sept. 24, 1806. He was drowned in the Contocook river, at Henniker, N. H. He married Anna Sawyer, who was born in Newburyport, March 18, 1774, and died in Andover, April 18, 1833, while visiting her daughter. Anna was daughter of Joshua and Miriam (Rogers) Sawyer, who removed to Hopkinton, N. H., when their only child was five years old. Miriam Rogers' mother was Anna Moulton, and the latter's mother was Anna Emery. Mrs. Farmer has an old rocking chair from the Rogers family which had originally a rawhide seat made similar to cane seating. Some of her cousins have china and silver that belonged to the Emery family, and her brother probably has the Rogers' family Bible. Nathan and Anna (Sawyer) Blanchard resided in Hopkinton, where all but his youngest child were born, and where he engaged in the real estate business. Children: Anna, b. Mar. 21, 1796; Sarah, b. 1797, mar. first, Daniel Bigsby, and had three children, mar. second, Samuel Bartlett, mar. third, a Hobbs, and died in Wilmot, N. H.; Miriam, mar. Thomas Carr, who died at Holderness, N. H., and she resides with her son Arthur at Stoneham; Eliza, mar. Samuel Garland of Canterbury, N. H., who died in Lowell, and she resides there with three daughters; Nathan, d. 1863, at Hillsboro, N. H., where his only son, Samuel Garland Blanchard, resides, his daughter Harriet having married John Plummer of Henniker; Sawyer, of Lowell and Concord, mar. first, Caroline Morrison, by whom he had one son, who died young, mar. second, Rebecca Huse of Hopkinton, by whom he has had three sons, George Stores, Thomas H. and Walter; Livonia, mar. first, John Hodgdon, of which marriage one daughter survives, Ann, wife of Otis Underwood of North Tewksbury, and mar. second, another Hodgdon of North Tewksbury.

Silas Farmer mar. first, Rebecca Griffin of Tewksbury, by whom all the children were born: Naomi, mar. Capt. Henry Cochran of Andover, who had children by his first wife, a Chase; Gilbert, who resides in Cincinnati, mar. Mary Wright of Westford, and has children Eugene and Mary Ellen, both born in Tewksbury; Silas, who went south about 1840 and has not been heard from for many years; Cordelia, who married John, son of Enoch Hariman, and resides in Groveland; Caleb Strong, mar. Mary Small in Roxbury and lives in Missouri; Elmore, who died unmarried, March, 1862, aged forty-seven years; Porter, who was born in 1818, and lives at home. Edward Farmer, an adopted son, who has lived here since the age of thirteen months, mar. Hannah, daughter of Moody B. Abbott, and is a Sergeant in Co. H. 14th Mass. Regiment: They have a son, Herbert Edward.

Asa Warren Livingston has resided here since 1856. The place was formerly owned by Ephraim Kendall, then by his son Ephraim, and it was built by Thomas P. Kendall in 1838. Mr. Gilman, who married Mary, daughter of Ephraim Kendall, jr., bought the place of Thomas Kendall, and Mr. Livingston came here after Wright left, the latter having hired it of Mr. Livingston's brother Porter. Asa W. is son of Asa and Beulah (Carter) Livingston, and was born in Tewksbury, June 29, 1821, but was brought up with Samuel Kendall, where Artemas Hardy resides. Kendall's wife was Abigail Carter, Asa's aunt. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund French of Tewksbury, who died in 1866, and where he now resides; married, second, Roxa Swan, daughter of John and Martha (Swan) Nowell, who was born in Herman, Me., May 7, 1837; children: Mary Elizabeth, b. 1851; Charles Warren, b. 1854; Jane, b. by second wife, 1861.

*(To be continued.)*



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W. Gray

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS  
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No. 2

WHERE ROGER WILLIAMS LIVED IN SALEM.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

STATEMENTS of history do not come out of the records, as some seem to think, ready for the historian to merely copy and print, but historical facts as they appear in history are often, if not generally, each the result of long, laborious and difficult study. And the earlier the times the more scanty and indefinite the evidence of facts becomes. Especially is this true of the years immediately following the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; and to get the fullness of the meaning of the items that make up the evidence of the facts to be discussed the closest attention must be given to the little things that are noticed only upon the most careful and minute study.

THE CORWIN HOUSE.

Many years ago there appeared upon the Witch house, so called, in Salem, a large painted sign, inscribed as follows:—

ROGER WILLIAMS HOUSE  
OR  
" WITCH HOUSE "  
Y<sup>e</sup> Oldest House in Salem  
Erected before 1635

What occasioned it, and who put it there, does not appear; but there it has remained and been read by thousands of visitors each year.

There was no record, tradition or suggestion that it was the house in which Roger Williams lived until 1866, when the late William P. Upham stated it to be a fact, two hundred and thirty years after it was occupied by Roger Williams, if it ever was so occupied.\* That Mr. Upham originated the idea that this was Roger Williams' residence, will appear from the final paragraph of his second article upon the subject, published in 1870.† After presenting his evidence, he says:—

These facts bring us to a conclusion that hardly admits of a doubt, that this house, which has so long been an object of attraction for visitors from all parts of the world, on account of its connection with the witchcraft tragedy of 1692, and as the residence of one of the judges, *must NOW ACQUIRE an added interest as having been once the home of Roger Williams.*‡

Here then within these very walls, lived, two hundred and thirty-five years ago, that remarkable and truly heroic man, who in his devotion to the principle of free conscience, and liberty of religious belief untrammelled by civil power, penetrated in mid-winter the depths of an unknown wilderness, to seek a new home: a home which he could only find among savages, whose respect for the benevolence and truthfulness of his character made them then and ever afterwards his constant friends. From this spacious and pleasant mansion he fled through the deep snows of a New England forest, leaving his wife and young children to the care of Providence, whose silent "voice," speaking through the conscience, was his only support and guide. The State which he founded may ever look back with a just pride upon the history of Roger Williams.

The earliest mention of the present house at all in any article is an account of it, printed in 1860, by George R. Curwen.§ It is there stated that it was built by Capt. George Corwin in 1642, and by him occupied until his son Jonathan Corwin took possession, ignoring the fact

\*Essex Institute Historical Collections, volume 8, page 257; Essex Institute Bulletin, volume 2, page 60.

†Essex Institute Bulletin, volume 2, page 60.

‡In Mr. Upham's article this and the preceding line were printed in roman type and lower case letters.

§Essex Institute Historical Collections, volume 2, page 228.



that Capt. Richard Davenport had owned the land and his administrators conveyed the same, in 1674-5, to Jonathan Corwin. Apparently, it was the same person who made the last statement (that it was built in 1642, by Captain Corwin) who wrote the deed of the estate in 1856, which contains the same statement.\*

The second article about this house is by Mr. Upham printed in 1866, who said that Mr. Curwen was wrong as to its origin, and that it was the home of Roger Williams several years prior to 1642, the year Mr. Curwen stated it was erected.†

Mr. Upham published another article on the old house in 1870, in the Bulletin of the Essex Institute;‡ and a third one, in 1888, in the Essex Institute Historical Collections.§ The single article of Mr. Curwen (printed in 1860) and the three articles of Mr. Upham (published respectively in 1866, 1870 and 1888) are all that touch upon the history of the "Witch house." In the paper of Mr. Upham, published in 1888, he indicates that his discovery was not accepted without doubt, in the first two sentences of his article, which are as follows:—

In the general disposition to "prove all things" which has cast a doubt over so many traditions once held sacred the ancient Roger Williams house has not escaped. But scepticism must give way before the known facts in this case.

*The House Itself.* What of the house itself? Is there anything about it which indicates its age as anywhere near that assigned by Curwen or Upham?

When the administrators of the estate of Capt. Richard Davenport conveyed the land to Jonathan Corwin, in 1674-5,|| no mention is made of buildings. This is not conclusive, however, that there were none conveyed, as sometimes, very rarely, buildings were not mentioned though they were conveyed. If the buildings upon land belonged to someone other than the owner of the land, of course they would not be conveyed by the deed. At the

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 537, leaf 45.

†Essex Institute Historical Collections, volume 8, page 257.

‡Essex Institute Bulletin, volume 2, page 55.

§Essex Institute Historical Collections, volume 25, page 162.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 103.

date of this deed there was a house upon the lot, either partly or wholly built and about to be finished or repaired.

In the library of the American Antiquarian Society, in Worcester, among the Curwen manuscripts, is a contract\* between Jonathan Corwin and Daniel Andrew, a mason, for "filling, plaistering and finishing a certaine dwelling house bought by the said owner of Capt. Nath'll Davenport of Boston, and is situate in Salem aforesaid, towards the west end of the towne betweene the houses of Rich. Sibley to the west and Deliverance Parkman on the east."

The deed of the land was given to Mr. Corwin by the administrators of the estate of Capt. Richard Davenport, but the house, which Mr. Andrew was engaged to fill, plaster and finish, Mr. Corwin says he bought of Captain Davenport's son, Capt. Nathaniel Davenport of Boston. This proves that the house was the separate property of Nathaniel, the son, which, without doubt, he had begun to build upon this lot, which belonged to the estate of his father, and which had remained unimproved for many years. The administrators sold the land, but Nathaniel sold the house, to Jonathan Corwin. Mr. Upham says, repeatedly, that this contract was for repairing the house, but it seems clearly manifest that it was for finishing the house and making some slight changes in the part already partially constructed. The deed of the land is dated Feb. 11, 1674-5, and the agreement eight days later.

The house had an easterly room and three other rooms at that time, and also a "porch and the remaining part of the house." The kitchen on "the north side of the house," twenty by eighteen feet, was to be underpinned. This was mentioned as separate from the house; but it must have been attached to it, as the contract was made relative to the house. It had chimneys, evidently a stack of chimneys, a porch chamber and a leanto, under which was a cellar. No part of the house or kitchen was underpinned, the cellar was not pointed, there was no cellar under the easterly part of the house, there were no steps

\*This contract is printed in full in Essex Institute Bulletin, volume 2, page 55; and The Essex Antiquarian, volume VII, page 169.

leading into the cellar, and apparently no front steps (as "stone steps up into the porch" were to be made), the rooms were neither lathed nor plastered, nor were the walls of the porch, porch chamber and kitchen filled with brick or clay. First, the mason was "to dig and build a cellar as large as the easterly room of said house will afford (and in the said room according to the breadth and length of it (not exceeding six foot in height; and to underpin the porch and the remaining part of the house not exceeding three foot in height; also to underpin the kitchen on the north side of the house, not exceeding one foot; the said kitchen being 20 foot long and 18 foot wide; and to make steps with stones into the cellar in two places belonging to the cellar, together with stone steps up into the porch. 2. For the chimneys he is to take down the chimneys which are now standing, and to take and make up of the bricks that are now in the chimneys, and the stones that are in the leanto cellar that now is, and to rebuild the said chimneys with five fire places, viz., two below and two in the chambers and one in the garret; also to build one chimney in the kitchen, with ovens and a furnace, not exceeding five feet above the top of the house. 3. He is to set the jambs of the two chamber chimneys and of the easternmost room below with Dutch tiles, the said owner finding the tiles; also to lay all the hearths belonging to the said house and to point the cellar and underpinning of sd. house and so much of the 3 hearths as are to be laid with Dutch tiles, the said owner is to find them. 4. As for lathing and plaistering, he is to lath and siele the 4 rooms of the house betwixt the joists overhead and to plaister the sides of the house with a coat of lime and haire upon the clay; also to fill the gable ends of the house with bricks and to plaister them with clay. 5. To lath and plaister the partitions of the house with clay and lime, and to fill, lath and plaister with bricks and clay the porch and porch chamber and to plaister them with lime and hair besides; and to siele and lath them overhead with lime; also to fill lath and plaister the kitchen up to the wall plate on every side. 6. The said Daniel Andrews is to find lime, bricks, clay, stone, haire, together

with labourers and workmen to help him, and generally all materials for the effecting and carrying out of the aforesaid worke, excepte laths and nailes. 7. The whole work before mentioned is to be done, finished and performed att or before the last day of August next following, provided the said Daniel or any that work with him be not lett or hindered for want of the carpenter worke. 8. Lastly, in consideration of all the aforesaid worke, so finished and accomplished as is aforesaid, the aforesaid owner is to pay or cause to be paid unto the said worke-man, the summe of fifty pounds in money current in New England, to be paid at or before the finishing of the said worke."

The principal comment that Mr. Upham makes is this: "Thus it appears that this house was so old in 1675 that the chimneys had to be taken down and new ones built." It would seem that the reason the chimneys were to be taken down was that five fire-places might be made in them.\*

*The Lot of Land.* So much for the house; what of the history of the lot? Did Roger Williams live in any house that stood upon the lot during his ministry? Mr. Upham gives five reasons for his statement that Roger Williams lived upon this lot.

I. Because in 1714 Jonathan Corwin, who then owned the lot, was allowed two shares in the common lands in Salem "for his house and Mr. Williams cottage right."

II. The ten-acre lot in the Northfield, which went with this house in the sale to Corwin, is shown to have belonged to "Mr. Williams."†

III. In 1640, field drivers were appointed for "the field (which undoubtedly included the present Witch house lot) where Mr. Williams house is."†

IV. In 1649-50, a part of Essex street, somewhere near Flint street, was described as "the way between Roger Morey and Mr. Williams his house that *was*."†

V. In 1671, North street is mentioned as having been "formerly called Williames lane."

\*Essex Institute Bulletin, volume 2, page 57.

†For emphasis this word is italicised in this paper only.

These are the five evidences given by Mr. Upham for his statement that Roger Williams lived on the corner of Essex and North streets.

Mr. Upham says further :—

An examination of the character of the early settlers in that part of Salem lying west of North street . . . suggests the idea that Roger Williams in choosing this site for his house may have been accompanied or followed by others of a similar freedom of spirit of religious matters. We find there the names of Veren, Gaskin, Trusler, Spooner, Shattock, Weston, Needham, Moulton, Buffum, Corey, Southwick, Maule, Reeves and Bishop, all reminding us of persons conspicuous on our records as promulgators of what were considered "erroneous doctrines," Quakers, etc.\*

So far as Quaker influence or association is concerned, it is needless to say that Quakers were unknown until twenty years after the banishment of Roger Williams. He was banished Sept. 3, 1635, and left Salem in the following January. Veren, Gaskin, Weston, Moulton and Bishop were the only ones that were living anywhere in Salem at the time of the banishment; and only Veren and Weston were ever interested in Roger Williams' ideas. Of the others mentioned, Trusler is first mentioned in the records in October, 1638; Spooner was admitted as an inhabitant in July, 1637; Shattock first appears in Salem in 1654; Needham was not here before 1649; Buffum first appears here in October, 1638; Corey was only a boy when he first appears here in 1644; Southwick was not known here until 1639; Maule came to Salem in 1669; and Reeves first appears here in 1642.

Mr. Upham's arguments or reasons may here be considered briefly :—

I. Because Jonathan Corwin owned two shares in the common lands in Salem "for his house and Mr. Williams cottage right." "That is to say," writes Mr. Upham, "it was proved, in 1714, to the satisfaction of the proprietors of the common lands in Salem that 'Mr. Williams' had lived before 1661 where Judge Corwin was then living." Was it proved? It seems that the correct interpretation of it is that one of the two shares was

\*Essex Institute Historical Collections, volume 25, page 164.

for Judge Corwin's house and the other for Mr. Williams was for another house, as two shares would not have been granted for the same house nor for the same lot.

Concerning the title of "Mr." Mr. Upham says:—

"Mr." was not a mere title of courtesy in those days, but had a well defined significance and a well guarded application. The champions of the Williams house can well afford to rest their case here. If there were living in Salem between 1631 and 1636 some person named Williams other than Roger and entitled to the prefix Mr., which was in common use with the clergy, then we think it is incumbent on the doubter to produce that Mr. Williams and either show that he did own, or at least might have owned the estate in question. No such person is known to our local antiquaries. . . . That "Mr. Williams" meant Roger Williams cannot be doubted. It is clear that it was perfectly understood at the time to whom the expression applied. If there had been more than one Mr. Williams in Salem's early history, the records would not have so invariably omitted the first name. But there was, in fact, no other to whom that title would have been given. The prefix "Mr." was used only for magistrates, ministers, eminent merchants and persons holding some official position. The only other "Mr. Williams" who figures in our colonial records at that period was Francis Williams of Piscataqua and Strawberry Bank, now Portsmouth.\*

But why does Mr. Upham limit the period to 1631-1636, when no one of his references to "Mr. Williams" is earlier than 1640, years after Roger Williams' banishment, and why does he limit the use of "Mr." to the classes named when it was also applied to people of education and wealth? It was also given to persons who were sometimes called by their name only; as, for instance, Edward Jones was so called as well as Mr. Jones or Mr. Edward Jones.

But a *Mr. Williams, other than Roger, was here in the early days.* He was William Williams, who came from Great Yarmouth, England, to Salem in 1637, aged forty, with wife Alice, aged thirty-eight, and two children, and was immediately received as an inhabitant here July 18 of that year.† Is he the Mr. Williams who lived, April 4, 1640, "in the field where Mr. Williams house *is*"?‡

\*Essex Institute Historical Collections, volume 25, pages 162 and 164.

†Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 52 (printed).

‡Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 111 (printed).

Here are a few facts from the records to show that "Wm. Williams" and "Mr. Williams" were the same person.

Henry Stephens and William Williams were sureties for John Humphrey, Esq., Sept. 29, 1640,\* to insure the fulfillment of a promise of Mr. Humphrey to fence his great Plain farm of five hundred acres, in Marblehead, between Forest river and the ocean. Mr. Humphrey was an esquire and one of the six gentlemen to whom this whole region of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was granted in 1628. He was chosen deputy governor with Winthrop, in England, in 1630, but not being ready to go to America, Dudley was chosen in his stead. His wife was Lady Susan, a daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and sister of Lady Arbella Johnson. They came to Lynn in July, 1634, and lived there until October 26, 1641, when he returned to England, selling his estate in Swampscott to Lady Deborah Moody, who lived near Town House Square, in Salem. "Mr. Williams" had a servant named Robert Allen, who, with Marmaduke Barton, a servant of Dea. John Horne, who lived where the city hall stands, was fined for receiving some stolen silver, possibly from Mr. Humphrey's house, which was probably then vacant. Jan. 25, 1641-2, "Mr. Williams" was perhaps away at this time, and John Deverix, who lived next to Humphrey's farm, in Marblehead, agreed to satisfy the damages. Allen afterwards settled in Manchester, and became a town officer. These things are cited to show that Mr. Williams and William Williams were the same person and an associate of Mr. Humphrey.

Savage states that William Williams removed from Salem, and may have been in Watertown in 1642, the year of Mr. Humphrey's return to England.†

The house referred to, in 1640, as "in the field where Mr. Williams house *is*" is called, Feb. 28, 1649-50, "Mr. Williams house that *was*,"‡ signifying that he lived in it

\*Salem Quarterly Court Records, volume 1, page 21; Essex Institute Historical Collections, volume 8, page 63.

†See Records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, volume 1, page 316 (printed).

‡Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 185 (printed).

in 1640, and had removed from it before 1649-50, which agrees perfectly with the statement in Savage.

II. The association of the house lot with the ten-acre lot. Mr. Upham assumes that the "Mr. Williams" who owned the ten-acre lot in the Northfield was Roger Williams, because, as he says, no antiquary knew of any other "Mr. Williams" being here in the early period who could have been the owner of the lot, and proceeds to argue that the owner of the ten-acre lot and the house lot in town must be identical, as the two lots were conveyed together by Captain Davenport's administrators, in 1674, thirty-eight years after Roger Williams' banishment. Roger Williams never had a grant nor a deed of land in the Northfield. William Williams, however, on the very day that he was received into the town as an inhabitant had granted to him by the town "one acre of ground for a house lot" and "10 acres for a great lot".\* Are these the two lots ascribed by Mr. Upham to Roger Williams when the town records state that the grant was to "W<sup>m</sup> Williams"? Roger Williams did have a ten-acre lot, however, but it was in the Southfield† and not in the Northfield.

III. Where Mr. Williams' house *is*. This statement, made in 1640, taken in connection with the fourth statement, made in 1649-50.

IV. Where Mr. Williams his house that *was*, shows a change in the occupancy of the house, between the year 1640 and 1649-50, and not when Roger Williams left, in the winter of 1635-6.

V. In 1671, North street was called Williamses lane. That furnishes no evidence it was called after Roger and not after William Williams.

The only evidence that the writer can deduce from Mr. Upham's statements is that some "Mr. Williams" lived on that lot at an early date; and it would seem that the only "Mr. Williams" that the records agree upon as being that person is William Williams.

There was a slough, wide and hardly passable, in the

\*Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 52 (printed).

†Deed from John Wolcott to William Lord. See page 109, *post*.

‡Essex Institute Historical Collections, volume 8, page 256.



road between the meeting house and the Witch house, and it was so bad that the town considered paving it in 1754, and it was paved in 1772. Would the pastor of the church be likely to live in such a disadvantageous location?

#### THE PARSONAGE.

*But, did not Roger Williams live in the parsonage near the meeting house, as was proper, until his banishment?* Mr. Upham acknowledges in his first article, in 1866, that Roger Williams lived at first in the house built for Rev. Francis Higginson in 1629, but afterwards apparently disregards the statement.

The agreement made with Rev. Francis Higginson, in England, April 8, 1629, was that "in convenient tyme an house shall be built, & certayne lands allotted thereunto; w<sup>ch</sup> during his stay in y<sup>e</sup> countrey & continuance in y<sup>e</sup> ministrey shall bee for his vse; & after his death or remoovall y<sup>e</sup> same to be for Succeeding ministers. . . . in case hee shall depart this lyfe in y<sup>t</sup> countrey, y<sup>e</sup> said Company shall take care for his widdow during her widowhood & aboade in y<sup>t</sup> country and plantacon: & y<sup>e</sup> like for his children whilst y<sup>j</sup> remayne vpon y<sup>e</sup> said plantacon."\* The house was duly built by the town, and occupied by Mr. Higginson.

The oldest deed, probably, now in existence in the Massachusetts Bay Colony is of this house and the land around it, and is on file in the office of the clerk of courts, in Salem.

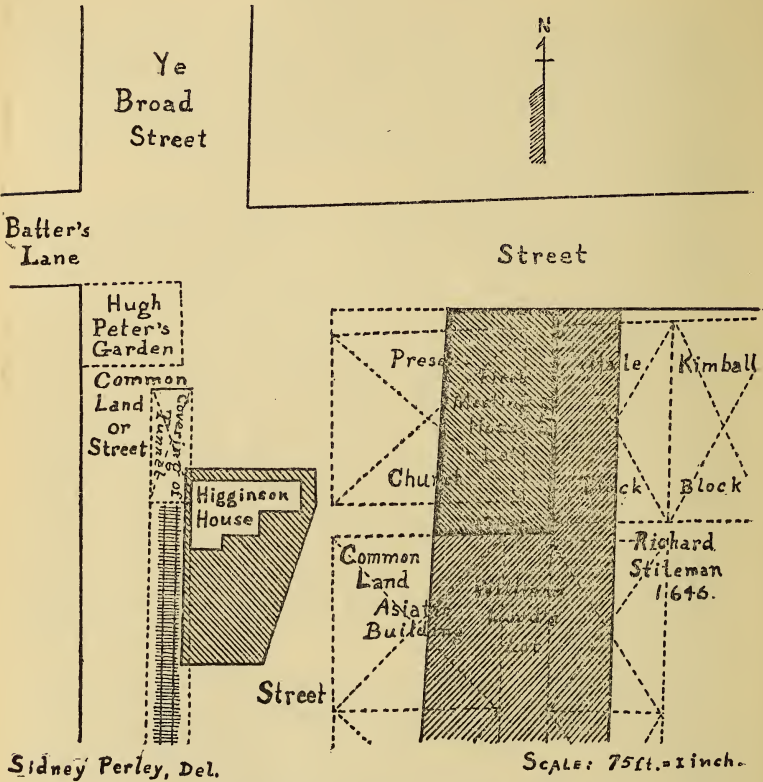
Mr. Upham has stated that the Higginson house stood on the William Lord lot, and that this deed was the deed to him of the lot from which the meeting house lot was taken; but this cannot be true, as Mr. Lord owned his lot for years before this deed was written and even before the meeting house was built, as is readily noticed.

Apparently, no site had been reserved for a meeting house, and for several years public religious services were probably held in Governor Endecott's "faire house."

Roger Williams not only immediately saw the need of a meeting house, but it was probably through his vigor

\*Writings of Rev. Francis Higginson.

and influence that a meeting house was erected. For its site, William Lord let the town have the northwest corner of his houselot. To satisfy him for the land, a grant of land was made to him in 1638, and, again, upon his claim that he had not been paid, the selectmen, May 15, 1660,



SITE OF THE REV. JOHN HIGGINSON HOUSE

confirmed the grant to him, and also granted to him the "unfenced" land around the meeting house "& what else about his house or houses that lyeth unfenced." Mr. Lord construed the loosely drawn vote of the selectmen to include the unfenced land to the west of the meeting house and his lot, and claimed the vacant land as his.



In Salem the 8<sup>th</sup> month 1635

Witnesseth that I John Woolcott of Salem  
gent Bartow and Seale with  
all and every part of my house and millers in Salem  
(formerly in the occupation of Mr. Robert Williams, Deacon  
from by order from Mr. Higginson sold unto Mr. Lord  
by a quit rent and in my hand do appear as also  
all the out house, with 2 bed stoves table & chairs  
& stoves in the four said dwelling house, and all the  
furniture about it, or to be hereunto belonging unto it.  
Also all the interest Mr. Higginson of Charlestown, &  
for my self, had or have in a certain lot of ground  
on the south side of the river, & in consideration of the sum  
of 100 shillings & some pence to me in hand  
paid (according to an order of debitment made by Mr.  
& Co. Executors, & John Woodbury, in difference the Chafe  
by us both) for that purpose in full satisfaction of the  
sum of 100 shillings & some pence the said John Woolcott doth  
witnessed from this fully contented and paid and hereby  
acquitted the said Mr. Lord for ever, & signifies for ever  
for witness upon of I have hereunto put my hand  
and seal this 23<sup>rd</sup> of the 8<sup>th</sup> mo: 1635

Witnessed Signed and  
Delivered in presence

Ralph Hooper

Thomas  
Tucker.

Witness  
William Lord

Hilliard Veren owned the house shown on the map in the middle of the open space as early as 1659.

Nov. 18, 1661, the town granted to John Horne a lot, forty feet long and eighteen feet wide, "in the gutt between Wm Lord sen & Helyard veren house." Not only was it objectionable to Mr. Lord to have a house built so near and directly in front of his own, but he deemed the act of the town to be a trespass upon land which he supposed was his own. He brought a suit for trespass against Mr. Horne in 1669, probably when Mr. Horne began to improve the lot. The action was tried, and amongst the documentary and other evidence filed in the case is this ancient deed. This deed could not apply to any part of the houselot of Mr. Lord, for the grant to Mr. Horne was without the bounds of his lot. To have any bearing upon the matter in issue it must be the deed of the Veren house and land around it. Mr. Lord based his claim to own the "gut" between his and Mr. Veren's houses upon his title to his houselot, this deed of John Woolcott and the vote of the selectmen in 1660 granting to him the unfenced land around the meeting house.

If this be true, the Veren house must have been that which was built by the local government in 1629 for Rev. Francis Higginson; and thus became the parsonage.

This deed\* is written on a sheet of paper, twelve inches long and seven and one-half inches wide. It reads:—

In Salem. the — of the 8<sup>th</sup> month caled octobr 1635

Memorandu that I John Woolcott of Salem haue Bartered and Sould vnto William Lord fenior

all and euery part of my houfe and mitted in Salem (formerlie in the occupation of mr Roger williams, & from him by order from m<sup>rs</sup> Higenfon sould vnto mee. as by a quittance vnd<sup>r</sup> m<sup>r</sup> w<sup>ms</sup> hand doth appear, as also all the out housing, w<sup>th</sup> 2 bedfteads Table formes & fhelues in the forefaid dwelling house, w<sup>th</sup>all the ffences about it, or w<sup>t</sup> els thervnto belong[ing] vnto it. Also all the Interest m<sup>rs</sup> Higenfon of Charles Towne, & so my self, had or ||now|| haue in a Tenn Acre Lott of ground on the south fyde: ffor, & in Consideration of the some of ffifteene pounds Tenn fhillings to me in hand paid, (according to an order of Arbiterm<sup>t</sup> mad by m<sup>r</sup> Throckmorton,

\*Files of Ipswich Quarterly Court, volume 14, leaf 15.

& John Woodbury, in differentlie Chosen by vs both for that purpose.) in full satisfaction of the p<sup>r</sup>mises, w<sup>th</sup> said some &c the said John Woolcott doth acknowledg him self fully contented and paid and therof acquitteth the s<sup>d</sup> w<sup>m</sup> Lord his heirs, & assignes for euer In witnes wherof I haue hearvnto put my hand and seale this 23<sup>th</sup> of the 9<sup>th</sup> mo: caled Novebr anno 1635.

Sealed Signed and  
Delivered in p<sup>r</sup>efence

Jon  
woollcott (SEAL)

of  
Raph ffogg scr  
The mark  
of Elizabeth T Turner

It will be noticed that not only the house and land were conveyed, but the things in the house which were too heavy to be readily removed, as two bedsteads, table, forms and shelves. It will also be noticed that the deed conveyed all the fences about it, which shows that, probably, it was not bounded by any private owner. Mr. Hilliard Veren owned the house May 2, 1659, when the town granted to him "Roome before his now dwellinge house to make a Porch."\* Another noticeable thing is that the paper was prepared in October, blank day, but not executed until November 23d.

When the railroad tunnel was constructed in 1839, upon this central location stood a house, which was removed. An ancient house had occupied the same site and was gone soon after 1707. The first house that stood there was the parsonage built for Rev. Francis Higginson, and in it dwelt, not only Francis Higginson, but Roger Williams. A year from the day that the church was organized, Aug. 6, 1630, Mr. Higginson died, leaving a widow and eight young children. The early death of Mr. Higginson and the distressing circumstances of his family apparently caused the colony to be generous to the widow and fatherless, and gave the estate to Mrs. Higginson, as in a letter she wrote to Governor Winthrop, Jan. 26, 1630-1, she signified her acceptance of "the two kine, and the house, and that money in Mr. Codington's hand." She lived here but a short time, however, and removed to Charlestown. She sold the

\*Salem Town Records, volume 1, page 223 (printed).

house and lot to Roger Williams, who succeeded Mr. Higginson as teacher of the church, but gave him no deed of the property. When the time for his banishment came Mr. Williams, by order from Mrs. Higginson, conveyed the house and land to John Woolcott of Salem, Apparently, Mr. Woolcott did not want the estate himself, but received the title in such a way that he could dispose of the estate for the benefit of Roger Williams, after his banishment, as banishment probably meant forfeiture of his estate. This is suggested by the statement in the deed itself that the consideration of its sale to William Lord was fixed by two arbitrators, one probably for Mr. Lord and one for Mr. Williams. These arbitrators were none other than John Woodbury, Mr. Lord's nearest neighbor, and Mr. Throckmorton, who came with Roger Williams from England, who came to Salem with him, and who, tradition says, accompanied him in his flight from Salem, in the cold and snow and night. Is not *this* the house he subsequently wrote that he was driven from?

## MARBLEHEAD BIBLE RECORDS.

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FROM A BIBLE IN POSSESSION OF MRS. LAURA E.  
FOYE, 23 PLEASANT ST., SALEM.

Ebenezer Griffen, m. Martha Thompson, May 9, 1765.

Hannah Griffen, b. Nov. 1, 1766 ; d. April 16, 1767.

Eben<sup>r</sup> Griffen, b. Nov. 20, 1767 ; d. Aug. 18, 1769:

Tho<sup>m</sup> Griffen, b. Dec. 26, 1769 ; d. Sept. 14, 1771.

Eben<sup>r</sup> Griffen, b. Dec. 26, 1770, "and Departed this Life in Cambridge & was Buried By the Honners of war this was dun in Consequence of the Child's Death being Caused by his eating Nuts which was gave him by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment of Continental Soldiers that was Stationed there at that time and his father being an Officer in the Regiment it was dun to Honner him."

Martha Griffen was born Aug. 12, 1775 ; d. Sept. 12, 1777.

Isaac S. Griffen, b. in Boston Dec. 27, 1780.

Eben<sup>r</sup> Griffen, b. Aug. 14, 1787.

Eben<sup>r</sup> Griffen, d. Aug. 20, 1797, aged 60.

Martha Griffen, d. Jan. 16, 1805, aged 59.

Ebenezer Griffen, m. Hannah Brimblecomb, Nov. 17, 1808.

Eben<sup>r</sup> Griffen, b. April 11, 1809, in Marblehead.

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FROM A BIBLE IN POSSESSION OF MRS. LELAND H.  
COLE, 2 WINTER ST., SALEM.

Martha Trevett, b. Marblehead, 1720 ; d. 1803.

Margaret Searles, b. Marblehead, 1735 ; d. 1819.

Thomas Pickett, m. Mariam Striker in Marblehead, April 18, 1775.

Thomas Pickett, b. June 27, 1750.

Mariam Striker, b. Mch. 26, 1755.

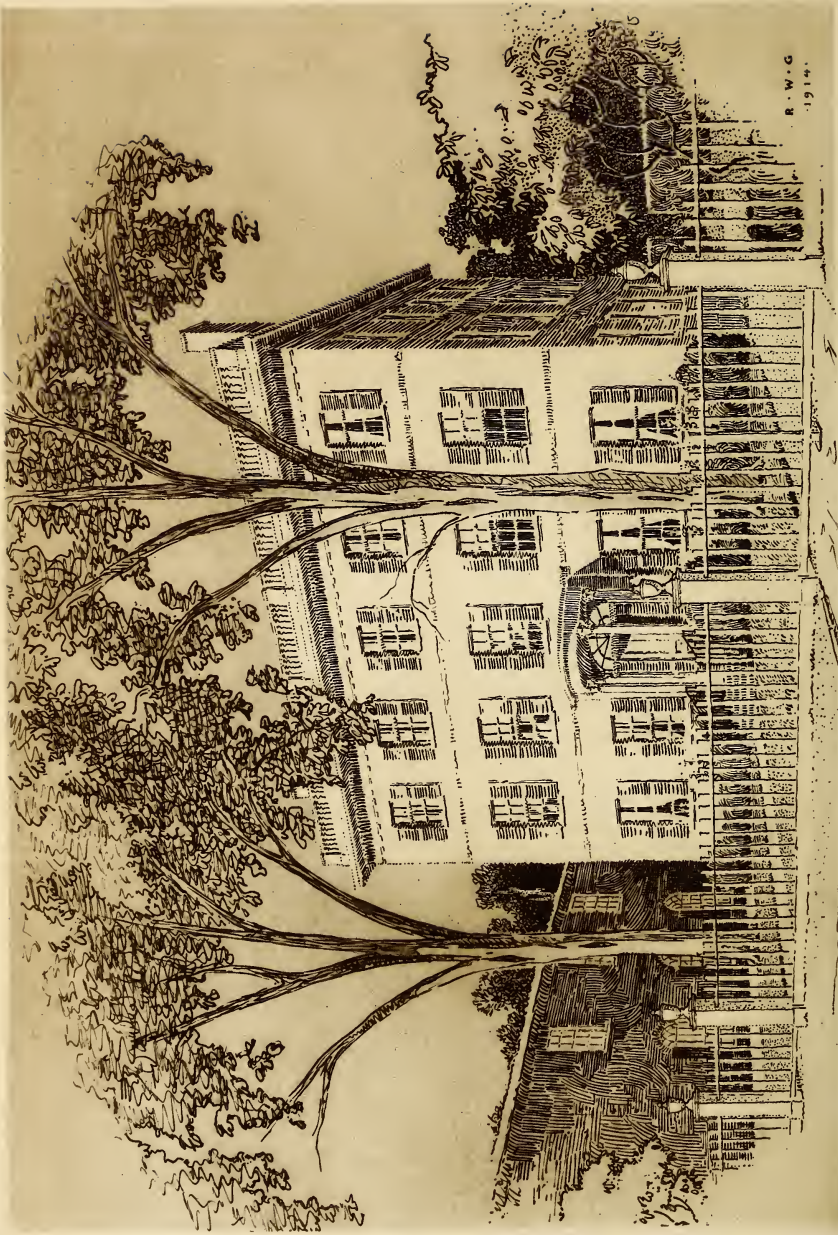
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FROM A BIBLE IN POSSESSION OF MRS. LUCINDA  
WEBBER, 33 ESSEX ST., SALEM.

John Webber, b. Jan. 25, 1828, in Marblehead.







R. W. G.  
1919.

WILLIAM GRAY OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS,  
AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

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BY EDWARD GRAY.

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1. WILLIAM<sup>1</sup> GRAY was probably the first of his family in America, and the earliest record I find of him is his marriage intention recorded at Lynn, Nov. 16, 1706. The first land he bought in Lynn was from John Kirtland on Oct. 5, 1709; later, in 1712, he bought from Samuel Burrill, for £85, four lots of land in Lynn. He is called cordwainer in the Essex County deeds, and also husbandman, and is said to have initiated the manufacture of shoes by operatives in Lynn. At the town meeting, March 7, 1714/15, he was chosen one of the fence viewers "for ye town fields for ye year ensuing." At the same meeting, and also on March 7, 1719/20, he was chosen one of those "to take care and prosecute ye town order that prohibits keeping geese in ye Commons." He was chosen one of the tithingmen, March 3, 1717/18, and March 3, 1728/29, and on March 6, 1720/21, one of the tithingmen and "to seat boyes in the Meeting House and to prevent disorders on the Lord's Day." On Nov: 3,

NOTE.—As far as any one knows, this Lynn family has no connection with the Gray families of Yarmouth, Plymouth, Boston, Salem, Beverly, etc., and on account of these numerous families, I have been unable, in some cases, to trace some branches of our Grays when they moved or left no record. "A Gray Genealogy," by M. D. Raymond, under Salem Grays, says William Gray of Lynn was the son of Joseph Gray of Salem and Deborah Williams, but I can find absolutely no proof of it. There is also a tradition that William Gray's father was named William Gray and came from England to Salem, but I cannot find any proof of that. From the names he gave his children, it seems possible our William Gray belonged to the Grays of Harrow-on-the-Hill and London, England, where the names William, Jeremiah, and Abraham Gray occur. There is nothing which shows whether or not, William Gray had any connection with Robert Gray of Lynn, whose marriage intention is recorded at Lynn, Oct. 19, 1700, to Dorothy Collins.

1718, he was chosen "to serve on ye jury of legalls at the next superior court to be holden at Salem."

His marriage intention is recorded at Lynn, Nov. 16, 1706, to Hannah Scarlet (name also spelt Scadled, Scadlet, Scadlock), daughter of — Scarlet and Hannah (Paul) (Suffolk Deeds, 36 : 232). She was buried at Lynn, Oct. 28, 1756.

His will, dated April 13, 1743, leaves to his wife all his property, except the following : to son Abraham, one wood lot nigh Burrill's Hill, containing about three acres ; to son Joseph, one small lot salt marsh lying in Lynn, in Rumney Marsh, nigh Bear Creek, containing about two acres ; to my daughter Hannah, 5 shillings, which (with what I have heretofore given her) is her full portion in my estate. After death of wife, all estate, not herein particularly given, to my four sons, Jeremiah, Abraham, Benjamin and Joseph. He died at Lynn, June 7, 1743.

Children :

- I. JOSEPH<sup>2</sup>, b. at Lynn, Jan. 8, 1707-8; d. young.
- II. WILLIAM, b. at Lynn, Aug. 30, 1710; probably d. young.
2. III. JEREMIAH, b. at Lynn, Dec. 16, 1712.
3. IV. ABRAHAM, b. at Lynn, Jan. 13, 1714-15.
- V. HANNAH, b. probably at Lynn; m. int. Lynn, Oct. 9, 1736, to Jonathan Blany; d. at Lynn, Sept. 8, 1757, aet. 54 yrs. (grave stone). She d. at Lynn, June 1, 1744. Jonathan Blany's will, dated Aug. 15, 1757, mentions son Joseph Blany, 3 daughters, Mary Blany, Abigail Blany, Hannah Blany. Abraham Gray, executor. Children: (1) Joseph. (2) Mary, m. at Lynn, Oct. 8, 1765, Nathaniel Fuller, shipwright. (3) Abigail, m. at Lynn, Sept. 22, 1757, Nathaniel Lewis, son of Edmund and Hepsabah (Breed), b. at Lynn, Oct. 30, 1731; d. at Lynn, May 23, 1767; a cordwainer; three children, all d. young. She m. 2d, at Lynn, Jan. 13, 1774, Capt. Joseph Felt of Salem; one child. She m. 3d, at Lynn, Nov. 25, 1790, John Watts of Lynn, and d. at Lynn, June 2, 1801, aet. 61 years. (4) Hannah, m. at Lynn, March 5, 1761, Mark Graves, mariner; six children.
4. VI. BENJAMIN.
5. VII. JOSEPH.

2. JEREMIAH<sup>2</sup> GRAY (*William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Lynn, Dec. 16, 1712, was a housewright, and lived in Lynn. He was

chosen constable on March 4, 1754, but did not serve. His marriage intention is recorded at Lynn, April 8, 1739, to Theodate Hood, daughter of Richard and Theodate (Collins), born at Lynn, Oct. 27, 1719; died suddenly at Lynn, Feb. 28, 1751. His will, dated April 1, 1781, and probated May 7, 1781, leaves to son, Winthrop Gray, one-third of my estate; to daughter, Hannah Cutter, one-third of my estate; to son William Gray, one-sixth of my estate; to grandson Albert Gray, son of William Gray, one-sixth of my estate.

Children:

6. I. WINTHROP<sup>3</sup>.
- II. HANNAH, m. at Lynn, July 26, 1773, Joseph Cutter. (Cutler—Lynn vital records.)
7. III. WILLIAM.
- IV. Child, bur. Lynn, May 24, 1748.
- V. Child, bur. Lynn, Sept. 8, 1750.

3. ABRAHAM<sup>2</sup> GRAY (*William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Lynn, Jan. 13, 1714/5, was a cordwainer, and one of the first shoe manufacturers in Lynn who employed journeymen and apprentices. He moved to Salem in 1761, where he became Deacon of the First Church. In later years he became a merchant. He married at Lynn, April 1, 1742, Lydia Calley, daughter of Francis, of Marblehead and Lydia (Burrill), born at Marblehead, Jan. 11, 1723/4; died at Salem Nov. 27, 1788. He died at Salem, Feb. 11/12, 1791. His will, dated 1790, leaves to grandsons, Sylvanus Gray and Winthrop Gray, each 300 pounds; to granddaughters, Lydia Clough and Jane Williams, each 350 pounds; to daughter Hannah Gray, all household furniture, plate, etc.; to three children, William Gray, Samuel Gray, and Hannah Gray, to each an equal part of the residue of my estate. Red hair is quite common among their descendants.

Children, all except Francis Calley, born at Lynn:

- I. MARY<sup>2</sup>, b. Jan. 5, 1742-3; m. at Salem, Oct. 11, 1764, her first cousin, Winthrop<sup>3</sup> Gray, son of Jeremiah and Theodate (Hood); 2 children.
- II. LYDIA, b. Nov. 3, 1744; m. at Salem, March 28, 1766, Joseph Clough; d. before 1771, when he married Ruth

(Putnam), widow of William Ward. Child: (1) Lydia, m. as his 2d wife, at Salem, May 28, 1799, Samuel Very, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Giles), b. 1755; d. 1824; shipmaster and merchant; 4 children.

- III. HANNAH, b. Nov. 13, 1746; d. at Lynn, July 1, 1751.
- IV. JANE, b. July 31, 1748; m. at Salem, March 30, 1769, Benjamin Williams, son of Mascoll and Ruth (Phippen). Child: (1) Jane, bapt. at Salem, March 11, 1770; m. at Salem, Dec. 13, 1794, Cotton Brown Brooks, son of Rev. Edward of Medford and Abigail (Brown), sister of Elizabeth Brown who m. John Chipman (No. 8.). Cotton Brown Brooks was a brother of Mary Brooks, who married Samuel Gray (No. 9). He was born July 20, 1765. 8 children. He m. 2d, Jan. —, 1831, Anne Noyes of Portland, Me.
8. V. WILLIAM, b. June 27, 1750.
- VI. HANNAH, b. May 23, 1752; d. at Salem, Sept. 14, 1791; unnm.
- VII. ABRAHAM, b. Aug. 21, 1753; d. at Salem, Aug. 6, 1788; unnm.
- VIII. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 1, 1755; d. at Salem, Nov. 6, 1790; unnm.
- IX. FRANCIS, bapt. Jan. 22, 1758; bur. at Lynn, Oct. 31, 1759.
9. X. SAMUEL, bapt. Aug. 10, 1760.
- XI. FRANCIS CALLEY, bapt. at Salem, Dec. 29, 1762; d. at Salem, April 27, 1790; unnm. A merchant, cf. Diary of Rev. William Bentley, I, p. 163.

4. BENJAMIN<sup>2</sup> GRAY (*William*<sup>1</sup>), born probably at Lynn, was a cordwainer, and lived in Lynn. He was chosen leather sealer in 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, and 1761. He was parish clerk and parish treasurer of the First Church at Lynn from March 26, 1760, to March 22, 1762. On July 11, 1765, Joseph Gray of Lynn, and Abraham Gray of Salem, stated that their brother Benjamin Gray of Lynn was *non compos mentis*, and Deacon Joseph Gray was made his guardian. He was declared sane again on Oct. 7, 1766. On August 29, 1777, he called himself of Boston, and no wife was mentioned (*Essex Deeds*, 135 : 144). He married at Lynn, Oct. 30, 1744, Sarah Hawkes, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Haven). Children, all born at Lynn :

- I. BENJAMIN<sup>3</sup>, b. Aug. 2, 1745; m. at Lynn, Aug. 14, 1766, Mary Burchsted, daughter of Henry and Anna, b. at Lynn, Oct. 18, 1747. Child, bur. at Lynn, June, 1769.

She m. 2d, at Lynn, Oct. 19, 1781 [1782, int. and C. R. 3],  
 Capt. Thomas Cocks (Cox), and d. at Lynn, Jan. 21,  
 1795, aet. 48 yrs.

- II. THOMAS, b. July 3, 1749.
- III. SARAH, b. July 12, 1752.
- IV. JOSEPH, b. March 19, 1754.
- V. DEBORAH, bapt. July 31, 1757.

5. JOSEPH<sup>2</sup> GRAY (*William*<sup>1</sup>), born probably at Lynn. I think it safe to say he was the youngest son of William Gray, because his father named him last in his will, and also on account of the date of his marriage, 1756. He was a cordwainer and husbandman, and lived in Lynn and Danvers. On March 3, 1760, he was chosen one of the tithingmen, and in 1762 and 1763 leather sealer. On Nov. 23, 1763, he was chosen deacon of the First Church at Lynn. He married, at Lynn, May 4, 1756, Rebecca Farington. Black hair is most common among their descendants. He died at Danvers, intestate, and his eldest son, William Gray of Danvers, husbandman, was appointed administrator of his estate, Dec. 8, 1784, Rebecca Gray, widow, having relinquished right of administration; Abraham Gray, merchant, and William Gray, 3d, merchant, both of Salem, signing the bond.

Children, all born at Lynn :

- I. HANNAH<sup>3</sup>, b. June 9, 1757.
- II. REBECCA, b. March 9, 1759.
- 10. III. WILLIAM, b. March 26, 1761.
- IV. JOSEPH, b. July 13, 1763.
- V. SUSANNA, b. July 5, 1765; m. int. at Danvers, April 3, 1790, Nathan Page.
- VI. MARY, bapt. March 6, 1768.\*
- VII. ABRAHAM, bapt. Oct. 28, 1770.\* He was a cooper in Salem, Nov. 9, 1791, when he signed the bond given by William Gray, Jr. and Samuel Gray, executors of the will of their sister, Hannah Gray.

6. WINTHROP<sup>3</sup> GRAY (*Jeremiah*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born probably at Lynn. Moved to Boston, where he was a cordwainer and later an innholder. He was commissioned

\*In the Lynn Vital Records these two are called the children of Dr. Gray, but in the original church records the name is written Dn (deacon) Gray.

Captain on May 10, 1776, and Captain in the 5th Company, Col. Crafts (Artillery) Regiment, Oct. 9, 1776. Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Feb. 26, 1779, when his resignation was accepted. He was innholder of the American Exchange Tavern on State street, Boston, in 1781. He married, first, at Salem, Oct. 11, 1764, his first cousin, Mary<sup>3</sup> Gray, daughter of Abraham<sup>2</sup> and Lydia (Calley), born at Lynn, Jan. 5, 1742/3; and secondly, Rebecca Stone, daughter of Robert of Boston (Suffolk Deeds, 201: 12). He died at Boston, June 3, 1782, aet. 42 years. *cf.* Boston Gazette and Country Journal. His widow married, secondly, Andrew R. Carr of Boston, mariner (Essex Deeds, 143: 135), and thirdly, at Charlestown, Aug. 17, 1792, James Murray of Charlestown.

Children, by first wife, born at Boston :

11. I. SYLVANUS<sup>4</sup>, b. Oct. 25, 1765.
- II. WINTHROP, b. Oct. 7, 1768; m. at Salem, Oct. 27, 1791, Elizabeth Putnam, daughter of Bartholomew and Sarah (Hodges). News of his death was brought to Salem Sept. 15, 1800, by Captain Phillips from Calcutta (Diary of Bev. William Bentley, II, p. 349). His will, dated at Salem, Aug. 17, 1799, mentions his brother, Sylvanus Gray, as sole legatee, showing his wife had died before that date, leaving no issue. He was a merchant.

Children by second wife, all baptized at Christ Church, Boston, on Jan. 19, 1783 :

- III. WINTHROP PARKER, b. 1777; m. at Boston, May 30, 1802, Rebecca Tucker of Norton. He was the only one of her three sons to whom Rebecca Murray transferred land in 1800. Marriage intention recorded at Norton, Aug. 7, 1814, to Lucindia Carpenter. He was a harness maker in Boston in 1803, and of Newburyport in 1814.\* Child by first wife: (1) Harriot<sup>5</sup>, b. Newburyport, July 1, 1808.
- IV. WILLIAM RAMSAY, b. 1779.
- V. JEREMIAH, b. 1782.

\*A Winthrop Gray died at Boston, Oct. 25, 1820, aet. 39 years. This may be Winthrop Parker Gray, though he would have been 42 or 43 years old at that date.



7. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> GRAY (*Jeremiah*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born probably at Lynn, was a cordwainer, and lived in Boston, Salem, and Lynn. He married at Lynn, Jan. 23, 1771, Alice Breed, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Bassett), born at Lynn, Sept. 22, 1744. He transferred land to his brother, Winthrop Gray of Boston, on April 10, 1781 (Essex Deeds, 138 : 198), and must have died shortly afterwards, as his widow married, secondly, at Lynn, May 8, 1781\*, Col. Ezra Newhall of Salem. She died at Lowell, Feb. 9, 1833.

Child :

- I. ALBERT<sup>4</sup>, b. 1772, was a hatter, and lived in Lynn and Salem. He was senior warden of the Essex Lodge of Free Masons in 1807. He moved to Boston just before he died. He married at Salem, May 5, 1796, Polly Paymore of Sterling, N. H., and died at Boston, Nov. 27, 1810, aet. 38 yrs. In his later deeds no wife is mentioned; there was no settlement of his estate, and I do not find any record of any children.

8. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> GRAY (*Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Lynn, June 27, 1750. Salem merchant, and one of the largest ship-owners in New England (was also known as William Gray, tertius, and William Gray, Jr.), and familiarly as "Billy" Gray. He was commissioned 2d Lieut. in Captain Richard Ward's (3d) Company, 1st Essex County Regt. of Mass. militia, June 6, 1776. He was a representative to the General Court in 1785, and State senator in 1807, 1808, and 1821. Was a member of the Convention, 1788, and of the Constitutional Convention, 1820. He moved from Salem to Boston in 1809, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts in 1810 and 1811. Was Presidential Elector, 1820 and 1824. (See "William Gray of Salem, Merchant," by Edward Gray.) His portrait, painted by Stuart in 1807, is in the possession of Miss Isa E. Gray; another portrait, also by Stuart, is owned by Thomas Wren Ward, Esq. He married, at Salem, March 28/29, 1782, Elizabeth Chipman, daughter of Hon. John of Marblehead and Eliza-

\*Both the Lynn Vital Records and the Newhall Genealogy give this date; the latter calls her "widow Alice Gray", daughter of Nathan and Mary (Bassett) Breed.

beth (Brown), sister of Abigail Brown who married Rev. Edward Brooks (No. 9; No. 3. iv.). She was born at Marblehead, June 9, 1756, and died at Boston, Sept. 29, 1823. Her portrait, by Stuart, painted in 1807, is in the possession of Mrs. John Chipman Gray. He died at Boston, Nov. 3, 1825.

Children, all except Horace, born at Salem, and baptized at the First Church :

12. I. WILLIAM RUFUS<sup>4</sup>, b. June 23, 1783.
13. II. HENRY, b. Jan. 17, 1784.
- III. LYDIA MARIA, bapt. Feb. 5, 1786; d. at Salem, May 22, 1786.
- IV. ELIZA, bapt. April 18, 1787 (Town records give bapt. April 8); d. at Salem, Jan. 25, 1791.
- V. LUCIA, b. Dec. 30, 1788; m. at Salem, Aug. 24, 1807, Samuel Swett, son of Dr. John Barnard and Charlotte (Bourne), b. at Newburyport, June 10, 1782; d. at Boston, Oct. 28, 1866. He graduated at Harvard College, 1800, A. M., and was Fellow of the American Academy. His portrait, painted by Stuart, is in the Newburyport Public Library. She d. May 15, 1844. Her portrait, painted by Stuart, is in the possession of Mrs. Francis Alexander. Children: (1) William Gray, b. at Salem, July 15, 1808; H. C., 1828, A. M., Div. S. 1831; d. at Charlestown, Feb. 5, 1843; Unitarian minister; m. 1842 Charlotte B. Phinney of Lexington; one child. (2) Samuel Bourne, b. 1810; d. 1890; was a physician, and lived in Exeter, N. H.; m. 1845, Mary S. Lord of New Hampshire; five children. (3) Lucia Gray, bapt. First Presbyterian Church, Boston, June 19, 1814; m. Francis Alexander, the artist; one child. (4) Eliza Charlotte, b. 1815; died 1832. (5) John Barnard, b. 1821; d. March 25, 1867, at Bristol, R. I.; m. Jan. 10, 1849, Annie Cecelia deWolf, daughter of Henry and Annie Elizabeth (Marsten); one child.
- VI. FRANCIS CALLEY, b. Sept. 19, 1790; graduated at Harvard, 1809, A. M., and in 1841 received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. He was representative to the General Court in 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1836; State senator, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1828, 1830, and 1843; member of the council, 1839. He was a Fellow of Harvard College, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Fellow of the American Academy. He died at Boston, Dec. 29, 1856; unm. His portrait, painted by Alexander, is in Memorial Hall, Cambridge.





SAMUEL GRAY

1760-1816

From a miniature in possession of Mrs. George Audenried.

VII. CHARLES (mentioned in William Gray's list of his children between Francis C. and John C., without dates. I can find no record of his birth or death).

VIII. JOHN CHIPMAN, b. Dec. 26, 1793; graduated at Harvard, 1811, A. M., and received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1856. He was representative to the General Court in 1828, 1829, 1830, 1834, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1843, 1844, 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1852; State senator, 1835, 1836, 1845, 1846, and 1847; member of the Council, 1832; and member of the Constitutional Convention, 1853. He was an Overseer of Harvard, Vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical Society and Fellow of the American Academy. He married at Boston, May 30, 1820, Elizabeth Pickering Gardner, daughter of Samuel Pickering and Rebecca Russell (Lowell), b. March 11, 1799; d. Aug. 3, 1879. She was a sister of Sarah Russell Gardner, who married Horace Gray (No. 14). He died at Boston, March 3, 1881; *s. p.* His portrait, painted by Stuart, is in the possession of Mrs. John Chipman Gray.

IX. WARD, bapt. Jan. 15, 1797; d. at Salem, August, 1798.

14. X. HORACE, b. at Medford, Aug. 25, 1800.

9. SAMUEL<sup>3</sup> GRAY (*Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), baptized at Lynn, Aug. 10, 1760, was a merchant, and lived in Salem; he moved to Medford in 1811 (*cf.* Diary of Rev. William Bentley, IV, p. 27). He married, first, at Salem, Oct. 30, 1787, Anna Orne, who died at Salem, June 2/3, 1797, aged about thirty years. He married, secondly, at Medford, April 25, 1799, Mary Brooks, daughter of Rev. Edward and Abigail (Brown), sister of Elizabeth Brown who married John Chipman (No. 8), born Jan. 27, 1769, and died at Medford, Jan. 30, 1842. Mary Brooks was a sister of Cotton Brown Brooks who married Jane Williams (3. IV). He died at Medford, Jan. 21, 1816. Miniatures of Samuel and Mary (Brooks) Gray are in the possession of Mrs. George A. Audenried.

Children by first wife, all baptized at the First Church, Salem:

I. LYDIA<sup>4</sup>, bapt. Aug. 4, 1788; m. at Medford, Nov. 15, 1810, Thomas Wren Ward,\* son of William and Martha Anne (Proctor), d. March 4, 1858; he received an honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1843. He was

\*Data obtained from the Ward and Pickering genealogies.

treasurer of Harvard College, 1830 to 1842. She d. Oct. 9, 1874. Children: (1) Martha Ann, bapt. at the First Presbyterian Church, Boston, Sept. 15, 1811; d. at Boston, Nov. 2, 1853; unm. (2) Mary Gray, b. June 3, 1816; d. Feb. 6, 1819. (3) Samuel Gray, bapt. at Boston, Nov. 23, 1817; m. Oct. 3, 1840, Anna Hazard Barker, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hazard), b. at New York, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1813. He graduated at Harvard in 1836, A. M., and d. 1907. Four children. (4) William, bapt. at Boston, Oct. 3, 1819; d. June 24, 1830. (5) Mary Gray, bapt. at Boston, June 24, 1821; m. June 4, 1850, Charles Hazen Dorr, son of Samuel and Susan (Brown), b. at Boston, Aug. 27, 1821. Two children. (6) John Gallison, bapt. at Boston, Oct. 6, 1822; d. Jan. 5, 1856; unm. (7) George Cabot, bapt. at Boston, Dec. 5, 1824; m. 1st, Jan. 22, 1852, Mary Ann Southwick, daughter of John Alley and Elizabeth (Kinsman), b. at Salem, March 24, 1823; d. at New York, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1880. He m. 2d, Feb. 11, 1882, Frances Morris, daughter of William Lewis and Mary Elizabeth (Babcock). He graduated at Harvard in 1843, and d. May 4, 1887. Two children, by first wife. (8) Thomas William, bapt. at Boston, Oct. 7, 1833; d. Dec. 3, 1859; unm.

- II. ANNA, bapt. Aug. 2, 1789; m. at Medford, April 9, 1815, Andrew Hall. She d. at Medford, Dec. 20, 1815.
- III. SARAH, bapt. June 5, 1791; d. at Salem, Sept., 1805.
15. IV. SAMUEL CALLEY, b. Sept. 7, 1792.
- V. MARY, bapt. Sept. 7, 1794; m. at Medford, Nov. 3, 1816, William Ray of Boston, b. June 9, 1788; d. July 25, 1825. She d. May 18, 1838. Children: (1) William, b. Nov. 9, 1817; d. Aug. 29, 1819. (2) Winthrop Gray, b. at Boston, Sept. 27, 1819; m. Nov. 10, 1845, Georgianna Wingate Clapp, daughter of Charles Q., of Portland, Me., and I. O. (Wingate), b. Nov. 30, 1822; d. Feb. 15, 1895. He was a merchant, and died at New York, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1894. One child. (3) Frederick, b. Sept. 11, 1821; m. March 31, 1851, Mary Homes, daughter of Henry and Isabella (Porter), b. Nov. 2, 1828; d. Dec. 3, 1887. He graduated at Harvard in 1842, and d. at Middletown, R. I., Oct. 8, 1900. Two children. (4) William Thorndike, b. at Brighton, Jan. 4, 1824; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 1859; unm.
- VI. CATHERINE, b. April 2, 1797; m. at Medford, July 22, 1823, Jonathan Porter, son of Jonathan and Phebe

(Abbot), b. at Medford, Nov. 13, 1791; d. at Medford, June 11, 1859; he graduated at Harvard in 1814, A. M. She d. at Medford, Dec. 18, 1874. Children: (1) Mary Gray, b. at Boston, May 1, 1824; d. at Medford, Aug. 6, 1909; unm. (2) Anna Gray, bapt. at Medford, Nov. 5, 1826; d. at Medford, May 20, 1851; unm. (3) George Doane, b. at Medford, June 20, 1830; m. at Boston, Aug., 1860, Lucretia E. Holland. He graduated at Harvard in 1851; LL. B., Harvard, 1853; and d. at Medford, Nov. 25, 1861. One child.

Children by second wife :

- VII. ELIZABETH GORHAM, b. March 4, 1800; m. at Medford, Dec. 2, 1822, Franklin Howard Story, son of Dr. Elisha and Mehitable (Pedrick), brother of Eliza (Story) White (No. 15), b. at Marblehead, March 6, 1795; d. at Boston, Feb. 13, 1871; a merchant. His miniature is in possession of Mrs. Edward Gray, and a portrait is owned by Mrs. John Butler Swann. She died at Boston, Feb. 10, 1885. Children: (1) Horace Cullen, b. at Salem, Sept. 1, 1823; d. at Boston, March 25, 1847. He entered Harvard with the class of 1843, but remained only three years; unm. (2) Franklin Howard, b. at Salem, Feb. 12, 1825; m. at New York, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1854, Adeline Wainwright, daughter of Eli and Mary Mayo (Pratt), b. at New York, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1832; d. at Stockbridge, Sept. 27, 1899; sister of Helen Wyckoff Wainwright, who m. Francis Abraham Gray (No. 16). He graduated at Harvard in 1845, and d. at Boston, June 27, 1900. Miniatures of Franklin H. and Adeline W. Story, by Nellie F. Bean, painted from photographs taken *circa* 1880, are in the possession of Mrs. Edward Gray; a miniature of Adeline W. Story, *circa* 1850, is owned by Mrs. John Butler Swann; a portrait of Franklin H. Story, painted in 1890, by Julian Story, and a portrait of Adeline W. Story, painted in 1855, by G. A. Baker, are in the possession of Edward Gray. Two children. (See Edward Gray [No. 31]).
- VIII. CHARLOTTE GALLISON, bapt. at Salem, Feb. 7, 1802; d. Feb. —, 1804.
- IX. WINTHROP, bapt. at Salem, May 20, 1804; d. at Boston, March 11, 1830; unm.
- X. FRANCIS ABRAHAM, bapt. at Medford, Aug. 31, 1806; d. June 17, 1809.

- XI. SARAH CHARLOTTE, bapt. at Salem, Nov. 5, 1808; m. Dec. 23, 1828, Ignatius Sargent of Boston, son of Ignatius and Sarah Sargent (Stevens), b. at Gloucester, Jan. 20, 1800; d. at Brookline, Aug. 18, 1884. She d. at Boston, Jan. 17, 1831. Child: (1) Sarah Ellery, b. at Boston, Oct. 9, 1829; m. at Boston, April 22, 1851, Winthrop Sargent of Philadelphia, son of George Washington and Margaret J. (Percy). She d. at Philadelphia, Pa., May 4, 1852. One child.
- XII. HENRIETTA, bapt. at Medford, Oct. 27, 1811; m. at Medford, May 7, 1835, Ignatius Sargent of Boston, son of Ignatius and Sarah Sargent (Stevens), b. at Gloucester, Jan. 20, 1800; d. at Brookline, Aug. 18, 1884, her sister's widower. She d. at Brookline, April 3, 1891. Children: (1) Ignatius, b. at Boston, April 13, 1836; d. at Boston, April 16, 1844. (2) Henrietta Gray, b. at Boston, June 14, 1838; m. at Brookline, Oct. 19, 1858, James McMasters Codman, son of Charles Russell and Ann (McMasters), b. at Paris, France, April 17, 1831. He graduated at Harvard in 1851. Five children. (3) Charles Sprague, b. at Boston, April 24, 1841; m. Nov. 26, 1873, Mary Allen Robeson, daughter of Andrew, of Tiverton, R. I., and Mary (Allen), b. June 14, 1853. He graduated at Harvard in 1862, and received an LL. D. from Harvard in 1901; Prof. Horticulture; Arnold Prof. Arboriculture; Director Botanic Garden; Director Arnold Arboretum; Fellow Am. Acad.; Memb. Am. Philos. Soc., Nat. Acad. Sci.; For. Memb. Linnean Soc. (London), Soc. Nat. d'Agric. de France; For. Hon. Memb. Deutsche Dendrol. Gesellsch. (Bonn), Scottish Arboricult. Soc., Arboricult. Soc. (London), Oesterreichische Dendrol. Gesellsch. Five children.
16. XIII. FRANCIS ABRAHAM, b. Oct. 5, 1813; bapt. at Medford, June 12, 1814.

10. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> GRAY (*Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Lynn, March 26, 1761. He enlisted as a private in Capt. Winship's Co., Col. Putnam's Regt., at Salem, Feb. 17, 1778, term during the war; also as private in Colonel's Co., Col. Rufus Putnam's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts, March 2, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780. According to S. P. Hildreth's "Biographical and Historical Memoirs of the Early Pioneer Settlers of Ohio," he was promoted to lieutenant



for bravery at the attack on Stony Point. He was an husbandman, and went to Ohio with the first party of pioneers, reaching what is now Marietta, April 7, 1788; his family followed him in 1790. In 1791, he was chosen commander of the garrison of Fort Tyler. He was a captain of volunteers.

He married at Danvers, July 26, 1785, Polly Diman, and died near Beverly, Ohio, in 1812.

Children:

- I. BETSEY<sup>4</sup>, bapt. at Danvers, Sept. 6, 1789; m. either a Dodge or a Devol.
- II. POLLY, bapt. at Danvers, Sept. 6, 1789; m. in Washington Co., Ohio, July 13, 1806, Andrew Fisher of Marietta, Ohio.
- III. REBECCA, b. at Fort Frye, 1791; m. at Waterford, Ohio, March 28, 1822, Rotheus Hayward. Children: (1) Columbus Franklin, b. 1831; and four others.
17. IV. WILLIAM, b. 1795.
- V. CHARLOTTE, m. — Hayward.
- VI. CLARISSA, m. in Washington Co., Ohio, Oct. 10, 1831, Josiah M. Hart.
18. VII. HANFORD, b. May 14, 1810.

11. SYLVANUS<sup>4</sup> GRAY (*Winthrop*<sup>3</sup>, *Jeremiah*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Boston, Oct. 25, 1765, was a merchant of Marblehead in 1790, and of Boston in 1794. He married, first, at Marblehead, Aug. 31, 1794, Charlotte Gallison, daughter of John and Eunice (Bourne), bapt. at Marblehead, July 25, 1773; d. at Boston, Jan. 14, 1801. He married, secondly, at King's Chapel, Boston, April 24, 1806, Abigail Hinckley Lee, daughter of Joseph of Marblehead and Hannah (Hinckley) of Barnstable, who died at Boston, Feb. 20, 1818, aged forty years. He died at Boston, March 15, 1818.

Children, by first wife:

- I. HENRY GALLISON<sup>5</sup>, b. at Boston, June 18, 1795; m. at Marblehead, July 22, 1835, Susan Hooper, daughter of Hon. Robert; d. 1880. He graduated from Harvard in 1816, A. M., and was a master mariner and ship builder. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1854, and d. at Marblehead, Nov. 11, 1867; *s. p.*
- II. MARY CHARLOTTE, b. May 25, 1796; m. at King's Chapel, Boston, April 25, 1821, John Smith Allanson, son of

Richard and Christina (Smith), b. at New York, N. Y., July 11, 1796; d. during passage from Havana to Marseilles, June 20, 1830. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1814. She d. at Cambridge, May 6, 1870. Children: (1) Sylvanus Gray, b. at Salem, Nov. 19, 1822; d. July 12, 1826. (2) Harriet White, b. at New York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1824; d. Aug. 15, 1826. (3) Mary Christine, b. at New York, N. Y., March 15, 1826; m. at Cambridge, May 26, 1859, Franklin P. Webber. She d. Jan., 1885; s. p. (4) Horace Story, b. at Charleston, S. C., April 22, 1828. He went to California in 1849, and was unm. in 1875. He d. at Los Angeles, Cal. (5) John Sylvanus, b. at Framingham, July 31, 1830; m. at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 28, 1869, Ellen Brown, daughter of Major Joseph R., of Brown's Valley, Minn. He was 2nd Lieut. in the Navy on the battleship Narragansett in 1861, resigned his commission, and enlisted in Co. D, 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery Vols., Aug. 22, 1861; Co. E, 1st Regt. N. Y. Veteran Engineers, April, 1864, as 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut. Aug., 1864. In 1867 he was appointed 2d Lieut. 20th Infantry, U. S. Army, and resigned his commission in 1870. He died at Henderson, Minn., Sept. 6, 1900. Three children.

- III. CHARLOTTE, b. Dec. 22, 1797; d. Sept. 4, 1798.  
 19. IV. GEORGE WINTHROP, b. at Boston, April 19, 1799.  
 V. SYLVANUS, b. April 21, 1800; d. at Boston, Feb. 9, 1847; unm. His miniature is in the possession of William Travers Gray, Esq.

Children by second wife, all baptized at King's Chapel, Boston, Jan. 1, 1813 :

- VI. JEREMIAH LEE, b. Dec. 14, 1806; d. June, 1849; unm.  
 VII. WILLIAM, b. April 18, 1808; d. July 6, 1808.  
 VIII. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 15, 1809; was living in Cambridge in 1875.  
 IX. ELIZABETH CHIPMAN, b. Feb. 28, 1811; d. before 1870; unm.  
 X. ANNE HINCKLEY, b. Sept. 18, 1812; was living in Cambridge in 1875, unm. (The information regarding these last three is taken from a letter from Mrs. Webber to Mrs. Francis Henry Gray, written in 1875.)
12. WILLIAM RUFUS<sup>4</sup> GRAY (*William*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Salem, June 23, 1783, and graduated from Harvard in 1800, A. M. In 1802, he had his name changed by an act of Legislature from William to William

Rufus Gray. He was a merchant, and lived at Boston, where he died, July 27, 1831. His portrait, painted by Stuart, is in the possession of Miss Isa E. Gray. He married, Oct. 19, 1807, Mary Clay, daughter of Hon. and Rev. Joseph, of Savannah, Ga., and Mary (Savage), born at Princeton, N. J., 1790; d. at Boston, Nov. 15, 1867, aged 77 years and two months. Her portrait is in the possession of Miss Mary Clay Gray.

Children:

20. I. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup>, b. at Boston, Dec. 20, 1810.
- II. JOSEPH CLAY, b. at Boston, Feb. 24, 1812; was drowned in the Charles River at Cambridge, July 26, 1823.
21. III. FRANCIS HENRY, b. at Boston, March 2, 1813.
- IV. FREDERIC, bapt. at Boston, May 14, 1815; d. at Boston, Aug. 1, 1877; unm. He was a merchant.
- V. MARY, bapt. at Boston, July 20, 1816; d. at Charlestown, May 9, 1843; unm.
- VI. ANNE ELIZA, bapt. at Medford, Oct. 10, 1819; d. at Boston, Oct., 1884; unm.
- VII. HORACE, bapt. at Medford, Aug. 5, 1821; b. June 19, 1821; d. at New York, N. Y., July 18, 1901; unm. He was a merchant, and lived at New York.
- VIII. GEORGE, b. Jan. 10, 1825; bapt. at the old South Church, Boston, Oct. 23, 1825; d. at New York, N. Y., March, 1850; unm. He graduated at Harvard in 1845; LL. B., Harvard, 1847.
- IX. ELLEN, b. March 28, 1830; bapt. at the old South Church, Boston, May 23, 1830. Lives at New York; unm.

13. HENRY<sup>4</sup> GRAY (*William<sup>3</sup>, Abraham<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*), baptized at Salem, Aug. 22, 1784. He was a merchant, and lived at Boston and New York. He married, first, at Boston, Oct. 28, 1810, Frances Temple Peirce, daughter of Joseph Hardy and Frances Temple (Cordis), born Jan. 17, 1794; died at Roxbury, March 22, 1830. He married, secondly, at New York, N. Y., March, 1833, Mrs. Nancy Safford (*cf. Independent Chronicle and Boston Patriot, March 27, 1833*). He died in 1854. His miniature is in possession of Miss Frances Gray.

Children by first wife\*; the first four were bapt. at Dorchester, Nov. 30, 1817:

\*A great deal of these data are taken from the Pickering genealogy.

- I. FRANCES ELIZABETH<sup>b</sup>, b. July 2, 1811; d. March 3, 1894; unm.
- II. WILLIAM HENRY, b. Oct. 22, 1812; d. Oct. 10, 1871; unm.
- III. JOHN, b. Nov. 18, 1813; d. March 21, 1837; unm.
- IV. HENRY, b. April 23, 1815; d. Sept. 3, 1851; unm.
- V. FRANCIS, b. Nov. 22, 1816; d. Sept. 4, 1817.
- VI. CAROLINE, b. Jan. 18, 1818; m. Oct. 20, 1863, John Haskins, and d. *s. p.*
- VII. CHARLES RUSSELL, b. Feb. 11, 1819; d. 1898; unm.
- VIII. LYDIA FRANCES, b. Jan. 10, 1820; m. April 4, 1845, Elias Cornelius, and d. at Cambridge, Dec. 17, 1913, *s. p.*
- IX. MARY CODMAN, b. April 16, 1821; m. Dec. 13, 1854, Charles A. Winthrop, and d. *s. p.*
- X. A son, d. at Dorchester, July, 1822, aet. 2 days.
- XI. FREDERICK WILLIAM, b. Oct. 7, 1823; d. 1902; unm.
- XII. ARTHUR, b. Dec. 14, 1824; d. 1905; unm.
- XIII. FRANCES, b. Feb. 5, 1826. Lives at Cambridge; unm.
- XIV. FRANCIS, b. Jan. 23, 1828; d. at Dorchester, Nov. 19, 1828.
- XV. HORATIO, b. at Roxbury, Dec. 13, 1828; d. at Boston, Feb. 11, 1903; unm. He graduated from Brown University in 1849, A. M., and from the Theological Seminary, Va., in 1852. He was a clergyman.
- XVI. ANNA ELLEN CORDIS, b. March 19, 1830; m. Aug. 9, 1852, Rev. William Henry Brooks, D. D. Children: (1) William Gray,\* b. Aug. 2, 1853; m. Etta Maddelina O'Donoghue, and lives at Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Grace Elizabeth, b. July 27, 1860; d. Sept. 3, 1860.

14. HORACE<sup>4</sup> GRAY (*William*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born August 25, 1800, and baptized at Medford, Aug. 31, 1800. He graduated from Harvard in 1819, A. M., and was a Fellow of the American Academy. He was a merchant, and lived at Boston, where he died, July 30, 1873. His portrait, painted by Hunt, is in the possession of Mrs. John Chipman Gray. He married, first, at Boston, May 29, 1827, Harriet Upham, daughter of Jabez. She died at sea on board the ship "Sovereign," from London to New York, Sept. 22, 1834, aged 33 years. He married, second, at Boston, July 3, 1837, Sarah Russell Gardner, daughter of Samuel Pickering and Rebecca Russell (Lowell), born Sept. 20, 1807; died at Nahant,

\*He should not be confounded with William Gray Brooks, son of Cotton Brown Brooks and Jane Williams (3, iv. 1), and father of Phillips Brooks, or with William Gray Brooks, brother of the latter.

Sept. 23, 1893. She was a sister of Elizabeth Pickering Gardner, who married John Chipman Gray (8. VIII). Her portrait, drawn by Cheney, is in the possession of Mrs. John C. Gray.

Children, by first wife :

- I. HORACE<sup>5</sup>, b. at Boston, March 24, 1828. He graduated from Harvard in 1845, A. M.; LL. B., Harvard, 1849. He received an LL. D. from Harvard in 1871, and from Brown in 1882. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and Fellow of the American Academy. He was Justice and Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He married, at Washington, D. C., June, 1889, Jane Matthews, daughter of Stanley, and died, at Nahant, Sept. 15, 1902, s. p. His portrait, painted by Constant, is in the possession of Mrs. Horace Gray, and a drawing, by Cheney, is owned by Miss Harriet Gray.
- II. ELIZABETH CHIPMAN, b. at Florence, Italy, Feb. 22, 1830; d. at Campobello, N. B., Aug. 26/27, 1897; unm. Her portrait, by Mrs. Whitman, is in the possession of Mrs. Horace Gray, and a drawing by Cheney is owned by Miss Harriet Gray.
- III. HARRIET, b. at Rome, Italy, Nov. 20, 1832; lives at Boston; unm. Her portrait, by Mrs. Whitman, is in the possession of Mrs. Horace Gray.

Children, by second wife :

22. IV. JOHN CHIPMAN, b. at Brighton, July 14, 1839.
23. V. RUSSELL, b. at Boston, June 17, 1850.

15. SAMUEL CALLEY<sup>4</sup> GRAY (*Samuel*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born Sept. 7, 1792; graduated from Harvard in 1811, A. M. He was a merchant and lived at Boston, where he died Dec. 10, 1849. He married at Salem, July 1, 1829, Elizabeth Stone White, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Eliza (Story), sister of Franklin H. Story (No. 9, VII), born at Salem, Aug. 27, 1809; died at Boston, Aug. 15, 1842.

Children :

24. I. SAMUEL CALLEY<sup>5</sup>, b. April 17, 1830.
- II. CHARLOTTE SARGENT, b. Oct. 27, 1832; m. at St. Paul's Church, Boston, April 9, 1857, Henry Van Schaick of

New York, son of Myndert and Elizabeth (Hove), b. at New York, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1825. He graduated from New York University in 1843; A. M., 1846. Children: (1) Mary, b. March 28, 1858; d. April 29, 1858. (2) Henry Sybaldt, b. Aug. 22, 1859; m. 1st, — Ferguson; m. 2d, Grace Borden. He d. Feb. 24, 1901. (3) George Gray, b. July 25, 1861; m. April 20, 1897, Nonine Harrim Beil. He graduated from Columbia in 1884, M. D. (4) Elizabeth, b. March 11, 1863; m. June 9, 1886, Alexander Boutourline. Three children. (5) Eugene, b. Sept. 10, 1864; m. 1st, Nov. 25, 1886, Sarah Howland Pyne; m. 2d, June 2, 1904, M. Harlenbeck. He graduated from Columbia in 1887, LL. B.

- III. ELIZABETH STONE WHITE, b. Jan. 3, 1835; m. at St. Paul's Church, Boston, Jan. 26, 1858, John Ellis Blake of New York, b. Oct. 20, 1831; d. Sept. 27, 1880. He graduated from Harvard in 1852, A. M.; 1855, M. D. She d. March 20, 1905. Children: (1) Henry Sargent, b. March 10, 1860; m. Nov. 19, 1887, Cecilia Gertrude Flanagan. (2) Louisa Dumaresq, b. April 8, 1862; m. 1st, April 4, 1883, William W. Russell, b. July 27, 1860; d. July 22, 1887; one child, d. young. She m. 2d, Nov. 10, 1888, Charles F. Coxwell, b. Dec. 27, 1856. Four children. (3) John Rice, b. Feb. 22, 1869.

16. FRANCIS ABRAHAM<sup>4</sup> GRAY (*Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Abraham, William<sup>1</sup>*), born Oct. 5, 1813; was baptized at Medford, June 12, 1814. He was a merchant, and lived at Medford. He died Dec., 1888. He married at New York, N. Y., June 2, 1857, Helen Wyckoff Wainwright, daughter of Eli and Mary Mayo (Pratt), born at New York, 1829; died Sept. 12, 1895. She was a sister of Adeline Wainwright who married Franklin Howard Story (9. VII. 2). Her miniature, painted about 1850, is in the possession of Mrs. Edward Gray.

Children:

- I. MARY<sup>5</sup>, b. at New York, N. Y., March 17, 1858; m. at Medford, Dec. 10, 1885, George Albert Audenried, son of William and Jane M., b. Cumberland Co., Pa., Feb. 7, 1847; d. July 21, 1907, s. p. She lives at Paris, France.
25. II. FRANCIS ABRAHAM, b. at Medford, May 28, 1867.
17. WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> GRAY (*William<sup>3</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*),

born in 1795; died in 1873. He married in Washington Co., Ohio, June 10/11, 1833, Sarah Pugh, and lived at Waterford, Ohio.

Children:

- I. AUSTIN<sup>5</sup>, unm.
  - II. FRANCES, m. Boyd Cowell. He d. s. p., and she lives at Waterford, Ohio.
26. III. WILLIAM SIEBERT, b. April 11, 1841.

18. HANFORD<sup>4</sup> GRAY (*William<sup>3</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*), born May 14, 1810; died Feb. 3, 1870. He married, in Washington Co., Ohio, Sept. 17, 1844, Mary E. McCaddon, daughter of James and Mary, who died April 2, 1904, aged 81 years.

Children:

- I. ELLA<sup>5</sup>, b. June 23, 1847; d. Jan. 4, 1913; m. Dec. 14, 1865, Benonia Hurlbut. Children: (1) Etta, b. Nov. 18, 1866; lives at Beverly, Ohio, unm. (2) Mary, b. April 20, 1871; m. 1st, June 23, 1893, Robert J. O'Neill; one child; she m. 2d, Nov. 19, 1907, Charles M. Stull; one child. She lives at McConnelsville, Ohio. (3) Benoni, b. June 17, 1876; m. July 15, 1908, Linnie Earnest. One child. Lives at Beverly, Ohio.
27. II. JOHN, b. Sept. 6, 1849.
28. III. JAMES FABINGTON, b. March 16, 1854.

19. GEORGE WINTHROP<sup>5</sup> GRAY (*Sylvanus<sup>4</sup>, Winthrop<sup>3</sup>, Jeremiah<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*), born at Boston, April 19, 1799. He was a merchant, and lived at New York, N. Y. He died, at the Parker House, Boston, Nov. 20, 1863. He married at New York, Nov. 12, 1829, Maria Griswold, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Woodhull).

Children:

- I. GEORGE GRISWOLD<sup>6</sup>, graduated from New York University in 1850; A. M., 1855; and went to China as a young man, where he lost a leg. He m. Susan Irvin, and d. at Newport, R. I., Aug. 13, 1875; s. p.
  - II. ELIZABETH WOODHULL, m. James Morris. Child: (1) a son, Marion Gray, d. aet. 12 years.
29. III. HENRY WINTHROP, b. June 12, 1839.

20. WILLIAM<sup>5</sup> GRAY (*William Rufus<sup>4</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, Abraham<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*), born at Boston, Dec. 20, 1810. He graduated from Harvard in 1829, A. M., Overseer, President

Alumni Asso., Fellow Am. Acad., Memb. Mass. Hist. Society. He was a merchant, and lived at Boston, where he died Feb. 11, 1892. He married, at Boston, Oct. 16, 1834, Sarah Frances Loring, daughter of Caleb and Ann (Greely), born at Boston, Aug. 24, 1811; died at Gerrish Island, N. H., Aug. 29, 1892. His portrait, painted by Staigg, is in the possession of Miss Isa E. Gray; a portrait by Healey, and a miniature, are in the possession of Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart.

Children:

- I. MARY CLAY<sup>6</sup>, b. at Boston, Sept. 1, 1835; d. at Boston, Nov. 9, 1837.
30. II. WILLIAM, b. at Boston, July 2, 1837.
- III. FRANCIS, b. at Boston, Nov. 3, 1839; d. at Milton, Aug. 1, 1857.
- IV. ISA ELIZABETH, b. at Boston, Aug. 6, 1841. Lives at Boston; unm.
- V. FRANCES LORING, b. at Boston, June 14, 1843; m. at Boston, Jan. 6, 1874, William Adams Walker Stewart, son of John A. and Sarah T. (Johnson), b. at New York, N. Y., April 25, 1850; lost at sea during the blizzard of March, 1888. He graduated from Princeton University in 1871, and from the New York Law School. She lives at New York. Children, all born at New York: (1) Francis Gray, b. Dec. 28, 1874; graduated from Princeton in 1896. He is an architect, with business at Buffalo, N. Y.; unm. (2) William Adams Walker, b. Sept. 10, 1876; m. April 1, 1900, Frances Emily deForest, daughter of Robert W. and Emily J., b. Dec. 24, 1878. He graduated from Princeton in 1897; LL. B., Columbia, 1900. He is a lawyer and lives at New York. Six children. (3) Mary, b. Sept. 30, 1878. Lives at New York; unm. (4) Frances Violet, b. April 6, 1881; m. Sept. 1, 1910, Norman Mattoon Thomas, b. Nov. 20, 1884. He graduated from Princeton in 1905; Divinity School, 1911. He is a clergyman, and lives at New York. Three children.
- VI. ANNA GREELY, b. at Boston, Feb. 20, 1845. She lives in Europe; unm.
- VII. FLORENCE, b. at Nahant, June 24, 1847; d. at West Roxbury, Aug. 17, 1859.
31. VIII. EDWARD, b. at Milton, June 7, 1851.
- IX. ELLEN, b. at Boston, Dec. 14, 1854; d. at Lenox, Aug. 1, 1883; unm.



21. FRANCIS HENRY<sup>5</sup> GRAY (*William Rufus*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Boston, March 2, 1813. He graduated from Harvard in 1831; M. D., Harvard, 1834. He was a physician, and lived at Boston, where he died Feb. 6, 1880. He married, July 10, 1844, Hedwiga Regina Shober, daughter of Samuel Lieberkuhn of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mary Anne (Bedford), born at Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1818; died at Boston, Jan. 17/18, 1885.

## Children :

- I. FRANCIS CALLEY<sup>6</sup>, b. at Boston, Sept. 5, 1846; d. at Boston, Feb. 13, 1904. He graduated from Harvard in 1866, A. M.; unm.
- II. MARY CLAY, b. at Boston, Aug. 18, 1848. Lives at Boston; unm.
32. III. SAMUEL SHOBER, b. at Boston, Dec. 30, 1849.
33. IV. REGINALD, b. at Boston, March 19, 1853.
34. V. MORRIS, b. at Boston, March 7, 1856.

22. JOHN CHIPMAN<sup>5</sup> GRAY (*Horace*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Brighton, July 14, 1839; graduated from Harvard in 1859, A. M.; LL. B., Harvard, 1861; LL. D., Harvard, 1895; Yale, 1894, Story Prof. and Royall Prof. Law; President Alumni Asso.; Vice-Pres. Am. Acad.; Memb. Mass. Hist. Soc. He entered the army in 1861, and served until the end of the Civil War, as 2d Lieut. in the 41st Mass. Infantry, and the 3d Mass. Cavalry; as Aid to Gen. Gordon, and as Major and Judge Advocate of U. S. Volunteers on the staffs of Gen. Foster and Gen. Gilmore. He was a lawyer and lived at Boston, where he died Feb. 25, 1915. He married at Boston, June 4, 1873, Anna Sophia Lyman Mason, daughter of Charles and Anna H., born Oct. 4, 1854. She lives at Boston. Two portraits of him, by Zorn and Miss Emmet, are in the possession of Mrs. John C. Gray; a portrait by Vinton is at the Harvard Law School. Her portrait, painted by Wagner, is in her possession.

## Children :

35. I. ROLAND<sup>6</sup>, b. at Boston, April 1, 1874.
- II. ELEANOR LYMAN, b. at Boston, May 25, 1876; m. at Boston, June 10, 1905, Henry Dubois Tudor, son of William and Elizabeth (Whitwell), b. at Paris, France, Oct.

30, 1874; brother of Mary Tudor who m. Roland Gray (No. 35). He graduated from Harvard in 1895. They live at Boston. Children: (1) Anne Elizabeth, b. at Boston, July 8, 1906. (2) John, b. at Nahant, Aug. 19, 1907. (3) Henry Owen, b. at Boston, May 16, 1911.

23. RUSSELL<sup>5</sup> GRAY (*Horace*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Boston, June 17, 1850; graduated from Harvard in 1869, A. M. He is in the insurance business and lives at Boston. He married, at Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1886, Amy Heard, daughter of Augustine and Jane Leaps (de Coninck), b. at Boston, Oct. 7, 1860. A crayon portrait, by Lilla Cabot Perry, is in the possession of Russell Gray.

Children, born at Boston:

- I. HORACE<sup>6</sup>, b. Oct. 11, 1887; m. at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, 1915, Katharine Meeker, daughter of Arthur and Grace (Murray), b. at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, 1894. He graduated from Harvard in 1909; M. D., Harvard, 1914. He is a physician, and lives at Boston.
- II. AUGUSTINE HEARD, b. Nov. 10, 1888; graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1910. He is a lieutenant in the Navy. Unm.

24. SAMUEL CALLEY<sup>5</sup> GRAY (*Samuel Calley*<sup>4</sup>, *Samuel*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born April 17, 1830. He was at one time a sea captain, and died July 2, 1890. He married, in England, 1879, Clara Selina Baker, born Dec. 3, 1851.

Child:

- I. ADELAIDE AUGUSTA<sup>6</sup>, b. Dec. 17, 1879. She lives with her mother at Brighton, England; unm.

25. FRANCIS ABRAHAM<sup>5</sup> GRAY (*Francis Abraham*<sup>4</sup>, *Samuel*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Medford, May 28, 1867. Lives at Evanston, Wyoming. He married at Winchester, July 20, 1898, Marion Tracy Eustis, daughter of George H. and Clara (Ellis), born at Winchester, Nov. 4, 1872.

Children:

- I. CONSTANCE<sup>6</sup>, b. at Medford, Aug. 3, 1899.
- II. HELEN WAINWRIGHT, b. at Wellesley, July 24, 1902.

26. WILLIAM SIEBERT<sup>5</sup> GRAY (*William*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born April 11, 1841. He served as

private during three years of the Civil War in the 114th Illinois Vols., Co. E, Aug. 11, 1862, to Aug. 3, 1865. He married Sarah Monckton, and died May 25, 1902.

Children :

- I. HATTIE<sup>6</sup>, m. James E. Sheldon. She d. in 1900. Children: (1) Jessie; (2) Mary.
36. II. ARTHUR, b. 1872.

27. JOHN<sup>5</sup> GRAY (*Hanford*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born Sept. 6, 1849, and died Jan. 7, 1913. He lived at Marietta, Ohio. He married, Oct., 1872, Mary Blackburn.

Children :

- I. ALICE<sup>6</sup>, b. Dec. 27, 1873; m. Oct. 15, 1893, Wes Hartman. They live at Bellefontaine, Ohio.
- II. ELLA, b. Oct. 17, 1879; m. Nov. 15, 1898, Leonard Hugh. She d. March 6, 1909. Her children live at Elba, Ohio.

28. JAMES FARINGTON<sup>5</sup> GRAY (*Hanford*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born March 16, 1854. He lives at Marietta, Ohio. He married, Nov. 18, 1886, Minnie Decker.

Children :

- I. ELMER<sup>6</sup>, b. Jan. 19, 1888; unm.
- II. ARTHUR, b. Oct. 28, 1889; unm.
- III. ETTA, b. Aug. 6, 1894; unm.

29. HENRY WINTHROP<sup>6</sup> GRAY (*George Winthrop*<sup>5</sup>, *Sylvanus*<sup>4</sup>, *Winthrop*<sup>3</sup>, *Jeremiah*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born June 12, 1839; died Oct. 12, 1906. He lived at New York. He married, first, June 12, 1865, Mary Travers, daughter of William R., born July, 1845; died Jan., 1900. He married, second, May 16, 1889, Matilda Cummings Frelinghuysen, daughter of Hon. Frederick and Matilda (Griswold).

Children, by first wife :

37. I. WILLIAM TRAVERS<sup>7</sup>, b. July 12, 1866.
- II. MARIA GRISWOLD, b. Nov. 12, 1868; m. Oct. 1, 1900, William Bay Coster. She lives at Paris, France. Children: (1) Matilda Gray, b. at New York, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1901. (2) Maria Griswold, b. at New York, April 4, 1903. (3) William Bay, b. at Paris, France, Jan. 13, 1908.

30. WILLIAM<sup>6</sup> GRAY (*William<sup>5</sup>, William Rufus<sup>4</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, Abraham<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*), born at Boston, July 2, 1837; died at Milton, Aug. 16, 1886. He lived at Dorchester. He married, May 3, 1859, Katherine Hays Cunningham, daughter of James and Catherine Hays (Howard), born at Boston, Sept. 28, 1838; died at Dorchester, July 27, 1891.

Children :

- I. KATHERINE<sup>7</sup>, b. at Dorchester, June 26, 1860; m. at Boston, Oct. 4, 1882, Dudley Bowditch Fay, son of Richard Sullivan and Elizabeth (Bowditch), b. at Boston, Jan. 31, 1860. He graduated from Harvard in 1881, and lives at Boston. Children: (1) Elizabeth Bowditch, b. at Boston, Oct. 8, 1883; unm. (2) Alice, b. at Boston, Oct. 5, 1884; unm. (3) Ethel, b. at Nahant, Aug. 31, 1886; m. April 14, 1909, Robert Wade Williams. Two children. (4) Rosamond, b. at Boston, Nov. 23, 1888; unm. (5) Richard Dudley, b. at Boston, Jan. 13, 1891; m. at Groton, Feb. 17, 1912, Hester Lawrence, daughter of John and Martha Endicott (Peabody). He graduated from Harvard in 1913. Two children. (6) Arthur Dudley, b. at Boston, Feb. 28, 1896. (7) John Howard, b. at Boston, March 21, 1900.
38. II. WILLIAM, b. at Boston, Dec. 14, 1861.
39. III. HOWARD, b. at Dorchester, Feb. 5, 1863.
- IV. MARIAN, b. at Dorchester, March 8, 1864; m. at Roxbury, Oct. 16, 1884, George Lewis, son of George and Susan (Wheelwright), b. at Roxbury, July 7, 1860. Lives at Boston. Portraits of Marion (Gray) Lewis, painted by Nordell, are owned by George Lewis and Mrs. Malcolm B. Stone. Children: (1) Marian, b. at Dorchester, July 22, 1885; m. at Chestnut Hill, May 21, 1908, Malcolm Bowditch Stone, son of Richard and Lucy (Bowditch). He graduated from Harvard in 1903, and lives at Longwood. Two children. (2) George, b. at Dorchester, Aug. 30, 1887; graduated from Harvard in 1909; unm.
- V. SARAH FRANCES, b. at Dorchester, March 20, 1865; m. at Dorchester, Sept. 12, 1888, George Saltonstall Silsbee, son of George Zachariah and Elizabeth (Saunders), b. at Salem, Aug. 21, 1854; d. at Peabody, Oct. 11, 1907. He graduated from Harvard in 1874. She lives at Boston. Children: (1) George Saltonstall, b. at Boston, Nov. 2,

1890; graduated from Harvard in 1913; unm. (2) Elizabeth, b. at Boston, Oct. 18, 1893; unm. Her portrait is owned by her mother.

40. VI. FRANCIS, b. at Dorchester, Feb. 5, 1867.  
 VII. FREDERIC, b. at Dorchester, Feb. 15, 1869; d. at Providence, R. I., Aug. 5, 1909; unm.  
 VIII. MABEL, b. at Dorchester, Feb. 24, 1873; m. at Boston, Feb. 5, 1896, William Niles Lockwood, son of Rhodes and Henrietta (Niles), b. at Charlestown, Oct. 20, 1869. Children: (1) Frederic Gray, b. at Concord, Dec. 26, 1896. (2) Rhodes, b. at Concord, Jan. 12, 1902.
41. IX. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, b. at Dorchester, Dec. 12, 1878.

31. EDWARD<sup>6</sup> GRAY (*William<sup>5</sup>, William Rufus<sup>4</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, Abraham<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*), born at Milton, June 7, 1851. He graduated from Harvard in 1872, and lived at Boston. He died at Winchendon, Dec. 14, 1907. He married, at Boston, Sept. 21, 1875, Elisabeth Gray Story, daughter of Franklin Howard (9. VII. 2.) and Adeline (Wainwright), born at New York, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1855. She lives in Europe. Her miniature, painted by Nellie F. Bean, *circa* 1890, and a crayon, by Carl L. Brandt, done in 1859, are in her possession.

Children, all born at Boston:

42. I. EDWARD<sup>7</sup>, b. March 14, 1877.  
 II. MARGUERITE, b. Dec. 10, 1878; m. at Stockbridge, Jan. 7, 1902, John Butler Swann, son of John and Lillian Louisa (Butler), b. at Lee, Kent, England, June 10, 1875; d. at Narragansett Pier, R. I., Aug. 8, 1910. He graduated from Harvard in 1898. She lives at Milton. Her miniature, painted by Nellie F. Bean in 1900, is in the possession of Mrs. Edward Gray. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Swann, painted by William Lathrop in 1909, and a portrait of Mrs. Swann, by Adelaide Cole Chase, painted in 1914, are in her possession. Children: (1) John Butler, b. at Pittsfield, Nov. 4, 1903. (2) Helen Elisabeth, b. at San José, Costa Rica, Dec. 24, 1904. (3) Howard Gray, b. at Toronto, Ontario, March 8, 1906. (4) Marguerite Warton, b. at New York, N. Y., April 18, 1909.
- III. HOWARD STORY, b. Dec. 10, 1879; d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., June 30, 1907. He entered Harvard with the class of 1902, but remained only two years. Unm. His min-

ature, painted in 1900 by Nellie F. Bean, and a miniature painted in 1904, are in the possession of Mrs. Edward Gray; another miniature, painted in 1904, is in the possession of Mrs. A. Murray Young.

32. SAMUEL SHOBER<sup>6</sup> GRAY (*Francis Henry*<sup>5</sup>, *William Rufus*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Boston, Dec. 30, 1849; lives at Boston. He married, at Boston, Jan. 15, 1879, Caroline Balch Weld, daughter of Stephen Minot and Sarah, born at Jamaica Plain, Jan. 15, 1846; died at Boston, June 16, 1912.

Children :

- I. RALPH WELD<sup>7</sup>, b. at Boston, Jan. 19, 1880. He graduated from Harvard in 1901; is an architect, and lives at Boston; unm.
- II. HOPE, b. at Brookline, March 29, 1882; unm.
- III. STEPHEN MINOT WELD, b. at Boston, Feb. 9, 1893.

33. REGINALD<sup>6</sup> GRAY (*Francis Henry*<sup>5</sup>, *William Rufus*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Boston, March 19, 1853; graduated from Harvard in 1875; LL. B., Harvard, 1877; A. M., Harvard, 1878. He was a lawyer, and lived at Boston. He died at Newton, June 7, 1904. He married, at Boston, April 2, 1892, Rose Lee, daughter of George Cabot and Caroline (Haskell), born at Chestnut Hill, Jan. 20, 1860.

Child :

- I. REGINALD<sup>7</sup>, b. at Boston, March 18, 1894. He graduated at Harvard in 1915; unm.

34. MORRIS<sup>6</sup> GRAY (*Francis Henry*<sup>5</sup>, *William Rufus*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Boston, March 7, 1856; graduated from Harvard in 1877; LL. B., Harvard, 1880. He is a lawyer, and lives at Boston. He is president of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. He married, at Nahant, Sept. 15, 1883, Flora Grant, daughter of Patrick and Charlotte Bordman (Rice), born at Boston, Nov. 4, 1858.

Children :

- I. MORRIS<sup>7</sup>, b. at Nahant, July 30, 1884; graduated from Harvard in 1906; unm.
- II. ELIZABETH, b. at Chestnut Hill, Oct. 30, 1886; unm.

- III. FRANCIS CALLEY, b. at Chestnut Hill, Jan. 22, 1890; graduated from Harvard in 1912; LL. B., Harvard, 1915; unm.

35. ROLAND<sup>6</sup> GRAY (*John Chipman*<sup>5</sup>, *Horace*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Boston, April 1, 1874; graduated from Harvard in 1895; LL. B., Harvard, 1898. He is a lawyer, and lives at Boston. He married, at Boston, Sept. 25, 1907, Mary Tudor, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Whitwell), born at Paris, France, July 31, 1886, sister of Henry D. Tudor who married Eleanor Lyman Gray (22. II).

Children, all born at Boston :

- I. JOHN CHIPMAN<sup>7</sup>, b. Aug. 12, 1908.
- II. MARY WHITWELL, b. Jan. 11, 1911.
- III. ROLAND, b. Nov. 6, 1912.
- IV. CHRISTOPHER, b. June 22, 1915.

36. ARTHUR<sup>6</sup> GRAY (*William Siebert*<sup>5</sup>, *William*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born in 1872, is a farmer and lives near Waterford, Ohio. He married in 1894, Belle Waterman.

Children :

- I. MARIE<sup>7</sup>, b. Jan. 25, 1900.
- II. MABEL, b. Nov. 2, 1901.
- III. DOROTHY, b. March 23, 1905.

37. WILLIAM TRAVERS<sup>7</sup> GRAY (*Henry Winthrop*<sup>6</sup>, *George Winthrop*<sup>5</sup>, *Sylvanus*<sup>4</sup>, *Winthrop*<sup>3</sup>, *Jeremiah*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born July 12, 1866; graduated from Harvard in 1887, and lives at Hillingdon, England. He married, Jan. 22, 1906, Gertrude Collins. No children.

38. WILLIAM<sup>7</sup> GRAY (*William*<sup>6</sup>, *William*<sup>5</sup>, *William Rufus*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Boston, Dec. 14, 1861; is in the railroad business, and lives at St. Louis, Mo. He married, at Joplin, Mo., April 28, 1892, Lallie Newman, daughter of Henry L. and Sarah E., born at Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 12, 1863.

Child;

- I. FRANCES<sup>8</sup>, b. at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2, 1893; unm.

39. HOWARD<sup>7</sup> GRAY (*William*<sup>6</sup>, *William*<sup>5</sup>, *William Rufus*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3</sup>, *Abraham*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>), born at Dorches-

ter, Feb. 5, 1863; lives at Boston. He married, first, at Lowell, Oct. 8, 1889, Lillian M. Lamson, daughter of Edwin and Lucy J. She died at Providence, R. I., *s. p.* He married, second, at Boston, Nov. 17, 1909, Mabel E. Ferry, daughter of John and Ellen (Tracy). No children.

40. FRANCIS<sup>7</sup> GRAY (*William<sup>6</sup>, William<sup>5</sup>, William Rufus<sup>4</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, Abraham<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*), born at Dorchester, Feb. 5, 1867; is a note broker, and lives at Milton. He married at Boston, Nov. 3, 1904, Ellen White Joy, daughter of Charles Henry and Marie Louise (Mudge), born at Boston, Nov. 16, 1879.

Children, all born at Milton :

- I. WILLIAM<sup>8</sup>, b. May 2, 1906; d. at Nahant, Sept. 22, 1909.
- II. MARIE LOUISE, b. April 27, 1908.
- III. EDITH MARION, b. Sept. 16, 1911.

41. JAMES CUNNINGHAM<sup>7</sup> GRAY (*William<sup>6</sup>, William<sup>5</sup>, William Rufus<sup>4</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, Abraham<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*), born at Dorchester, Dec. 12, 1878; is a salesman, and lives at Longwood. He married at Boston, Jan. 26, 1903, Grace Elvira Freeman, daughter of Edward A. and Lydia J. (Severance), born at Boston, Jan. 1, 1877.

Children :

- I. KATHERINE CUNNINGHAM<sup>8</sup>, b. at Brookline, Jan. 24, 1905.
- II. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, b. at Boston, March 7, 1908.

42. EDWARD<sup>7</sup> GRAY (*Edward<sup>6</sup>, William<sup>5</sup>, William Rufus<sup>4</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, Abraham<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>*), born at Boston, March 14, 1877; graduated from Harvard in 1900, and lives at Milton. He married, at Utica, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1909, Effie Grindlay, daughter of Gen. James John Glas and Mary Emily (Peckham), born at Utica, Sept. 14, 1881. His miniature, painted in 1900 by Nellie F. Bean, is in the possession of Mrs. Edward Gray. Her miniature, painted in 1910 by Zayra Bardi Melloni, is owned by Edward Gray.

Child :

- I. WILLIAM<sup>8</sup>, b. at Boston, Jan. 10, 1914.



NEWSPAPER ITEMS RELATING TO ESSEX  
COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

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(Continued from Volume LI. page 296.)

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Monday night in a Snow Storm, Capt. Collyer in a Brig from the Straits going into Marblehead, struck on a Ledge of Rocks, and sunk before the People had opportunity of saving any Thing besides their own Lives, a Quantity of Dollars that was in a Chest with a Cargo of Salt were lost, as also the Vessel.

*Boston Evening Post, March 17, 1766.*

From Cape-Ann we hear the late Storm drove several Vessels ashore there, some of them outward bound Fishing Schooners, and damaged their Salt and Stores; but they got off again.—Of ten Sail of Vessels lying at the Isle of Shoals, but two weather'd the Storm, and a Schooner belonging to Cape Ann, entirely beat to Pieces.—A Sloop was seen off New-Castle, last Sunday se'night, having a Wreck in Tow, which was chiefly under Water, but no Masts standing.—Saturday 7'night a Store at Cape Ann, with a Sail-Loft, were consumed by Fire, with between 20 and 30 pieces of Duck, partly made up, and sundry other articles that were therein.

*Boston Evening Post, March 24, 1766.*

A few Weeks ago we mentioned a Chest containing a Number of Dollars, which was on board of Capt. Collier, whose Vessel foundered off Cape Anne, since which we hear said Chest has been taken up on Cape Cod, with the Specie therein contained, amounting to about 2500 Dollars, besides Cloathing.

*Boston Evening Post, March 31, 1766.*

*ANTIQUA, Dec. 18.* On the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock P. M. the brig Elizabeth, William Trattles, master, from

Newberry, bound for St. Kitt's with lumber, struck upon the rocks of Barbuda, four miles from the land: the master and mariners reached the shore the next morning, but the vessel and cargo are lost.

*Boston Evening Post, March 31, 1766.*

*Charlestown, South-Carolina, Feb. 4.* Capt. Cathcart from Newbury, who arrived here on Friday last, brought in with him, the crew of a ship, Craney, Master, from Liverpool bound to New York, which he took up at sea.

*Boston Evening Post, March 31, 1766.*

Capt. Grealy from St. Eustatia, informs, that he heard there that two or three Schooners belonging to Marblehead, which had been blown off the Coast last Winter, were got into St. Kitts.

*Boston Evening Post, April 7, 1766.*

*Danvers, April 19.* Last Evening died here, Madam *Mary Prescott*, in the 81st Year of her Age, the amiable Consort of *Benjamin Prescott*, Esq: She was eldest Daughter of the late Hon. *William Pepperell*, Bart.—it may be asserted without Flattery, that as Madam *Prescott* passed thr' the various Stages, Stations and Relations of a protracted Life, she richly adorned them *All*, by a fair Exhibition of those graces and qualities which compleat the Character of the Christian and Gentlewoman.—Her form was beauteous—But,

“The *Second Temple* of the rising *Just*,  
“Shall far exceed the Glories of the *First*.”

*Boston Evening Post, April 28, 1766.*

Portsmouth, N. H., May 5. A few Days ago, a Man belonging to Marblehead, returning from the Eastward, in endeavoring to cross Knight's Ferry, in a small Float, accidentally overset, whereby he was unfortunately drowned.—He had a considerable Number of Dollars in his Pocket.—He has not yet been taken up.

*Boston Evening Post (Supp.), May 12, 1766.*

*Salem, June 4, 1766.* On Friday last departed this Life, greatly lamented not only by his own Congregation but the Town in general, the Rev. Mr. *John Huntington*. His remains were interred on Monday.

*Boston Evening Post, June 9, 1766.*

*Newbury-Port, July 25, 1766.* This Week after a long Complication of Disorders, died and was decently interred, Mrs. *Mary Emerson*, Confort of Mr. *Samuel Emerson* of this Town, School-master, and eldest daughter of Mr. *Timothy Green*, formerly Printer in *Boston*.

*Boston Evening Post, July 28, 1766.*

On Wednesday last his Excellency the Governor, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, was pleased to appoint Richard Saltonstall, Esq ; of Haverhill, to be Sheriff for the County of Essex, in the Room of Robert Hale, Esq ; resigned.

We hear from Andover, that on Thanksgiving Day last, some imprudent Persons firing Cannon, in ramming down the Charge before one of the Guns was well spunged, the Cartridge took Fire, and drove the Rammer against one of them, tore his Arm, and ripp'd open his Belly, and hurt another that stood nigh ; but both are likely to do well.

*Boston Evening Post, August 11, 1766.*

*August 21st.* We hear from *Salem* that on Lord's Day last died there, in the 66th Year of his Age, and Yesterday was decently interred, Edward Kitchin, Esq ; a Gentleman of unaffected Virtue and Religion. Being a Widower, and having lost all his Children, after sharing the Bulk of his Fortune among his *Relatives* by his last Will, and bequeathing handsome Legacies to the *Church* he belonged to, and the *Poor* of the Town: he gave £500 O. T. to the pious Use of promoting Christianity among the American Indians; and £ 1000 O. T. to *Harvard College* in *Cambridge*.

*Boston Evening Post, August 25, 1766.*

*Newbury-Port, August 30, 1766.* TAKEN out of the Stable of *Dudley Atkins*, of Newbury-Port, the 14th Instant, a light roan Horse, of about 12 Years old, with a white Spot in his Forehead, holds his head high, paces and trots. Whoever shall take up said Horse and return him to the Subscriber shall have TWO Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.—And whoever shall discover the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have EIGHT Dollars Reward paid by

*DUDLEY ATKINS.*

*Boston Evening Post, September 8, 1766.*

For LONDON, The Ship *Caesar*, Samuel Stebbins Commander, now laying at Newbury-Port, will sail by the 25th Instant, Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—Any Persons wanting a Passage, may apply to Lewis Deblois, at his Store oppisite the Golden Ball. N. B. The Ship is loaded with Lumber, no Oil on board to make a disagreeable Smell.

*Boston Evening Post, September 22, 1766.*

We hear from Newbury, that last Monday as a small Vessel of about twenty Tons, belonging to Haverhill, having on board three Men and two Boys, was attempting to cross Newbury-Bar, the Swell of the Sea, which at that Time ran very high, suddenly struck her on the Broad Side, and in an instant upset her Bottom upwards, by which Accident the three Men were drowned, but the two Boys getting on the Hatches, which washed from the Vessel, were drove out to Sea with the Tide above a Mile, but being providentially discovered by a Sloop coming in, they were both taken up alive.

*Boston Evening Post, October 6, 1766.*

(*To be continued.*)

## THE LEE FAMILY OF MARBLEHEAD.

BY THOMAS AMORY LEE.

(Continued from Volume LII, page 48.)

6. LIEUT. THOMAS LEE, son of John and Sarah (Parsons) Lee was born in Manchester, Oct. 14, 1693, and died there Aug. 18, 1775. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Manchester. "He was nine years one of the selectmen and a very active citizen in public duties."\* He was constable, 1723, 1724; on the jury of trials, 1727; selectman, 1728, 1731-34, 1735, 1741, 1747, 1751-'55, 1759; moderator, 1731, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1739, 1744, 1763, 1759. In 1734 he promised to give 10s. for the free women's school.† He was town treasurer, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1754, 1755, 1756. In 1769, when the tax list was made up John Lee, Esq., came first; John Lee, Esq., for Jere. Lee, Esq., second; Lieut. Thomas Lee, third; and then the rest of the inhabitants in alphabetical order. His tax was £2, 3, 7 1-2. He held many other positions and town offices.

His will‡ was signed March 2, 1775, and proved Sept. 4, 1775, and mentions wife Elizabeth, her son, William Elliott, grandson Thomas Lee (£10), son Solomon, dead, son Thomas, and his daughter Ann, daughters Elizabeth, Abby, Ann Hooper, dead daughter Rachel Bishop. The estate was valued at £496, 18, 7, and included 43-96 of a sawmill, much land, 3 knives and 3 forks at £13, 15s., silver buttons, silver lace, sword, gun, velvet breeches, etc.

He married, first, Nov. 28, 1717, Elizebeth Allen, who died May 9, 1725, aged 25 years, 4 months. He married,

\*E. W. Leach MS. History of Manchester, Appendix, p. 271.

†Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 23.

‡Essex Probate Files, No. 16,665.

second, at Gloucester, Jan. 13, 1726, Rose Allen, probably daughter of Joseph Allen, sr., who died Feb. 19, 1769, aged 74 years, 7 months. He married, third, Dec. 3, 1771, Elizabeth Eliot.

Children, born in Manchester, by first wife:—

THOMAS, b. Aug. 27, 1718; d. before 1732.

ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 15, 1720; m. July 14, 1737, Stephen Allen.

RUTH (twin), bp. Aug. 23, 1724; d. before 1775.

THOMAS (twin), bp. Aug. 23, 1724; d. before 1732.

Children by second wife, born in Manchester:—

HENRY, bp. Oct. 16, 1726; d. before 1775.

ROSE, bp. Nov. 12, 1727; d. before 1775.

WILLIAM, b. Oct. 29, 1728; d. before 1775.

ANNE, b. June 27, 1730; m. April 16, 1747, Jacob Hooper.

THOMAS, b. March 16, 1731-2; d. Dec. 20, 1760; m. (int. Oct., 1756), Anna Baker of Gloucester, who m. 2d int. April 10, 1762), Francis Norwood of Gloucester. He served as selectman, treasurer, tythingman, and held numerous other public offices. His estate\* was valued at £266-9-2, and included 5 tracts of land, 2 wigs, silk hose, shoe and knee buckles and sleeve buttons, 5 large silver spoons and 6 tea silver spoons, 1 silver cann, 2 pictures, 3 china bowls, books, mahogany furniture, 2 guns, 2 swords, etc., and 1 negro girl valued at £35. Children, b. in Manchester: (1) Anna, b. Sept. 29, 1757; m. 1776, William Allen, jr., s. of Wm. and Abigail (Hooper) Allen. They lived in the old Henry Lee house at Manchester, and were grandparents of Mrs. Charlotte Allen Dodge of Beverly. They had Polly, who m. Daniel Appleton of Beverly. (2) Dorcas, m. — Marston, had Rachel, m. (1) Thomas Lee of Gloucester, m. (2) 1817, Phinehas Bronsdon, and d. July 1, 1872. He d. Dec. 28, 1861, ae. 71 years. They had 8 children, including Margaret M., b. 1824, m. 1848, Capt. Creighton W. Parker, had C. W. Parker, jr, b. 1854, m. 1877, Harriet M. K. Fitts, b. 1849, a great-granddaughter of Capt. Henry Lee of Manchester. Mrs. Parker is the author of the Bronsdon and Box Families, and has written Notes of the Lees of Manchester, which have been of great service in compiling this sketch. They have Margaret Lee Parker.

SOLOMON, mariner, b. Jan. 16, 1733-34; d. July 7, 1794. He served as constable, surveyor of highways, and tithingman, and

\*Essex Probate Files, No. 16,663.

held other minor town offices. He was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting in 1776. His estate\* was valued at £328 and included silver plate. He m., 1st, July 18, 1756, Sarah Hooper, who d. Feb. 26, 1776, ae. 38 y. He m. 2d, at Beverly, Nov. 7, 1776, Mary Woodberry. He m. 3d, Elizabeth —, who d. Aug. 21, 1794. Children, b. in Manchester: (1) Sarah, b. Aug. 8, 1757; m. Wm. Elliott; (2) Solomon, b. Jan. 22, 1759, d. Oct. 29, 1837. "He was in the war of the Revolution and present at the taking of Burgoyne's army in 1777."† His dwelling house and barn (no insurance) were burned in the great fire of Aug. 27, 1836.‡ He m., Oct. 31, 1781, Mrs. Jemima Kitfield, who d. July 6, 1830, ae. 73 y., and had 6 ch. (3) Lydia, b. Mar. 12, 1761; m. John Morgan. (4) Anna, b. Jan. 27, 1763; m. Thomas Tewksbury. (5) Rachel, b. Nov. 3, 1764; m. Feb. 8, 1787, Obed Carter, jr. (6) Elizabeth, b. Nov. 10, 1766; m. Samuel Eastman. (7) Thomas, b. May 16, 1768; m. April 21, 1791, Ruth Allen, and had 4 ch. (8) William, b. June 2, 1770; m. 1st, April 13, 1794, Eunice Carter; m. 2d, Dec. 3, 1795, Elizabeth Carter, and had 10 ch. (9) Patty, b. July 21, 1772. (10) Nabby, bp. May 14, 1774; m. Nov. 9, 1794, Asa Daniels. (11) Samuel, twin, bp. Jan. 28, 1776; d. "abroad", Dec., 1816. (12) Mary, twin, bp. Jan. 28, 1776.

RACHEL, bp. April 1, 1739; m. Feb. 2, 1764, Richard Bishop of Monson or Brimfield. She d. by 1775, and left issue.

7. EDWARD LEE, son of John and Sarah (Parsons) Lee, was born Feb. 19, 1698-9, and was living in 1742. He was lost at sea. He served as juryman and surveyor of highways, and was made a "new Commoner" in 1723. March 16, 1742, it was "Voted that Edward Lee, Abraham Marstus, Robert Knowlton, shall be Aquited from y<sup>e</sup> Releas they Gave for y<sup>e</sup> School Land they paying three pound In Thirty Days."§ He married July 11, 1721, Hannah Allen.

Children, born in Manchester:—

JACOB, b. Jan. 19, 1721-2; was probably killed by the Indians, 1758; m. twice, and had 7 ch.

SARAH, b. April 21, 1723; perhaps m. 1743-4, Jacob Allin.

\*Essex Probate Files, No. 16,658.

†Manchester Vital Records, p. 272.

‡Essex Gazette, Aug. 30, 1836.

§Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 35.

- HANNAH, b. March 21, 1725.  
 ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 29, 1726.  
 ABIGAIL, b. Feb. 10, 1727-8.
16. EDWARD, b. Nov. 29, 1729; d. Dec. 23, 1793.  
 BATHIRE, b. June 24, 1731; prob. m. Dec. 5, 1753, John Morgan.  
 LUSE, b. Feb. 12, 1732-3; m. Sept. 6, 1753, Benjamin Andrews  
 of Ipswich.  
 EUINIS, b. Feb. 7, 1734-5; m. Nov. 5, 1753, John Lundol.  
 AMOS, Lieut., b. Dec. 11, 1736; perhaps m. and left issue.
17. ISAAC, b. Dec. 12, 1738; d. March 14, 1806.  
 JOSIAH, b. Nov. 8, 1740.

8. DEACON BENJAMIN LEE,\* son of John and Sarah (Parsons) Lee, was born Dec. 19, 1705, and died Nov. 9, 1757. "He was deacon of the Church for many years and a much respected citizen."† He held many town offices, such as tithingman, juryman, sealer of leather, and surveyor of highways. He was chairman of a committee to supply ye pulpit, 1744, with John Lee y<sup>e</sup> 3rd and John Lee Jun. He was moderator, 1739, town treasurer, 1740, assessor, 1748, town clerk, 1748 to 1757, and selectman, 1748 to 1750, 1754. His estate‡ was appraised at £331 by John Lee, Esq., and included 1 sword, 1 cutlass, 1 pew, etc. He married, int. Jan. 30, 1730-1, Mary Stevens of Andover.

Children, born in Manchester:—

- BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 17, 1731-2; d. Dec. 13, 1759; m. April 8, 1756, Abigail Dodge of Beverly. Chn: (1) Anna, b. Feb. 3, 1757; (2) Benjamin, b. April 10, 1759; Revolutionary soldier, on ship "Franklin" in 1781.
- DEBROAH, b. Dec. 17, 1733.
- SUSANNA, b. Jan. 14, 1734-5; m. Dec. 9, 1755, Thomas Hilton.  
 E. W. Leach, M. D. was a descendant.
18. NATHAN, b. Jan. 22, 1736-7.
19. NEHEMIAH, b. April 10, 1739.  
 MARY, b. Nov. 4, 1741.

\*Joseph Lee<sup>s</sup> Edmiston, of 4611 Gramercy Place, Los Angeles, California, has compiled a genealogy of the descendants of Deacon Benjamin Lee, especially including those of Moultonborough, N. H., which was of much service in preparing this sketch.

†E. W. Leach MS. History of Manchester, Appendix, p. 271.

‡Essex Probate Files, No. 16,592.



EBENEZER, b. March 8, 1743-4; m. at Wenham, March 29, 1768, Mary Thorndike of Beverly. Had 10 chn., and removed to Moultonborough, N. H. Served in Col. Titcomb's Reg't in the Revolution.

DABROW, b. March 20, 1745-6.

ABIAL, Deacon, b. June 27, 1748; m. at Wenham, Jan. 2, 1772, Sarah Kilham, and removed to Moultonborough, N. H. He was a Revolutionary soldier and one of the crew of the schooner "Hawke," Capt. Jeremiah Hibbert, in 1777. He also belonged to Capt. R. Dodge's Co., which was sworn in 1775. Ch: (1) Jacob, bp. in Manchester, Dec. 13, 1772.

DANIEL, b. July 5, 1750; m. Dec. 16, 1773, at Wenham, Hannah Rogers, and had 2 chn., b. in Manchester. He probably removed to Moultonboro, N. H. He was a Revolutionary soldier, in Capt. Dodge's Co.

DAVID, b. Aug. 28, 1753. Probably d. in an English prison during the Revolution.

9. "JUSTICE" SAMUEL LEE, son of Samuell and Rebecca (Masters) Lee, was born in Manchester, Feb. 24, 1693-4, and died July 6, 1753, in Marblehead. He married, first, Oct. 8, 1712, Mary Tarring, born July 27, 1690, died before 1745, daughter of Gen. John and Abigail (Abbot) Tarring of Marblehead. He married, second, Oct. 15, 1745, Hannah Negus, daughter of Jabez and Sarah (Browne) Negus of Boston, granddaughter of Joseph and Mary (Beesbeach) Browne, who married, first, Joseph Swett, jr., Sept. 23, 1734, an eminent merchant of Marblehead, who was sometimes called Dr. Joseph Swett.

Samuel Lee became a celebrated architect and builder, as well as a great merchant. "He was a housewright, and famous in Essex County for his intelligence and enterprise as a contractor and builder. He erected at least one hundred houses and stores in Marblehead; for the material he sent to Manchester, where there was a sawmill and an abundant supply of timber."\* In 1745, he is spoken of as "Justice Samuel Lee, Esq.," "a very wealthy merchant and owner of many ware houses."† He first appears on the records on Feb. 27, 1716,‡ when it was stated that he had a one-half of a common right in

\*John Leigh of Agawam, pp. 38 and 39.

†New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., v. 27, p. 390.

‡Manchester Town Records, v. I, p. 130.

1714. On March 12 of the same year he was elected town treasurer, an office which he held in 1716, 1717, 1718, and declined in 1742. He was elected an assessor in 1721, and selectman in 1721, 1723, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1739. He was town clerk from 1725 to 1738. He and others were granted a fifty-foot front to build a wharf,\* March 7, 1726. In 1732 he was on a committee to settle land disputes and on a committee to sell Ram Island which belonged to the town. On March 9, 1736, "Sam<sup>l</sup> Lee Jun and Benj allen sen voted to Employ the money to support a free schoole, it all be to support a Schoale Master, and the Rest of the Town voted in the negative."† He also served on a committee "to Draw up the Reasons whie we are Not for Dividing" Essex County. On March 14, 1737, "Sam<sup>l</sup> Lee Jun promised to give £12 to the suport wooman's schools, Natha<sup>l</sup> Lee [his brother] 20s, Thomas Lee [his cousin] 10s."‡ Only 40s. more were subscribed by all the rest of the town. He seems to have had views in advance of his time upon the subject of woman's education.

In 1739 "it was voted to allow him to have black Rock to build a wharff thereon and 60 feet," and his cousin, John Lee, jr., was chairman of the committee to agree as to wharffinger's fees.§

In 1743 Samuel Lee, Esq., removed to Marblehead to live. He lived in what is now known as the "Col. William Raymond Lee Mansion," very near to the top of Training Field Hill and opposite the training field (now Abbot Hall). He built the earliest part of that beautiful house, which will be found more fully described under Col. William Raymond Lee. The massive lindens standing in front of the house were brought from England and were celebrated by Longfellow in verse on one of his visits to the house.

On Feb. 28, 1733-4, "Samuel Lee was commissioned a Justice of the Peace,|| a very important office at that

\*Manchester Town Records, v. I, page 166.

†Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 21.

‡Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 23.

§Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 28.

||Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 47.

time.”\* In 1732 he was appointed Commissioner to make a report to the General Court in regard to the well known Dog Town (Gloucester) dispute. He made a report (vol. 243, Mass. Archives), showing the distance of each petitioner from the old church. “Those familiar with Manchester history need not be told that Samuel Lee was a person whose reputation made him a reliable person to trust with his delicate mission. The penmanship of his report shows that he was a gifted man.”†

He owned six houses in Manchester and Marblehead, many slaves and ships, silver, at least two portraits (of “William and Mary”, which have not survived apparently), and a really good library for the time. He was one of the richest merchants of his day in the Province, and seems to have exerted a decided influence upon the community around him. He made a number of journeys to England, and on one of them brought back a parchment pedigree‡ of the Lees of Lea Hall, beginning as follows:

“Lee Genealogy. The Most Noble and Puissant Lord George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, Viscount Quarrendon Baron Spelsbury and Baronet, Created Baron Lee of Spelsbury in the County of Oxford, Viscount Quarendon of the County of Bucks and Earl of Litchfield in the County of Strafford, June 5th, 1674. The 26 of Charles the Second. Of this family of Lee which hath been of long standing in the County Palatine of Chester and took its surname as is presumed from the Lordship of Lee in the said County, was Sir Walter Lee, Kt., who there lived in the time of Edward the Third, and was father of Sir John Lee Hall.” This pedigree traces the family through Sir John Lee, John Lee who married Margaret Hocknell, Sir Harry Lee, K. G., champion of Queen Elizabeth, etc., to the second Earl of Litchfield, George Henry Lee. This pedigree emblazoned on sheepskin was first owned by Samuel<sup>3</sup> Lee, Esq., then Capt. Samuel<sup>4</sup> Lee, Capt. Henry<sup>5</sup> Lee, then Gen. William Raymond<sup>7</sup> Lee, who owned it at the time of his death in 1891, when

\*Hurd's History of Essex Co., v. II, p. 1261.

†The Story of Dogtown, by Charles E. Mann.

‡Dearborn's Life of Col. William R. Lee, MS. pp. 12-16.

it was stolen. Fortunately a copy was made April 17, 1853, and is now owned by Mrs. Charlotte Proctor (Allen) Dodge of Beverly, a sister-in-law of "Gail Hamilton," to whom it was given by her mother, a daughter of Capt. Henry<sup>5</sup> Lee. Samuel Lee, Esq., also brought back the Lee arms at the same time with the parchment, a fesse between three crescents, which may be the coat of arms now owned by Thomas Amory Lee, inscribed "The Right Honourable George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield," etc., and corresponding to the description in the parchment, "Pearl, a Fess between three Crescents Diamond, Supported by two Lyons," etc.

It seems probable that he received some property as a legatee or devisee of some one not an immediate member of his father's family, as he was more wealthy than his father at an early age. This might explain his trips abroad.

His will, signed June 25, 1748, proved July 13, 1753, is a remarkable document. He first directs that an inventory shall be taken by five men, two of Manchester and three of Marblehead; that all his ships and shop goods shall be sold; next the partnership between "my son Jeremiah Lee and myself" is to be dissolved, my business debts in foreign lands to be paid with the utmost care before the division of my estate. He then leaves £100 for a free school in Manchester, and bequeaths all his silver plate, brass, pewter, etc., to his wife Hannah, with a £2000 legacy and a negro girl "Flora" for life, and then to daughter Abigail. He bequeaths houses to his sons John and Samuel and to his grandchildren by the first wife of his son Samuel. He gives the residue to sons John, Jeremiah and Samuel and daughters Mary and Abigail; mentions his "Honored Father, Mr. Samuel Lee," gives son Samuel £478 of silver, son John £600 of silver, and directs that no mourning is to be paid for or escutcheons put on his coffin; sons Samuel, John and Jeremiah to be executors, Col. Jacob Fowle, Esq., Capt. Nathan Bowen, Capt. Richard Reed, and Messrs. Jonathan Herrick and Benjamin Lee appraised the estate at £6,542,\* 18s., 11d. Three warehouses and eleven schoon-

\*According to Dane's Abridgement (vol. 2, p. 252, sect. 4), the estate appraised at £11,333, 6s., 3d., after debts were paid.

ers, etc., are included, among them the "Boston," "Stork," "Lisbon," "Defiance," "Prosperity," etc. His inventory included much fine furniture and fine clothing, 1 white wig, shoe and knee buckles, candlesticks, silver watch, 3 gold rings, gold buttons, a tankard and much other plate (£56,15s.), English goods (£1,500), and 414 gallons of rum. He had many books, among them a Physick, Roman History (2 vols.), Ecclesiastical History (2 vols.), Journey through England, etc. (3 vols.), Memoirs of Baron Polnitz (4 vols.), Parable of the Pilgrim, The Lady's Law, Poems on State Affairs, History of the late Rebellion, History of England, Discourses on the Comets, The Spectator, Life of Peter the Great, The Bottomless Pit, etc., etc.

Children by first wife, all born in Manchester:—

MARY, b. May 14, 1713; d. Oct. 21, 1713.

20. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 21, 1714; d. Dec. 20, 1779.

21. JOHN, b. Feb. 12, 1715-16; d. Aug. 24, 1789.

JACOB, b. Jan. 28, 1717; "generly thought Sufered Shipwrack at Ilesabels on Mar. 18, 1734-5, and has never been heard of to the Last of July insuing the date aforesaid."\*

MARY, b. Feb. 28, 1719-20; "Lost of Marblehead," Apr. 16, 1758, a. 39 y.†

22. JEREMIAH, b. April 16, 1721; d. May 10, 1775.

ANDREW, bp. June 23, 1723; probably d. unm. s. p., before June 25, 1748.

EZEKIEL, b. July 5, 1724; "lived in Marblehead";‡ d. before June 25, 1748.

REBECKAH, b. Sept. 16, 1725; d. Sept. 11, 1728-9.

DAVID, b. Oct. 29, 1728; was student at Harvard College, 1744-1747, in the class of 1748, and died between Oct. 29, 1746, and June 25, 1748. He was 13 in a class of 29. Jan. 4, 1746, "Lee has gone to Louisburg without leave; voted not to expel him, but to degrade him 14 places, bet. Hobbs and French. Lee was s. of Samuel Lee of Marshfield."§ He evidently served in the war (1745-48). Oct. 29, 1746, he was fined by the Faculty.||

AMOS, b. Jan. 5, 1732-3; d. Jan. 23, 1732-3.

\* Vital Records of Manchester, Mass., p. 270.

† Vital Records of Manchester, Mass., p. 271.

‡ The Lees of Marblehead, MS., by Mrs. H. F. Parker.

§ Harvard College Fac. Records, v. I, pp. 226, 235, 236.

|| Harvard College Fac. Records, v. I, p. 245.

ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 26, 1733; d. Nov. 24, 1754; m. Nov. 1, 1750, Col. John Gallison, Esq., b. 1731, d. Mar. 26, 1786, ae. 55 y., s. of Joseph and Annis (Stacy). He was a very prominent citizen of Marblehead; selectman, 1762; commissioned Col. of the 5th Essex Reg't in 1772;\* and Representative to the General Court in 1769, 1774, and 1775; and a Justice of the Peace, Oct. 1, 1766. His estate was valued† at £1,926, 3, 10. Colonel Gallison administered his wife's estate and started suit in 1782 vs. Col. John Lee for her share of the estate of Justice Samuel Lee, Esq., about £3,000. The suit became famous (it is mentioned in Pynchon's Diary) and lasted about ten years, Capt. Henry Lee taking it up when his uncle, Col. John Lee, died, and John Gallison administering his mother's estate and Henry Gallison his father's, when Col. Gallison died.‡ Chn., born in Marblehead: (1) Abigail, bp. May 26, 1751; (2) Joseph, b. Aug. 22, 1752, d. by 1786; (3) John, b. Aug. 6, 1754; d. in Windham, Me., Sept. 6, 1840. Henry Hammond Gallison, the artist, was a descendant. Colonel Gallison m., 2d, about 1756, Eunice Bourne, by whom he had 12 chn., among them (4) Henry, b. Dec. 2, 1759; d. Jan. 8, 1825; H. C., 1778; m. May 24, 1787, Katherine, sister of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, LL. D., by whom he had John, b. 1788; d. 1820; H. C., 1807; a noted lawyer. (5) Charlotte, bp. July 25, 1773;§ m. Aug. 31, 1794, Silvanus Gray, Esq., of Boston, nephew of Hon. William Gray, Lieut. Governor of Mass. (6) William, b. April 16, 1756; d. 1777; H. C., 1774.

JOSIAH, bp. April 6, 1735; d. before June 25, 1748.

DEBORAH(?).

ISAAC(?).

10. CAPT. NATHANIELL LEE, son of Samuell and Rebeckah (Masters) Lee, was born Oct. 3, 1703; was living June 30, 1730, and died before 1745. He married, Nov. 28, 1721, Elizebeth Benet, born Aug. 8, 1701, died a widow, Feb. —, 1762, daughter of Aaron, jr. and Ann (Pickworth) Bennett. "He was a prominent citizen of Manchester."|| On March 25, 1723, he was elected "Scool master for sd town for to teach ye children to

\*Essex Gazette, 1772, Sept. 1-8, p. 23.

†Essex Probate Files, Nos. 10,583 and 10,578.

‡Dane's Abridgment, v. II, p. 252; see sections 3-7.

§E. W. Leach, History of Manchester (MS.), Appendix, p. 272.

||Lees of Marblehead (MS.), Mrs. H. F. Parker.

Read English and to writ English."\* The same year he was made a "new Commoner."

An old copy of the fourth volume of Matthew Henry's Commentary, still preserved in the Manchester Public Library, bears the following inscription in a beautiful round hand : †

"Memorand<sup>m</sup>

Manch<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> June 1734.

That this Book & the Rest of the First Five Volumes of the Rev<sup>rd</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Henry's Exposition upon the Holy Bible, Together with the Rev<sup>rd</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Burkit's Exposition upon the New Testament are held in Partnership Between Mess<sup>rs</sup> Nath<sup>l</sup> Lee Benj<sup>a</sup> Allen Nath<sup>l</sup> Marsters Ezekiel Goodel Rich: Coye & Rob<sup>t</sup> Herrick for the — Benefit of Themselves their Heirs Exec<sup>rs</sup> & Adm<sup>rs</sup> Upon Condition that each Proprietor shall have the Use of but one Book at a Time, and not to Keep it longer than Six Months; and at the End of every Six Months They are to Exchange them One with another upon Demand in a Numerical Order."

In 1737, he was elected constable and also promised to give 20s. for a free woman's school, for which his brother Samuel Lee, Esq., promised to give £12. He is referred to as "Dece<sup>sd</sup>" on May 21, 1751.

In 1751, Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniell Lee, was appointed guardian of Rebeckah Lee, her daughter, under 14 years, Anna, under 14, Elizabeth, over 14, and Nathaniel, James, and Jacob, all over 14. ‡ She also was administratrix of the estate§ of Capt. Lee, which was valued at £2,605, 17, 10, and among the items were one dwelling house, 8 tracts of land, a pew, 9 bonds, several books, and a "fiddle," 3 slaves, "Dick," "Sealyer," and "Calleo Arimenea," valued at £215, silver shoe and knee buckles, and silver spoons, gold sleeve buttons, a sword and belt, 2 guns, 2 pistols, a bayonet, 9 wine glasses and 4 punch bowls and pictures. His real estate was divided among his heirs, viz., Aaron Lee, eldest son, Anna, wife of Benjamin Crafts, Lydia, wife of Capt. Samuel Lee, James

\*Lamson's History of Manchester, p. 107.

†Lamson's History of Manchester, p. 319.

‡Essex Probate Files, No. 16,640.

§Essex Probate Files, No. 16,639.

Lee, Jacob Lee, Rebeckah, now deceased, Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Rogers, and Nathaniel Lee.

Children, all born in Manchester:—

ELISABETH, b. Aug. 28, 1723; m. 1st, July 17, 1740, Amos Hilton, mariner, bp. March 12, 1720, and killed by the Indians before Aug. 20, 1744. She m. 2d, July 16, 1746, Joseph Hill; and 3d, Oct. 10, 1752, Nathaniel Rogers of Wenham. Chn: (1) Amos, b. Oct. 26, 1741; m. Aug. 5, 1762, Mary Lee; 3 chn. (2) Nathaniel, b. July 8, 1744; m. Martha (Rogers?); 10 chn.

NATHANIEL, b. July 21, 1724; d. Dec. 13, 1734.

LEDYA, b. April 24, 1726; m. 1st, May 7, 1745, Samuel Masters, b. Jan. 16, 1723-4, d. 1747, s. of Nathaniel and Hannah (Woodbery); m. 2d, Oct. 25, 1759, Capt. Samuel Lee, her first cousin. For their children see family No. 18.

23. AARON, b. Feb. 8, 1728-9; d. June 19, 1806.

ANN, bp. May 2, 1731; d. before 1741.

WILLIAM, bp. Mar. 18, 1732; d. "Last Winter beginning, drowned in way to Lisbon," 1749, a. 17 y.\*

24. JAMES, b. Feb. 8, 1734-5 (twin); d. July 17, 1781, in Halifax Goal.

NATHANIEL, b. Feb. 8, 1734-5 (twin); d. Aug. 5, 1777; m. Feb. 17, 1756, Elizabeth Knowlton, b. probably Aug. 28, 1720, dau. of John, jr. and Elizabeth (Hilton). Probably no issue. He was moderator in 1774, constable in 1776, and chairman of a committee "to Inspect all persons that are Inamical to the Laws of the Ginerall Coort,"† June 25, 1777. With his brother James, he was one of Capt. Andrew Marsester's Co. which marched for Concord, April 19, 1775.‡ He left an estate§ of £506, including silver, and sealed his will with a device of a bird standing.

JACOB, b. Jan. 16, 1737; "lost, the Fore part of this year, a coming from Lisbon," 1756, a. "towards" 20 y.||

REBAKER, b. Nov. 20, 1738; d. May 1, 1758; m. Feb. 4, 1756, Samuel Leach, b. Oct. 19, 1731, whom "We hear slain by the Indians Last Spring,"¶ 1758. Ch.: Rebecca, b. Sept. 5, 1757; d. in 1758.

ANNA, b. June 1, 1741; d. Aug. 28, 1815; m. Dec. 18, 1760, Lt. Benjamin Crafts, b. Aug. 20, 1738, d. Feb. 27, 1823, a brother

\*Manchester Vital Records, p. 272.

†Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 162.

‡Lamson's History of Manchester, p. 78.

§Essex Probate Files, No. 16,642.

||Manchester Vital Records, p. 270.

¶Manchester Vital Records, p. 268.



of Col. Eleazer Crafts. He was at the siege of Louisburg in 1745, and marched as a sergeant with his brothers-in-law at the Lexington alarm. He was 2d Lt. in Capt. Benjamin Kimball's Co., 19th Cont. Regt. His journal of the siege of Boston was published in Hist. Coll. of Essex Institute, vol. III. Chn.: (1) Benjamin, b. Aug. 26, 1761; d. Aug. 6, 1827; m. (int.) Feb. 27, 1790, Elizabeth Easty; no issue; Revolutionary soldier. (2) Anna, b. Sept. 24, 1763; d. June 12, 1813; m. Dec. 25, 1790, Jacob Perry; 3 chn. (3) William, b. Aug. 20, 1765; d. April 18, 1856; m. Jan. 22, 1789, Deborah, dau. of Isaac and Deborah (Lee) Preston, b. Sept. 17, 1767, d. July 20, 1859; 11 children. (4) Mary, b. Dec. 17, 1767; d. Aug. 20, 1770. (5) Rebecca, b. Feb. 7, 1770; d. Jan. 17, 1854; m. 1st, April 9, 1795, Jacob Tewksbury; had 1 ch.; m. 2d, Nov. 1, 1830, Solomon, s. Solomon and Mary (Woodbury) Lee, b. Jan. 22, 1759, d. Oct. 29, 1837. (6) Mary, b. Feb. 13, 1772; d. unm., Feb. 17, 1843. (7) Elizabeth, b. June 29, 1774; d. Aug. 14, 1775. (8) Elizabeth, b. Aug. 12, 1776; d. Nov. 9, 1838; m. April 17, 1806, John Welch, who d. April 21, 1861; 4 chn. (9) Lucy, b. April 24, 1778; d. Aug. 13, 1811; m. Aug. 21, 1806, John Andrews; 3 chn. (10) Abigail, b. Aug. 24, 1780; d. Oct. 8, 1787. (11) Aaron, b. March 26, 1783; d. April 11, 1783.

11. JOSIAH LEE, son of Samuell and Rebeckah (Marsters) Lee, was born Oct. 24, 1706, and died before 1744. He married, first, Dec. 7, 1725, Mary Carter, and, second, April 25, 1737, widow Mary Allen, who died Jan. 1, 1799, aged 92. He is mentioned in 1730 in the will of Samuel Lee, Esq.

Children by first wife, born in Manchester:—

RUTH, b. Sept. 13, 1726; m. 1st (int.), Feb. 24, 1743-4, Capt. Seaward Lee of Marblehead. *See family No. 14.*  
 MARY, b. Aug. 28, 1730.  
 REBACKER, b. Jan. 21, 1731.

Children by second wife, born in Manchester:—

SARAH, bp. Jan. 29, 1737-8; prob. m. March 25, 1770, John Hewling, Jr., of Gloucester.

12. JOHN LEE, 3D OR 4TH, son of John, jr. and Mary (Seaward) Lee, was born in Manchester, April 21, 1719, and died in 1748. He married Oct. 16, 1740, Abigail Woodbury, who died after 1748. She was appointed administratrix of her husband's estate, Richard Coye, sea-

man, and Richard Lee, mariner, both of Manchester, being her sureties. The estate was valued at £210, 19, 0, and included 1-8 of a schooner(?), a sea book, and a seal. He lived in a house rented of his cousin, Samuel Lee, jr. Three children are mentioned in the probate papers.

Children, born in Manchester :—

JOHN, b. 1741; d. before 1824.

25. ANDREW, b. May 5, 1744.

NATHANIEL, b. June 30, 1746; living 1824.

13. CAPT. RICHARD LEE, gentleman, son of John, jr. and Mary (Seaward) Lee, was born March 10, 1720, in Manchester, and died in Salem in 1767. He married, first, Aug. 18, 1741, Hannah Hibbird, and, second, about 1761, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Derby) Ives. He lived at 200 Essex St., Salem, and Jacob Ashton, Esq., inherited his home. He was one of the most prominent men of Salem, a merchant, and his books show dealings with the Amorys, Pickmans, Cabots, Crowninshields, etc. He was town clerk of Manchester in 1748, and selectman the same year. In 1765 he was chairman of the Salem selectmen, and in 1766 he was captain of the 4th Salem Company. He was executor of the will of the Rev. Mr. Huntington. His own will,\* written in 1762, mentions wife Elizabeth, daughters Hannah, Susannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Lois, Sarah, Eunis, and any future children. His seal (a device of a bird) made an impression like that on the will of Sarah, wife of Samuel<sup>2</sup> Lee, Esq., and other members of the family, and like that on the will† of Richard Lee of Marblehead, who died in 1696. His estate was valued at £1,398, 17s., and among other items were 2 houses, a warehouse, 2 sloops, china, mahogany furniture, a pew, silver, gold, 2 guns, 1 sword, silver handled, a silver watch, a slave, etc.

Children by first wife, baptized in Salem :—

SUSANNAH, bp. April 15, 1747; d. April 21, 1817; m. May, 1771,

Jacob Ashton, Esq., bp. Oct. 7, 1744; d. Dec. 28, 1829; A.

B. (H. C.), 1766, and A. M., s. of Jacob and May (Ropes)

Ashton. He was a merchant and a prominent citizen of Salem, and filled many local positions of trust, and was on

\*Essex Probate Files, No. 16,644.

†Essex Probate Files, No. 16,615.

the Committee of Safety in 1775. He was President of the Salem Marine Insurance Co. Chn., b. in Salem: (1) Susannah, bp. July 25, 1773; (2) Mary, bp. July 25, 1773; (3) Jacob, bp. Jan. 29, 1775; d. Jan., 1788; (4) William, bp. Oct. 5, 1777; d. April 2, 1835, master mariner, employed by Hon. William Gray; m. March 28, 1803, Frances, dau. Hon. Benjamin and Frances (Ritchie) Goodhue, b. Dec. 25, 1778; d. March 21, 1808; 3 sons; (5) Richard, bp. Aug. 29, 1779; d. Jan. 17, 1805, on a passage from Batavia; (6) Sarah; (7) Elizabeth, b. abt. 1784; d. Aug., 1803; (8) Anna, bp. May, 1786; (9) Jacob, bp. March, 1788; d. in infancy; (10) Jacob, bp. May 22, 1790; d. bef. 1829.

ELIZABETH, bp. Feb. 3, 1750; m. April 30, 1779, William Tuck. *See family No. 18, 3d child.*

LOIS, bp. April 22, 1752; m. Aug. 12, 1773, Samuel Page, b. at Medford, 13 Dec., 1749; d. at Salem, June 24, 1785; s. of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clarke) Page. He was a merchant and highly esteemed, and a Representative to the Legislature from Salem in 1785. He was Fellow of the American Academy. Chn.: (1) Capt. Samuel Lee; (2) Capt. Jeremiah Lee, father of Charles Grafton, 1812-1868, A. B., M. D. (H. C.).

SARAH, bp. 29 June, 1755; m. Edward Norris.

RICHARD, bp. 13 March, 1757; d. bef. 1762.

EUNICE, bp. 26 Aug., 1759; m. Elijah Tilton of Kensington, N. H.

JEREMIAH, b. in Manchester, May 23, 1742; d. bef. 1762.

14. CAPT. SEAWARD LEE, son of John, jr. and Mary (Seaward) Lee, was born in Manchester, May 21, 1724, and died in Marblehead, Jan. 12, 1755. He married (int.) Feb. 24, 1743-4, Ruth, daughter of Josiah Lee, who was a brother of Justice Samuel Lee, born Sept. 13, 1726. She married, second, April 19, 1768, John Allen. Captain Lee was a mariner and a merchant in partnership apparently with Col. John Gallison, who married a daughter of Justice Samuel Lee. His estate was appraised at about £1500, and included a mansion house, barn and land in Marblehead, where he lived, a pew, 3 boats, a negro man "Fortune," gold buttons, silver plate and buckles, and books, etc.

Children, born in Marblehead:—

RUTH, bp. Jan. 6, 1744-5; d. April 24, 1789; m. Dec. 2, 1762, Capt. Thomas Nicholson. Chn.: (1) Robert, bp. Jan. 13, 1765; (2) Thomas, bp. Sept. 25, 1763.

SEAWARD, bp. May 31, 1747; d. before 1752.

JOSIAH, bp. Dec. 18, 1748; d. Jan. 24, 1779, ae. 30 y.; m. Jan. 30, 1772, Sarah Swan; no issue. *Perhaps* a Revolutionary soldier.

MARY, bp. Oct. 28, 1750; living in 1766, when Capt. Richard Lee of Salem was her guardian.\*

26. SEWARD, bp. Aug. 16, 1752; d. Aug. 2, 1794.

JOHN, bp. July 7, 1754; m. Aug. 10, 1773, Alice Cox. He was actively engaged in the Revolution in privateering, and saw much service during the entire war. He was in the ship "Thorn," among others, owned largely by Col. William Raymond Lee. His services shouldn't be confused with those of Capt. John Lee (see family No. 27). He lived in Marblehead. No issue known. He may have been an addresser of Governor Hutchinson.

15. DOWNING LEE, son of John, jr. and Mary (Seaward) Lee, was born in Manchester, May 1, 1726, and died there Feb. 8, 1783. He married there, Dec. 24, 1747, Hannah Stone. In 1758 it was voted that "ye selectmen imply Ames Cheever or Downing Lee for three Months" as a school teacher. † His wife also taught in one of the schools, as did Nathaniel Lee's wife. He was an assessor of Manchester in 1775. He was a Revolutionary soldier and belonged to Capt. Whipple's Manchester company.

Children, born in Manchester:—

RUTH, b. April 7, 1748.

ELIZABETH, b. June 9, 1754.

DOWNING, b. June 1, 1757; m. April 18, 1777, Mrs. Eleanor Girdler. He was a master mariner, and was an assessor of Manchester in 1777. Children, b. in Manchester: (1) Downing, b. Jan. 8, 1778; prob. m. (int.) Jan. 28, 1800, Betsey Miller. (2) George Girdler, b. Sept. 16, 1780. (3) Elener, b. July 14, 1783. (4) William. (5) James, b. at Gloucester, March 11, 1788. (6) Polly, b. March 20, 1790. (7) Harde, b. Aug. 1, 1792. (8) Hannah, b. May 30, 1794.

27. JOHN, b. April 12, 1761; d. Dec. 29, 1796.

RICHARD, bp. Feb. 5, 1764.

MOLLY, b. Oct. 3, 1765.

RICHARD, b. July 1, 1768.

\*Essex Probate Files, No. 16,628.

†Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 77.

JOURNAL OF REV. JOSHUA WINGATE WEEKS  
LOYALIST RECTOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S  
CHURCH, MARBLEHEAD, 1778-1779.

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FROM THE ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF THE MARBLEHEAD  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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*(Continued from Volume LII, page 16.)*

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Aug<sup>st</sup> 31. This morning it was discovered that they had secretly left the Island in the night and passed over to their strong holds on the main. I cannot say that I ever felt very uneasy 'till yesterday morning when our troops pursued the rebels. For I knew the ardour with which they pursued them, I knew their bravery in the field, and I found nothing could restrain 'em from attempting desperate things. And I was very sensible that had they attempted to storm any of their strongest works, it must have been attended with bloody consequences. But I was soon relieved from my anxiety by the agreeable news that they had driven the rebels from all their dens & had possession of the whole Island except a piece of strong ground near the ferry, which was inaccessible by any military force & which was in some measure secured by a fort on the opposite side of the river.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 1 [1778]. I have this day seen the largest [fleet] which I ever saw together come into the harbour of Newport. There were 80 sail all in sight at once. They began to appear very distinct off Point Judith, which is at the distance of 6 or 5 leagues. I viewed them with great attention from 10 in the morning 'till 3 in the Afternoon, by which time they were all safely anchored in the harbour. It is almost impossible to describe the majestic figure which they made & the extent of water which they

occupied. For tho' several ships came in abreast of each other, yet it was above 2 hours from the first ship dropping her anchor 'till the last came in & did the same. In the evening I went to M<sup>r</sup> How's\* the Printer, to see the newspaper. I was particularly pleased to find the following article in one of the New York papers: "Last sunday Lieu<sup>t</sup> Knight fell in with & took the Privateer Schooner Blackbird, Josiah Godfrey Master." This same Godfrey was the scoundrel that I mentioned in the first part of my journal who came on board of us & insisted on our being made a prize. I had no little satisfaction in finding him in the same situation which he wished to place me.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 2. In the fleet which I just now spoke of, came General Clinton, tho' I hear the command of the Army here is given to General Grey. I this morning waited on Cap<sup>n</sup> Lumm Aid de camp to General Pigot, & begged him to mention my situation to Gen<sup>l</sup> Clinton, which he promised me he would faithfully do as soon as possible.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 3. Last night Sir Henry Clinton embarked on board one of the frigates, most of which together with the transports having troops on board sailed on a secret expedition. The wind was N. W. & the night was fine.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 5. This morning there was a most beautiful sight to be seen from the hill at the back of the Town. Gen<sup>l</sup> Clinton with about 40 sail of ships & sloops standing to the Northward & 14 sail of ships, which were of the line of battle & belonging to Lord Howe as is supposed. Gen<sup>l</sup> Grey is undoubtedly going to Bedford, & it is probable he has been [sent] to destroy N. London.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 8. I dined to day with Cap<sup>n</sup> Keith, with whom Cap<sup>n</sup> Frazier lodges. He is a Scotchman, open, fair & generous, who has very right notions of government & sees that very improper methods have been taken to crush the rebellion. He read a letter to me from a friend who was lately from Carolina. This Gentleman left the Carolinas because he would not take the oath to the States as it is called, for they have a law, w<sup>h</sup> is to this effect, y<sup>t</sup> if any man refuse taking an oath of allegiance to the

\*John Howe, publisher of "The Newport Gazette."

state, he shall depart from the government in 60 days & never more return upon pain of death. He therefore chose to leave the country rather than violate his conscience. He accordingly sold off all his goods & turned the money into indigo, with which he embarked on board a vessel bound to Rotterdam in Holland. 14 days after they sailed, he was taken by the Rose, man of war, & ordered for New York. They did design to go to England, but in order to get into any part of the King's dominions were willing to go to New York being the nearest port. In going there they were chased for some days by the French Fleet; however they escaped, but when they came to New York their vessel was libelled. To defend his cause would cost him a great deal, to lose it was losing his all—and in either case he was ruined, which shews in a very striking light the cruelty & injustice of the law. For if a good & peaceable subject dwells among them, he is a rebel—if he sells all & quits them, he is ruined: And in this embarrassed situation has every friend of Government been lost from the beginning of the rebellion to the present hour. So y<sup>t</sup> now very few have any inducement to own themselves friendly to English laws & liberties. The parliament itself has made laws which are as effectual to unite all parties in the Cause of rebellion as the Congress could possibly have done. And the effects of this absurd conduct have been fully experienced. Great Britain is now farther from carrying her point than she was 3 years ago. Cap<sup>n</sup> Ferguson, brother to D<sup>r</sup> Ferguson Secretary to the Commissioners, dined with us. He had just come from New York, having been on a visit to him. He says his brother speaks but little in Company & y<sup>t</sup> few would take him for a man of learning & parts.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 9. This morning early a small fleet sailed from this harbour for Martha's vineyard where we have intelligence the King's troops have collected a great number of sheep & a large quantity of roots, both which are much wanted in the Garrison. I sent a small bundle to be left upon the Island with Col<sup>l</sup> Allen or M<sup>r</sup> Fuller for my Family.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 11. This morning Lord Howe's fleet, w<sup>h</sup> has lain off Block Island, disappeared.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 14. Last night our small fleet of 26 sail arrived at the back of the Island bringing 5000 Sheep and 150 Cattle which they bought at Martha's vineyard. I went to the place where they were landed, which is at the distance of 3 miles, and a scene of confusion was never seen & such a jargon of discordant sounds was never heard. The bleating of the sheep, the noise of the waves, the voices of men made such an indistinct & strange clangor that the like was never known. Add to this that the boats were continually coming & going, the seamen were not a little unruly, the sheep often jumped into the water & sportsmen were continually shooting & Gentlemen on horseback were playing all manner of tricks upon the beach, leaping over hedges & ditches & riding into the sea. This Island is remarkably pleasant. There are many romantic scenes as beautifully laid out as could have been done by y<sup>o</sup> pen of the poet or the pencil of the painter—So that were a man to exert the full force of his imagination to describe the pleasing prospects & great variety of hills & vales he could not easily heighten the beauty of his description beyond nature.

Sept<sup>r</sup> 17. I have seen one Mr — who was a pilot in the fleet, which went to Bedford. He gave me this account of that affair. The fleet arrived off Bedford by 3 o'clock; before sunset their troops were all landed. Their orders were, that if they met with any opposition at their landing, they should burn the Town, but if not, they were only to burn the vessels, boats, stores, magazines, &c. &c. They landed on the west side of the river & went quite to the head of it, without any resistance. There they burnt a number of vessels which were carried there in order to be out of danger. When they came down on the other side of the river they burnt all the shipping in the harbour, all their store houses &c. as they did also at Fair-Haven, which stands on a branch of the same River. And here too they burnt the house of the Judge of Admiralty, of a committee man, &c. &c. At some distance from the River there was a large collection of stores, consisting of Rum, Sugar, Powder, Duck &c. which was guarded by a few men, who had the insolence to fire upon the Troops, which wounded 2 of them, tho'



they had reason to repent of their rashness, for several of them were killed & the rest taken prisoners & the stores which they were set to defend were destroyed. They burnt above an 100 vessels of all sizes, a large Rope-walk, distill-house & about 14 dwelling houses, some of which took fire by accident, tho' most of them by design.

From thence they went to Martha's vineyard, from whence a flag of truce came off desiring to know their demands. The flames of Bedford had been seen by them & the smoke of it was then before their eyes & they were very much terrified. The Gen<sup>l</sup> demanded their arms & a certain number of sheep & cattle, which were readily granted him. There was not the least molestation given to the Troops; people went freely on shore & travelled to any part of the Island. The Collector willingly gave up a very large sum of paper Money amounting to 11,000 pounds, which was soon to have been sent to Boston, & about 400 fine Arms were all delivered up. In a word both these expeditions ended happily. Of a number who were taken prisoners at Bedford all were readily dismissed except one or two. And tho' the soldiers carried off immense quantities of plunder, yet none of the houses were plundered which had any inhabitants in 'em, tho' it must be confessed most of them were deserted.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 18. After having spent almost 2 months at Newport to little or no effect I determined to go to New York to head quarters & see what I could do there. I did not expect much from this voyage & therefore I could not be much disappointed. I accordingly engaged a passage on board the Lady How, a sloop which was going to Huntington on Long-Island after wood, Cap<sup>n</sup> Nixon, Master. He told me I should be welcome to a passage & that he should be glad of my company and the next day I ordered my trunks &c on board. M<sup>r</sup> Leonard, the commissary, very generously put on board a sheep for my use, which I suppose would have sold for 6 dollars. He was a man very early engaged in crushing this rebellion & took an active part in the very first sally, which was made at Lexington & was ever distinguished for his activity & courage. But in the minds of every good man he is much more distinguished for his humanity & com-

passion. His house is ever open to every needy refugee & he is ever ready to assist them not only by his advice but with money. And tho' a foe to rebels he is a friend to every loyal subject & a well wisher to mankind. With him I formed a very early acquaintance, which [was] productive of much pleasure in this my banishment from my friends & family. And gratitude obliges me to confess that in the little town of Newport I met with innumerable civilities, which I never expected to receive & which indeed I had no right to expect. But these obligations were conferred by persons who had been ill-treated by the rebels, who had been arbitrarily banished or had gone into voluntary exile. The officers of the Army pay little or no attention to the sanctity of any one's character & are rather disposed to ridicule those who act from principle & are not very favourable to those who quit all for the sake of a good conscience & a good King. And General Pigot himself, tho' he gave me good words & a dinner never discovered the least disposition to do any thing more for me. I therefore never applied formally to him for any preferment, because I was pretty sure of being disappointed. Tiezing importunity I was resolved not to give & the insolent spurns of office I did not choose to receive. And therefore I never gave those military Gentlemen who might have served, any trouble.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 20. I this day christened M<sup>r</sup> Leonard's child which was the only thing of the kind which I have had an opportunity of doing since I left Marblehead. I dined with him that day, but could not go to Church because my Gown & shirts were on board the Sloop. There was one M<sup>r</sup> Stearns who dined with us. He is by profession a lawyer, went from Boston with the King's Troops & is now a sort of director to the Artillery, which tho' a place of little profit & no honour was faithfully discharged by him, because he had a sincere wish to serve his King & omitted no opportunity of bringing the rebels to a better mind. He is a sensible discerning man. I this evening took leave of my Land Lady or rather Land Ladies for they were two Sisters who kept the house tho' the care of it fell chiefly on one named Patty, the other going out to work almost every day at the mantua-makers business.

Patty had been house keeper to General Clinton, was very careful & obliging and was very prudent & generous. She asked nothing for my washing & tho' I had agreed to give her 4 dollars a week, yet she would not take it, but generously gave me back an half joe.\* She had also done many little things for me, such as mending my stockings, making my cravats, &c. And I really had an esteem for her many good, tho' not shining accomplishments. She parted with me with great reluctance for I had in a manner become one of her family.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 22. This morning I came on shore with the Cap<sup>n</sup> & stayed 'till 11 o'clock, when the signal was made for all ships to weigh anchor & make sail. We went on board & a very agreeable sight it was to behold such a number of vessels sailing out of the harbour at once. There are 67 sail under convoy of the Thomas man of war, part bound to Huntington for wood, part to New York for provisions. It was very pleasant to see the green fields & distant forests on one hand & the sea on the other forming a level surface & to add to the greatness of the prospect fires were seen to be kindled all along the shore, a signal we supposed for a fleet being off. By 8 o'clock in the evening we anchored at the west end of Block Island & before two the next morning we again set sail, the wind being East by North. We soon reached New London & Long-Island began to make its appearance on the other side. The appearance of Land on each side as we sailed was pleasant beyond description. But the wind rising high, I could no longer keep upon deck, but was obliged to take shelter in my cabin which is the best medicine for sea sickness. Before sunset we had the happiness of anchoring in Huntington bay & now I could drink a little tea, which is the first thing I had tasted for the day. The main land I suppose is about 5 or 6 leagues from the North side of Long-Island and this bay reaches in about a league & forms a very secure haven for shipping.

The next day we went ashore & I was charmed with the rural and romantic appearance of things. After having left Rhode Island, which by being the seat of war has become a mere mass of desolation, it was extremely re-

\*Johannes—a Portuguese coin of the value of nine dollars.

viving to me to see something which wore the face of cheerfulness. On Rhode Island, tho' it was once a garden, there is not now an apple to be found—their fences are pulled down & burnt, their corn-fields destroyed, their potatoes plucked up, many houses burnt & many gardens laid waste, and it had the appearance of ruin. How agreeable was it to set my foot on land, where everything was flourishing, fields cultivated & green, & gardens blooming & untouched. Peaches, as we walked the roads, dropped down & invited our presence, & apples serenely lay on the ground in every orchard. And the peaches & apples were of the best kind. We walked about 2 miles to the house of one Cap<sup>n</sup> Smith, who kept a tavern & there regaled ourselves with excellent fruit of every kind. Here I was introduced to M<sup>r</sup> Bates an officer on board the Swan, a genteel man & an acquaintance of M<sup>r</sup> Fisher. We walked together into the fields & amused ourselves thus the whole afternoon. He had been at my Church in Marblehead & had married a wife in Newport, so that we soon got acquainted. Cap<sup>n</sup> Smith, it seems, is the chief man in the place, is a noted loyalist & a strong Churchman. He invited me to stay there for the night & as long as I pleased—told me they had a pretty church & parsonage-house with 20 acres of land & made several broad hints that he wished I would stay with them. However finding Cap<sup>n</sup> Cargill, master of a victualling-Brig on shore, I spoke to him about my passage to York & [he] very readily promised me a place in his Cabin. I thanked him & a little before night we went into his boat in order to go on board. The wind became very boisterous & we had first to take my trunks from the Sloop, which made it late in the evening. I was in no little fear, lest the boat which was small should overset; for the wind was high & the waves large, & I expected every moment to be overset. However at length about 8 o'clock we reached the brig & got safe on board, which was a great consolation to me. The passengers were Cap<sup>n</sup> Ledges, who built a ship at Kennebeck a few years ago, Cap<sup>n</sup> Crossly, whose ship was sunk at Rhode Island, & Cap<sup>n</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Neal, who had the misfortune to be taken by the Rebels. I spent the time exceedingly agreeable with them.

Sep<sup>r</sup> 25. We set sail for New York, but the wind being contrary after beating the whole day we were obliged to come to Anchor again, having got very little ahead. However the next day we made a record attempt & the wind favouring us we reached the three sisters, which are Islands which lay near each other in the sound. We had the misfortune in our sailing to strike on the executioners, which are high rocks almost in the middle of the sound, which have deep water on each side & lay opposite to Fairfield. They never appear above water. Here a pilot came on board who was to pilot us to York. Early in the morning we hoisted sail & the tide carried us as far as Hell-gate just below which we came to anchor at about 10 o'clock. We went on shore soon after. The place is called Moriseneg. The first house we went to did not appear to be very hospitable. They however invited us to eat some apples to drink a glass of rum & water &c but complained bitterly of the Sailors picking up a few apples which were rotting under the trees. The situation here is extremely agreeable. There is a beautiful small Island before the house which is parted from it only by a small channel. The Island is adorned with peach-trees, apple-trees, oak, walnut &c & was covered with horses, cows & sheep. From this place we went round to a point of land which projected into the sound & ordered the boat to row to us. In the orchard here we regaled ourselves with pears & apples. I strayed from the rest of the company towards the garden & picked up a few peaches which laid under the trees & which were very excellent. There soon came out a young Gentleman to me & in a very complaisant manner invited me into the house to drink a glass of wine, telling me that M<sup>r</sup> Delancey would be glad to see me. I accordingly went & found a house well furnished with goods & a most agreeable woman well dressed made her appearance with two children with her. She received me very courteously, ordered some pears & peaches & a glass of wine. I soon perceived she was the wife of Col<sup>l</sup> Delancey, of the new raised corps in America, that she was a very firm friend of governm<sup>t</sup> & had no great opinion of her rebellious neighbours, some of whom lived near her. This was

behaving in a very taking manner & when she heard that there were more in company, she immediately ordered that they should be invited in & made an apology to them for not doing it sooner. Here we staid 'till near one o'clock & then thanking her for her many civilities we took our leave. The sentiments which every one seemed to entertain of this Lady were very flattering & the manner in which we were affected shewed in a very strong point of light the importance of an agreeable & obliging behaviour. Our first concern indeed should be to make ourselves beloved of God; our next to be approved by our own hearts; but it is also of great moment to make ourselves esteemed & valued by every person with whom we have any connection or acquaintance. For I will maintain it, that it is much easier to please than to offend. Men must take pains to make 'emselves despised & hated—but to make 'emselves beloved requires only an obliging air & a very few good words.

Soon after we went on board we weighed anchor & stood through Hell-gate, which is a very narrow passage reaching near 3 miles, in which the tide runs very rapidly & which is full of eddies & whirlpools occasioned by rocks at the bottom & the meeting of the tides. Never was I more terrified in my life, tho' we went thro' this place at the first turning of the tide. There was a continual boiling of the water; sometimes it ran one way & sometimes another; & tost us about in a wonderful manner. The Lady Howe, a brig, & our ship ran foul of each other, & it was sometime before we could be separated. Then the eddy took us & we were within a rod of the shore, & a few yards more would have carried us aground. However, tho' the wind was small, the tide at length carried us tho' to our no small joy, and about 10 o'clock we anchored off New York, in the east river, & the next morning we halled to the wharf & went on shore. I soon found out many of my friends, who were extremely rejoiced to see me. I delivered my letters & took up my abode with Cap<sup>n</sup> Brown, who very cheerfully entertained me.

This City, I believe, is about as big as Boston; it is

built chiefly of brick & stone. The streets narrow & irregular, the houses tollerable. There are indeed some good ones, but most of 'em are built rather for use than shew—for of all the cities I even knew, none is better calculated for an extensive trade. It is situated on a neck of land which is made by the North & East rivers, both which are navigable for any ships. The harbour is excellent & the wharves not bad. It labours however under 2 inconveniences; both of them detrimental to health. It has neither vaults nor wells. Their water is brought some distance & the necessary houses smell at all times disagreeably but when they are emptied they are extremely offensive & I fancy they must be productive of disorders. This City was much more elegant before the late fires which have consumed at least one fifth part of the best buildings. But it must be a great trading Town from the goodness of its harbour & the fertility of the Country around it & the easiness of carriage which is by water.

Oct 3. Determined on going to England by the first conveyance in order to receive the commands of the Society.\*

Oct 4. The forenoon being very rainey & cold I did not go to Church having no coat to screen me from the weather. But in the Afternoon I went to S<sup>t</sup> George's Chappel where I heard a good sermon well delivered from Num. 10. 23 by a Divine who was banished from his own country on account of his political principles. Dined with M<sup>r</sup> Cunningham who is in a good way of business & is agreeably settled. I have dined & supped with my friends every day since I have been at York & the time has passed as agreeably as can be expected by a man who is absent from his family & bannished from his country. Things do not appear as they used to do. I endeavour to view 'em thro' as pleasing a medium as possible & to make up by imaginary pleasures what I want in real enjoyment. For as to happiness much I find depends on ourselves. If we are resolved to be happy, it is in our power to make ourselves so. For every man is just so far happy as he is contented with his condition.

\*The Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Oct. 5. This day I received an order from the Commissary to go on board the Ship Resolution, M<sup>r</sup> Robertson Master to be accommodated in the best manner the ship affords. There was an order at the same time issued for M<sup>rs</sup> Walcot, widow of Col<sup>l</sup> Walcot of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment, to have the best accommodations which could be had. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Germantown & died at Philadelphia. I remember to have dined with him at General Gage's the very first day after his arrival in this country. M<sup>rs</sup> Walcot is an agreeable woman. She has met with much trouble, having lost two children also, and tho' she declines seeing any company, except two or three particular persons, of whom M<sup>r</sup> Walter is one, yet she retains an air of cheerfulness at times & is pleasing & enlivening in her conversation. She & her two maids have the stateroom & I swing my cot in the Cabin, where also we breakfast & dine. Cap<sup>n</sup> Robertson is a man of good temper & disposed to make every one about him happy. With such a one I hope for an agreeable passage. The Ship is very large; but the cabin small. She carries 18 Guns & about 30 men.

Oct. 8. This day put my things on board & embarked myself. In the Afternoon the Ship fell down to Staten Island & we came to Anchor at the end nearest to York. Upon the hills opposite there is a hessian encampment & some redoubts. The Island appears very uneven in its surface & to have many hills & vales which form a pleasing variety.

Oct<sup>r</sup> 9. This day I went to York with Cap<sup>n</sup> Robertson & as there was no prospect of our sailing soon, the Capt<sup>n</sup> was willing I should stay all night which I gladly did. The next morning after collecting together a few things which I wanted, I engaged a passage on board one of the ferry boats & reached the ship just before night. It was somewhat rainy, but before dark the weather grew tempestuous & the wind very strong at N.E., which occasioned the ship to have much motion & the passengers to be very sick. The storm lasted all the next day (Oct. 11) & M<sup>rs</sup> Walcot was so sick she was not out of bed for the day. And tho' I profess myself to be something of a



Sailor, I was not enough so to avoid being a little sick; so that I left my breakfast & did not stay very far from my hammock.

I had forgot to mention that when M<sup>rs</sup> Walcot & Major Harris came on board; for he & I attended her; we found a lady well dressed on board & one Cap<sup>n</sup> Wood; a military Gentleman with her. Major Harris inquired of him who she was & finding her character far from being reputable was very uneasy. She was in truth Wood's mistress & as he was going home in one of the transports, he procured her a passage in this ship. That a woman of such easy virtue should use the cabin freely & be admitted to M<sup>rs</sup> Walcot's company & mine was very improper. Major Harris therefore called me upon Deck & gave me notice of her character & desired me to mind that she never went into the Cabin, observing at the same time by way of extenuation of her guilt, that tho' she was a *modest* bawd she was by no means worthy to be admitted into virtuous company. She therefore Messed with the Cap<sup>n</sup> & Surgeon & M<sup>rs</sup> Walcot & I messed together in the cabin.

Oct. 10. Just before night the D<sup>r</sup> & I went on shore at Staten-Island & took a little strole upon the tops of the hills. The soil appears to be good; but so many troops have been encamped upon this end of it that it now wears the face of barrenness.

Oct. 13 & 14. Both these days I went to Town with the Cap<sup>n</sup> & returned before night.

Oct<sup>r</sup> 16. This day in the Afternoon the whole fleet which lay at Staten-Island were in motion. Several Ships of the line weighed anchor & dropped down to the Hook & the rest of the fleet followed. It was a most beautiful sight. Near 50 sail were all together & going before the wind. The Admiral Byron in a tender also went on board a 74 Gun ship. In the morning the *Summerset*(?) saluted his flag, but he soon removed it to one of the large ships which lay outside of the Hook, and the Leviathan, an old 70 gun ship which is to convoy the fleet, came down & anchored about 1/2 mile above us.

Oct. 19. This morning early the whole fleet began to

weigh anchor & get under way. By 9 o'clock we were out of the Hook & 12 we were far enough from the Land to be arranged in proper order. It was the most beautiful appearance y<sup>t</sup> I ever observed; 14 sail of the line, a number of frigates, 12 armed victuallers, & other ships & vessels of different sizes almost innumerable. Admiral Byron's squadron was drawn up in a line of battle. The Leviathan lead our fleet. The armed Victuallers arranged in order guarded the right & left side of the fleet & 2 frigates brought up the van. On the larboard also was the fleet which was destined for Halifax & on the Starboard y<sup>t</sup> which was ordered to the West-Indies. There was a gentle Breeze of wind & a large swell; so that most of the transports were under a full sail, & to see them rising & falling to the motion of the sea, each one keeping its distance & all in a sort of regular confusion, was y<sup>e</sup> most pleasing spectacle which the mind can well conceive of. I had seen representations of fleets upon the waters & of naval engagements; but I never was able to form any true notion of these things 'till now. All I saw was reality, and I think I am now able to judge of sea-painting having before me a model, by which I may form my taste. Nature may furnish a prospect more grand & striking than this, but art can never produce any thing equal to it upon land, for the utmost it can do is to present to our view a town or city, but here we have houses & towns moving in different directions & seeking the same ground.

Oct<sup>r</sup> 21. This day I was very sick tho' not near to puke. I have scarcely been able to relish my victuals since I have been on board. I have however been able to relish other things, for I have read Tristram Shandy with some pleasure. . . . The wind is N. by E. & the weather fine & we go on our way merrily.

Oct. 24, Saturday. This morning a considerable part of our fleet is missing. Two days ago Adm<sup>l</sup> Byron's squadron & the Halifax fleet left us in the night standing more to the Northward. But the separation in the present case was by accident, because it must endanger their being taken.

Oct. 25. The Sunday very pleasant. . . . My mind being somewhat disengaged & rather more capable of reflection than it has been. O how many uneasy hours have I had in thinking of my wife, my children, my friends. . . . So many disquieting reflections arise in my mind that I begin to wish I had accepted the invitation which was made me by the Church of Huntington to spend the winter with them, for I believe I have not mentioned, that after my arrival at York & having engaged a passage to England on board a victualling Ship, I received a message by M<sup>r</sup> Goldthwait, Merch<sup>t</sup> of Rhode-Island, from the wardens & Vestry of the Church at Huntington desiring to know whether I would come & spend the winter with them provided they raised a sum which would render it worth my acceptance. Had this offer been made before I should never have thought of going to England, for Huntington is just such a situation as I should like. It is about 40 miles from York, the road good & the prospect agreeable. The country is rural & not a little frequented by strangers. The necessaries or life cheap & the air healthful. But having gone so far in engaging my passage & getting my things on board, I thought it would be foolish to retract, especially as I could procure the mission from the Society, if nothing better offered, & it was not possible for me to send for my family this fall. But had I anticipated the uneasy reflections which haunted my mind, being so long on a dangerous element, so far removed from my friends, I should have probably relinquished my design of visiting England & have taken up my residence on Long-Island.

Oct<sup>r</sup> 28. This is visiting day ; for it is extremely pleasant, there is very little wind & very little sea, & it is moreover extremely warm. Cap<sup>n</sup> Hall of the Monarch invited us a few days ago to dine on board of him on a sea-hog; but I do not choose to leave the Ship today. However Cap<sup>n</sup> Robertson has gone to visit the Alexander, which is also a victualling ship bound to Cork. This is but a dull & moping kind of life. It requires a great deal of philosophy, some books & many friends to make it tolerable; tho' perhaps a little insensibility will do quite as well. . . .

I said this was visiting day; but not for me. How was I mistaken? Cap<sup>n</sup> Hall sent his boat for me & insists upon it that I should go on board the Monarch & dine. I cannot refuse with any kind of grace, & therefore I go tho' against my judgment, for I cannot but think it very imprudent to venture out of one's ship at this season, when the winds are so variable, & fogs & storms may suddenly arise, so that one might not be able again to reach her. However I went & spent a very agreeable day in much good humour & festivity. One Cap<sup>n</sup> Courtney, Ledger, Crosby, Bowes & the Surgeons of either ship made our company, & I could not have imagined that a day could be spent so pleasantly with Gentlemen who have always lived on the Sea. Col<sup>l</sup> French, Sir John Warren & others are in the same ship. They invited me to come on board again & dine with them, which I promised them I would do. I was very anxious 'till I had got safely back to my ship again, & when I set my foot on the deck I said to myself that I would no more be caught out of the Ship upon any invitation of friendship or pleasure. We brought with us a fine fair wind, which blew moderately at S. W. though this morning. . . .

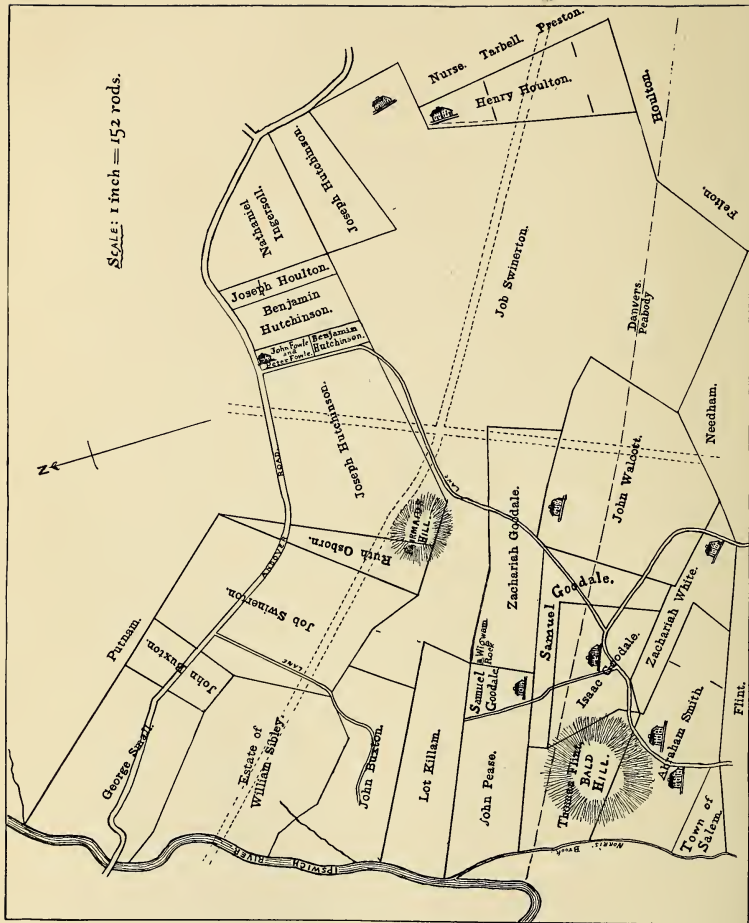
Oct<sup>r</sup> 30. Yesterday & this forenoon I have been almost suffocated with smoke in the cabin. It affects my eyes, my head, my stomach, my patience, & my philosophy. So much suffering for the whim of a —. . . .

Oct. 31. This day the wind became fair, the weather pleasant, the sea smooth. We have however had rare diversion in fishing for Dolphin, & Bonettas. We have had the luck to strike one with the harpoon, on which dolphin we are to dine. The fish eats well, is white & hard. We have seen multitudes of flying fishes this day. When I went to England 16 years ago I remember to have seen the same sort of fish, tho' I did not then know what they were. . . .

*(To be continued.)*



SCALE: 1 inch = 152 rods.



PART OF SALEM VILLAGE IN 1700.

## PART OF SALEM VILLAGE IN 1700.

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BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

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THIS section of original Salem includes about three and three-fourths square miles of territory, being two miles and one-half in length and one and one-half miles in breadth. It extends from nearly to Collins street on the east to the Ipswich river on the west, and from about Centre street on the north nearly to Lowell street, in Peabody, on the south.

Centre street is the oldest road in this section ; and was probably laid out by virtue of an agreement in the deed of Job Swinerton to William Cantlebury, dated Jan. 18, 1661, which provided for the laying out of a highway, for their own convenience, over the river to the meadow that was formerly Joseph Pope's.\* It was called the Andover road in 1702. It was also called ye highway that leads to Andover, in 1715 ; ye country road for Andover, in 1735 ; the road leading from the North meeting house to Middleton, in 1843 ; the Middleton road, in 1850 ; Village street, in 1855 ; and Centre street, in 1856.

Pope's lane is also old. It was called a drift way leading to Reading, in 1712 ; the road, in 1724 ; ye highway, in 1734 ; the highway that leads to Capt. Thomas Flint's, in 1749 ; the road that leads to Abraham Goodall's from Andover road, in 1750 ; the eastern branch was called the highway, in 1764 ; and a cross road, in 1832.

Buxton's lane was laid out early, probably under the agreement in the deed of Job Swinerton to William Cantlebury, dated Jan. 18, 1661, for " a pack and prime " highway to the meadow of Job Swinerton, sr.\* It was a way, in 1734 ; and ye way that leads to and from the river meadows, in 1741.

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 38.

Running from the Goodale or Pope lane northwesterly from the vicinity of the ancient Goodale house, now the summer home of Walter H. Southwick, Esq., is an ancient lane which Lot Killam laid out in or before 1677. In a deed given by Mr. Killam in 1677, he calls this "a highway that I haue left laid out for my owne p'ticular use"; and the next year it was called "a highway said Killam laid out for his owne use." It was called ye highway, in 1696; and the lane between Isaac and Samuel Goodale's, deceased's, land, in 1717.

Prince street was called a street recently opened by Daniel P. Pope, in 1856; and a way from Centre street, in 1859.

The Newburyport and Boston turnpike was constructed in 1804; and is shown on the map by parallel dotted lines running northerly and southerly. It is now called Newbury street.

The Salem and Andover turnpike was made in 1806; and is shown on the map by parallel dotted lines running northwesterly and southeasterly. It was called the turnpike road leading from Andover to Salem, in 1819; the Andover turnpike, in 1846; the Essex turnpike, in 1846; and Andover street, in 1859.

A toll house stood on the triangle at the junction of the turnpikes, and was used jointly by the corporations.

Ipswich river was called ye great river as early as 1642; and by its present name in 1649. There was a ford on the river called Felton's, in 1696.

Norris brook was called Mr. Norris' brook, in 1674; Norris' brook, in 1680; and Norris' or Phelp's brook, in 1730. On this brook was a bridge, "formerly called Lott's bridge," in 1739.

Bald hill was so called as early as 1669.

Fairmaid's hill was called Shermaids hill, in 1666; "a Hill comonly called and known by y<sup>e</sup> name of Scarce maids Hill," in 1699; Scaremaids hill, in 1701; and Fairmaid's hill, in 1703.

This section is presented in rather an unsatisfactory manner, owing principally to the lack of records and plans which would make the map and sketches more accurate.



*Henry Houlton House.* This lot belonged to Henry Houlton in 1700. That part lying southerly of the southerly dashes was conveyed to him by Thomas Haines of Salem, maltster, and wife Sarah Oct. 29, 1697.\* That part lying northerly of the northerly dashes had been owned by his father, Joseph Houlton, sr., of Salem, yeoman, and upon this part of the lot Henry had built a house. The father and his wife Sarah conveyed the lot to him Sept. 22, 1694.† In this deed, the grantors reserved a "highway" over the western side of this part of the lot. Henry owned that part of the lot lying between the dashes as early as 1697. He lived here, and was a yeoman. How long the house stood the writer has not learned. Henry Houlton became a glazier, and, in consideration of love, conveyed this house, barn and land to his son Samuel Holton of Salem, glazier, May 13, 1737.‡ How much longer the house stood is unknown to the writer.

*Job Swinerton House.* This estate belonged to Job Swinerton of Salem in 1694. He died possessed of it in April, 1700, having in his will devised to his wife Esther "my now mantient place or homested." The house, barn, orchard and sixty acres of land were appraised in the inventory of his estate at one hundred and five pounds. How long the house stood and its exact location has not been determined.

The ten-acre square at the extreme northwestern corner of this lot was granted to Job Swinerton, jr., by the town of Salem, Jan. 13, 1662-3.§

*Joseph Hutchinson Lot.* This lot of land apparently belonged to Joseph Hutchinson in 1700.

*Nathaniel Ingersoll Lot.* This lot of land was a part of the grant of eighty acres made to Richard Ingersoll by the town of Salem in 1636. It belonged to his son Nathaniel Ingersoll in 1700.

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 24, leaf 188.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 24, leaf 187. This and the preceding deed were referred to in an earlier article as the source of the title of Henry Houlton to his adjoining lot to the south, but the later research makes it more reasonable to identify them as applying to these lots.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 73, leaf 65.

§Salem Town Records, volume II, page 39.

*Joseph Houlton Lot.* That part of this lot lying north-erly of the dashes was a part, probably, of the grant of land made by the town of Salem to Francis Weston in 1636. One half (seventy-five acres) of it belonged to John Pease, June 13, 1644, when he conveyed it to Richard Ingersoll.\* Mr. Ingersoll died before that year was out, having in his will devised the lot to his son Nathaniel Ingersoll of Salem Village, yeoman. For nine pounds and ten shillings, the latter conveyed this part of the lot to Joseph Holton, jr., of Salem Village, wheelwright, June 26, 1693; † and Mr. Holton owned it in 1700.

That part of the lot lying southerly of the dashes belonged to Mr. Holton in 1693 and 1700.

*Benjamin Hutchinson Lot.* This lot was a part, probably, of the grant of land made by the town of Salem to Francis Weston in 1636. John Pease subsequently owned it, and conveyed one-half of it (seventy-five acres), June 13, 1644, to Richard Ingersoll.\* Mr. Ingersoll died before the year was out, having in his will devised the lot to his son Nathaniel Ingersoll of Salem, yeoman. In consideration of love, the latter conveyed this part of the lot to "my adopted Son" Benjamin Hutchinson, "being an Infant when he was given to us by his parents we have brought him up as our own Child And he y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. Benjamin Hutchinson living with us an Obedient Son untill he came of One & twenty years of Age he then marrying from us," Oct. 2, 1691. ‡

*John Fowle and Peter Fowle House.* This lot of land was early owned by Richard Hutchinson of Salem, husbandman; and, in consideration of his fatherly affection, he conveyed the lot to his son Joseph Hutchinson of Salem, yeoman, May 16, 1666. § Joseph Hutchinson conveyed the lot to William Buckley of Salem sometime afterward, but the deed was lost, being unrecorded. Mr. Buckley conveyed the lot with a dwelling house thereon, which he had probably built, to Peter Fowle of Charlestown and his brother John Fowle Oct. 5, 1681. || Mr.

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 1.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 279.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 30, leaf 177.

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

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 102.

Buckley died about 1704 ; and Mr. Hutchinson, of whom Mr. Buckley bought the land, gave a new deed of it to Mr. Buckley's son William Buckley of Salem, cordwainer, July 25, 1705.\* John Fowle and Peter Fowle, both of Charlestown, tanners, also gave a deed of the house and land to William Buckley Aug. 25, 1705.† Mr. Buckley conveyed the house and barn and land adjoining to Thomas Cave of Topsfield, yeoman, March 17, 1724-5;‡ and Mr. Cave, then called of Middleton, reconveyed the house and land to Mr. Buckley Dec. 31, 1734.§ Now a widower and sixty-eight years of age, in consideration of love, he conveyed the homestead to "my loving friend" Dorcas Faulkner of Salem, widow, Feb. 11, 1734-5;|| and nine days later she became his wife. He died within about a year; and she married, thirdly, Joseph Felt of Lynn June 16, 1736. Enos Buxton of Salem, husbandman, owned the house, orchard and land, Dec. 6, 1750, when he conveyed the estate to Timothy Fuller of Middleton.¶ How much longer the house stood is not known to the writer.

*Benjamin Hutchinson Lot.* This lot of land was early the property of Richard Hutchinson of Salem, husbandman; and, in consideration of love, he conveyed it to his son Joseph Hutchinson of Salem, yeoman, May 16, 1666.\*\* Joseph Hutchinson conveyed it to his son Benjamin Hutchinson, who owned it in 1700.

*Joseph Hutchinson Lot.* This lot was the property of Richard Hutchinson of Salem, husbandman, very early, probably being the sixty acres granted to him by the town of Salem in 1636, twenty acres April 3, 1637, and twenty acres granted to him on the seventeenth of the same month. He conveyed this part of the lot to his son Joseph Hutchinson of Salem May 16, 1666;\*\*\* and the latter owned it in 1700.

*Ruth Osborn Lot.* This lot was a portion of the two

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 21.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 18, leaf 135.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 44, leaf 197.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 75, leaf 87.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 69, leaf 165.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 107, leaf 193.

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

hundred and fifty acres of land which was granted by the town of Salem to George Corwin of Salem, merchant, Aug. 21, 1648, in the following language: "A grant of a farme to mr Corwyn Granted vnto mr George Corwyn a farme of tooe hundredth and fifty acres of land with meadow pportionable therevnto if yt may be founde within the bounds of Salem, w<sup>ch</sup> being found is granted twenty five acres of meadow."\* Thirty acres more, which had belonged to John Bridgman, became the property of Mr. Corwin in or before 1661. For one hundred and five pounds, Mr. Corwin conveyed the whole lot to Job Swinerton, jr., of Salem, yeoman, Jan. 18, 1661;† and on the same day, for seventy-eight pounds and fifteen shillings, Mr. Swinerton conveyed to William Cantebury of Salem, yeoman, three-fourths of this tract of land, except twenty acres of upland, which the grantor reserved; and the owners chose Nathaniel Putnam, Joseph Hucheson, John Swinerton and Nathaniel Ingerson to set off the twenty acres and divide the remainder, and also to lay out certain roads.‡ This lot was part of the lot assigned to Job Swinerton. Ruth Osborne, wife of Alexander Osborne, an heir of William Cantebury, apparently was dissatisfied with the division many years later, and Mr. Swinerton agreed that Mrs. Osborne should have this triangular lot, May 12, 1699.§ She owned it in 1700.

*Job Swinerton Lot.* This lot of land was a portion of the two hundred and eighty acres conveyed by George Corwin of Salem, merchant, to Job Swinerton, jr., of Salem, yeoman, Jan. 18, 1661;† the tract consisting of two hundred and fifty acres granted to Mr. Corwin by the town of Salem and thirty acres of land which John Bridgman had owned and which had become the property of Mr. Corwin. On the same day, Mr. Swinerton conveyed three-fourths of the tract to William Cantebury of Salem, yeoman, except twenty acres, which the grantor

\*Salem Town Records, volume I, page 155 (printed). Nine acres of this meadow was on the western side of the river.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 34.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 38.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 37, leaf 35.

reserved.\* The tract was divided and this lot became the property of Mr. Swinerton, who owned it in 1700.

*John Buxton Lot.* This lot of land was a portion of the two hundred and eighty acres conveyed by George Corwin of Salem, merchant, to Job Swinerton, jr., of Salem, yeoman, Jan. 18, 1661; † the tract consisting of two hundred and fifty acres granted to Mr. Corwin by the town of Salem, and thirty acres of land which John Bridgman had owned and which had become the property of Mr. Corwin. Mr. Swinerton and his brother John Swinerton, both of Salem, conveyed this lot of twenty acres out of the large lot to Thomas Small of Salem June 26, 1667; ‡ and Mr. Small conveyed it to John Buxton of Salem March 17, 1668-9. § Mr. Buxton owned it in 1700.

*George Small Lot.* This lot of land was a portion of the two hundred and eighty acres conveyed by George Corwin of Salem, merchant, to Job Swinerton, jr., of Salem, yeoman, Jan. 18, 1661; † the tract consisting of two hundred and fifty acres granted to Mr. Corwin by the town of Salem and thirty acres of land which John Bridgman had owned and which had become the property of Mr. Corwin. On the same day, Mr. Swinerton conveyed three-fourths of the tract to William Cattlebury of Salem, yeoman, except twenty acres, which the grantor reserved.\* Mr. Cattlebury died in 1663, having devised this three-fourths of the farm to his son John, and if John should die or fail to take the estate into his possession, it should go to the testator's daughter Ruth, upon her marriage. Ruth married Thomas Small of Salem, their pos-husbandman, March 15, 1663-4; and this lot came into session through this will, the tract having been divided.

George Corwin of Salem, merchant, for four pounds, conveyed to Thomas Small ten acres of meadow on the river at the western end of this lot and of the lot of William Sibley, Nov. 24, 1666. ||

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 38.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 34.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 58.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 59.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 5.

This lot belonged to George Small in 1700.

The ancient Small burial place is on this lot.

*Estate of William Sibley Lot.* This lot of land was a portion of the two hundred and eighty acres conveyed by George Corwin of Salem, merchant, to Job Swinerton, jr., of Salem, yeoman, Jan. 18, 1661;\* the tract consisting of two hundred and fifty acres granted to Mr. Corwin by the town of Salem, and thirty acres of land which John Bridgman had owned and which had become the property of Mr. Corwin. On the same day, Mr. Swinerton conveyed three-fourths of the tract to William Cantlebury of Salem, yeoman, except twenty acres, which the grantor reserved.† Mr. Cantlebury died in 1663, having devised this three-fourths of the farm to his son John, and if John should die or fail to take possession of the estate it should go to the testator's daughter Ruth, upon her marriage. She married Thomas Small of Salem, husbandman, March 15, 1663-4; and this lot came into their possession, under the will, the tract having been divided. The lot belonged to the estate of William Sibley in 1700.

Mr. Cantlebury, in his will, provided that if Ruth had the farm bought of George Corwin she should pay to her sister Rebecca, wife of Benjamin Woodrow of Salem, yeoman, thirty pounds. To satisfy this legacy she conveyed to Rebecca thirty or forty acres from the southerly side of this lot, April 30, 1666.‡ Mrs. Woodrow died, and Mr. Woodrow, with their daughter Mary, wife of Samuel Sibley of Salem, cooper, conveyed it to John Buxton of Salem, yeoman, June 13, 1696.§ Before 1700, it became a part of the estate of William Sibley lot.

At the southeast corner of this lot Job Swinerton, jr., and John Swinerton, both of Salem, conveyed to Thomas Small twenty acres of upland, June 26, 1667;|| and this also was reunited with this lot before 1700.

*John Buxton Lot.* This lot of land is a part of the six

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 34.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 38.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 129.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 170.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 58.

hundred acres of land granted early by the town of Salem to several men in small parcels, and conveyed to Robert Goodale of Salem. Mr. Goodale conveyed this part of it to John Buxton of Salem, for forty pounds, June 29, 1672; and Mr. Buxton owned it in 1700.

*Lot Killam Lot.* This was the land of Robert Goodell of Salem Dec. 29, 1674, when he and his wife Margaret conveyed it to John Buxton of Salem.\* Mr. Killam owned it in 1700.

*John Pease Lot.* This lot belonged to John Pease in 1666; and perhaps to Lot Killam in 1700.

*Samuel Goodale House.* This lot of land belonged to Lott Killum of Salem, husbandman, Nov. 26, 1677, when, for ten pounds, he and his wife Hannah conveyed it to Joseph Foster of Salem, husbandman.† Mr. Foster erected the frame of a dwelling house upon the land, and, for twenty-five pounds, conveyed the frame and land to Abraham Walcott of Salem, husbandman, Oct. 16, 1678.‡ Mr. Walcott completed the house, and conveyed the dwelling house, barn, orchard and land to Samuel Goodale of Salem, carpenter, April 1, 1696.§ Mr. Goodale lived on this place and died in 1717. His daughter, Phebe Goodale of Salem, singlewoman, for thirty-two pounds and ten shillings, paid by her brother John Goodale of Salem, deceased, conveyed this house, barn and land then in the possession of Philip White, to John's heirs, Nov. 2, 1732.|| How much longer the house stood is uncertain.

*Zachariah Goodale Lot.* This lot of land was a part of the eleven acres granted by the town of Salem for small lots. Robert Goodell of Salem conveyed this lot to his son Zachariah Goodell of Salem Oct. 26, 1665.¶ The northwesterly corner bound of this lot was a stake near Wigwam rock, which was so called in this deed. This was a boulder, rectangular in shape and measuring about

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 132.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 169.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 11.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 33, leaf 179.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 63, leaf 46.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 71.

twenty feet in length, twelve in width, and ten or twelve in height. The larger part of it was blasted away some seventy years ago for some building operations in Danvers. This lot was owned by Zachariah Goodale in 1700.

*John Walcott House.* This lot of land with the house thereon belonged to John Walcott in 1700; and it was the homestead of Zachariah Goodale of Salem, yeoman, in 1715. With his wife Elizabeth, Mr. Goodale conveyed the house and land, for their support, to their son David Goodale of Salem, husbandman, June 9, 1715.\* David Goodale lived in this house, and, for five hundred and nine pounds and eleven shillings, conveyed the house and barn and fifty-eight and one-half acres of land to Nathaniel Pope of Danvers, yeoman, Dec. 5, 1753.† Mr. Pope died in November, 1800, and the estate descended to his son Elijah. Elijah died Feb. 16, 1846; and this place became the property of Jasper Pope. Jasper conveyed it to Stephen S. Purdy of Peabody Jan. 18, 1887;‡ and Mr. Purdy conveyed it to Mary Elizabeth Pope, wife of his said grantor, on the same day.‡ Mr. Pope died June 23, 1887; and Mrs. Pope conveyed the estate to James F. Mudge of Lynn May 25, 1889.§ Mr. Mudge lived here until Oct. 1, 1909, when he conveyed the estate to Samuel Harris and Max Linsky of Salem.|| Messrs. Harris and Linsky mortgaged the estate back to Mr. Mudge on the same day;¶ and, April 2, 1913, the mortgage was foreclosed and the place conveyed to Mrs. Caroline A. Looney of Salem.\*\* Mrs. Looney now owns the estate, having spent a large sum of money on improvements upon the house. The picture of the house accompanying this article shows it as it appeared when Mr. Mudge owned the place and lived here. The end here shown is the original portion of the house, the eastern end having been added much later. Originally there was a one-story leanto.

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 29, leaf 103.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 100, leaf 63.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1199, leaf 211.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1248, page 507.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1984, page 88.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1984, page 89.

\*\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2205, page 487.







THE ISAAC GOODELL HOUSE  
From a photograph made in 1888.



THE JOHN WALCOTT HOUSE.  
From a photograph made in 1888.

Mrs. Looney has raised the roof and changed it to the gambrel form.

*Samuel Goodale Lot.* This lot of land belonged to Abraham Walcott of Salem, yeoman, April 1, 1696, when he and his wife conveyed it to Samuel Goodale of Salem, carpenter,\* who owned it in 1700.

*Isaac Goodell House.* Robert Goodale was granted by the town of Salem twenty acres of land in or before 1636, and Jan. 21, 1638-9, the town granted him twenty acres more as an addition thereto.† John Barbour was granted thirty acres of land by the town about 1636; and the right to this land, which had not been laid out, was sold by him, "late of Salem," carpenter, to Robert Goodale of Salem, husbandman, Oct. 26, 1653.‡ Mr. Goodale bought of the following-named parties the various lots that had been granted to them but not laid out, to wit: Thomas Antrum, twenty acres, William Bound, forty acres, Robert Cotta, thirty acres, Philemon Dickinson, twenty acres, Mr. Goose, fifty acres, Joseph Grafton, thirty acres, Henry Herrick, forty acres, Edmund Marshall, twenty acres, Robert Pease and his brother, thirty acres, John Sanders, forty acres, Michael Shaffin, twenty acres, Mr. Vennor, forty acres, and William Walcott, thirty acres.

At a meeting of the selectmen of Salem, Feb. 13, 1651-2, the following order was made: "Robert Goodell haueing 40 acres of land granted long since by the towne and he haueing bought land of seull others that had land granted to them viz. Joseph Grafton 30 acres John Sanders 40 acres Henerie Herick 40 acres William Bound 40 acres Robert Pease & his brother 30 acres Robert Cotta 30 acres William Walcott 30 acres Edmund Marshall 20 acres Thomas Antrum 20 acres Michall Shaffin 20 acres mr Venor 40 acres John Barber thirtie acres Philemon Dickenson 20 acres mr Goose 50 acres in the whole 480 it is ordered that the said Robert Goodell shall enioy the said 480 acres of land being pt of the eleven hundred acres he discharging the towne of the aboue said grant

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 33, leaf 179.

†Salem Town Records, volume I, page 77 (printed).

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 21.

and he is allowed to said 480 acres of vpland 24 acres of medow prouided that the medow laid out within his vpland be a pt of it.”\*

Mr. Goodale conveyed one hundred acres of this tract of land to his son Isaac Goodell of Salem Feb. 10, 1667-8;† and Isaac built the house now standing thereon. It is two-story in height, having a leanto which extended about five feet from the northeasterly end. He died in the autumn of 1679; and his dwelling house and orchard and the land belonging thereto was valued at one hundred and thirty pounds. The estate descended to his son Isaac Goodell of Salem, yeoman, who died, possessed of it, in the spring of 1739, having, in his will, devised it to his son Jacob Goodell. Jacob Goodale lived upon the homestead, being a yeoman, and died, possessed of it, in the winter of 1767-8. The place then contained one hundred and sixty-three and one-half acres of land and the buildings, and was valued at eleven hundred and three pounds, twelve shillings and sixpence. In his will, he devised it to his son Jacob Goodale. The son, Jacob Goodale, lived here, being a yeoman, and died, possessed of the estate, Sept. 17, 1773. The place then contained, according to the inventory of the estate, one hundred and fifty acres of land, with two dwelling houses, barn and outhouses standing on the same, and was appraised at one thousand and fifty pounds. In his will, he devised it to his son Jacob Goodale. The son Jacob lived here, and was a yeoman. He died Oct. 8, 1791, when the “home place” contained sixty acres of land and the buildings thereon, and was valued at three hundred and sixty pounds. It descended to his son Perley Goodale, who lived here, and who was a yeoman. He died Nov. 3, 1869, having, in his will, devised his real estate to his eldest son Jacob Putnam Goodale. The will provided that the widow of the deceased should continue to have her home there, and also the daughter Rebecca while she remained single. Jacob P. Goodale lived here, and died March 12, 1890. In his will, he devised the estate to his

\*Salem Town Records, volume I, page 171 (printed).

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 208.

son Jacob Oscar Goodale, who conveyed the house and land around it to Charles R. Stackpole of Nahant Nov. 9, 1915.\*

*Thomas Flint Lot.* This lot of land early belonged to Robert Goodell of Salem Sept. 20, 1665, when he conveyed it to his daughter Sarah, wife of John Bradstreet of Wenham;† and Mr. Bachelor conveyed it to Lott Killum of Wenham Nov. 16, 1666.‡ Mr. Killum removed to Salem, became a husbandman, and he and his wife Hannah, for twenty-eight pounds, conveyed it to Thomas Flint of Salem, house carpenter, Nov. 26, 1677.§ Mr. Flint owned it in 1700.

*Zachariah White House.* That part of this lot of land lying easterly of the dashes belonged to Lot Killum of Salem Village, planter, Oct. 26, 1682, when he conveyed it, with the dwelling house thereon, to Samuel Abbey of Wenham, husbandman.|| Mr. Abbey lived here until April 3, 1697, when he conveyed the lot, with the dwelling house, outhouses and two orchards, to Zachariah White of Lynn, husbandman, April 3, 1697.¶

That part of the lot lying westerly of the dashes was the property of Isaac Goodale of Salem in and before 1698. He died possessed of it in that year, and Isaac Goodale of Salem, yeoman, and wife Mary, and widow Patience Stimson of Salem, administrators of his estate, conveyed this part of the lot to Zachariah Goodale of Salem, husbandman, son of the deceased, Jan. 9, 1698-9.\*\* Fourteen days later, Zachariah Goodale, for thirteen pounds, conveyed it to Mr. White, who owned the other portion of this lot, and was still living in Lynn, yeoman.†† Two acres of this part of the lot was conveyed by James Stimson of Reading, husbandman, and wife Patience, to Mr. Abbey May 12, 1684.‡‡

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2317, page 205.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 28.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 54.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 169.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaf 112.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaf 147.

\*\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 64.

††Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 65.

‡‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaf 113.

Mr. White was a Frenchman, his French name being Le Blanc, and he lived here. He died, having in his will devised the lot and "his mansion house" to his nephew John Le Blanc of the parish of St. Ouen, in the Island Jersey, yeoman. By his attorney, Nicholas Vibert of the Island of Jersey, mariner, John Le Blanc conveyed the homestead to Philip Hammond of Marblehead, fisherman, April 10, 1746.\* Mr. Hammond removed to Danvers, and became a yeoman, living upon this place. He conveyed the house and land to Jacob Goodale of Danvers, yeoman, Feb. 29, 1764;† and Mr. Goodale conveyed the house, barn and twenty-four acres and fifty rods of land, for one hundred and sixty-four pounds, to William Flint of Danvers March 28, 1769.‡ How much longer the house stood is unknown to the writer.

*Abraham Smith House.* Robert Goodell of Salem, husbandman, for love, conveyed to his daughter Elizabeth, formerly widow of John Smith, deceased, now wife of Henry Bennett, and her children that part of this lot of land lying westerly of the dashes Aug. 14, 1678.§ Mrs. Bennett's son Abraham Smith of Topsfield secured a release of the interest of her other children to himself Dec. 6, 1692.|| These other children were John Smith, jr., of Salem, maltster, and wife Ann, Mark Hascoll of Beverly, carpenter, and wife Mary, John Clarke of Beverly, weaver, and wife Sarah, and Humphrey Horrill of Beverly and wife Elizabeth. This deed was given upon an agreement that Abraham should support his mother.||

That part of the lot lying easterly of the dashes was conveyed by John Smith of Salem, maltster, and wife Anna to Abraham Smith of Salem Village, weaver, Sept. 13, 1698.¶

Having removed from Topsfield to this place, Abraham Smith became a husbandman. He conveyed the land and buildings to his son Nathan Smith of Salem, cooper, June

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 89, leaf 4.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 116, leaf 104.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 122, leaf 102.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 66.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 64.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 30, leaf 143.

3, 1740.\* Nathan Smith lived here, and died in 1766, having in his will devised his house and land to his son Nathan Smith. The homestead then comprised fifty-five acres of land and the buildings thereon, and was valued at three hundred and thirty pounds. How long the house stood after this date is unknown to the writer.

At the southwestern corner of this lot, Robert Goodale of Salem, husbandman, for seven pounds, conveyed to Thomas Flint of Salem, carpenter, three acres and fifty-eight rods of meadow and upland, "near my now dwelling house," Aug. 14, 1678.†

The house pictured on the plan, on this lot, westerly of the lane, is intended to represent approximately the site of Robert Goodale's residence.

*Town of Salem Lot.* This lot of land belonged to Robert Goodell of Salem in or before 1669. He married, for his second wife, Margaret Lazenby, of Exeter, N. H., in 1669, and granted to her, in case she outlived him, a new dwelling house which he said he intended to build, and the orchard upon his farm near his house at Bald hill and this twelve acres of land, Aug. 30, 1669.‡ Mr. Goodell died in 1683; and she survived him, conveying the same land to the town of Salem Feb. 23, 1684-5.§

\*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 80, leaf 75.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 16.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 9.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 19.

## NOTE ON INGERSOLL GENEALOGY.

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For the benefit of others likely to be misled, I desire to call attention to an error found on page 21 (No. 162) of Major-Gen. Greely's publication, "Richard Ingersoll of Salem, Mass., and Some of his Descendants" (*Essex Institute Historical Collections, Vol. XLV*). Richard<sup>5</sup> Ingersoll, No. 162 (Richard<sup>4</sup>, Richard<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>) did *not* die before June 5, 1735, but went to Windham, Conn., and thereafter removed to Willington, Conn., where, with a wife Zipporah Smith, he lived and raised a large family. There, in 1755, was born the Bunker Hill soldier, Ebenezer Ingersoll, who, in 1779, married Margaret Whitcomb, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Whitcomb. Ebenezer Ingersoll was the grandfather of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll (*see pension papers*).

Richard Ingersoll (162) was born in 1705 at Salem and died in Tolland, Conn., Dec. 25, 1784. He married Zipporah Smith. She was born in 1726 and died in Tolland in 1815. They had a large family, data concerning which I am now completing for publication later. The *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 57, pp. 115-120, gives the baptisms of several of his children, including John, the early pioneer of Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., who with his son owned a large part of the village of Herkimer. Richard's descendants took an active and substantial part in the early pioneer work of central New York, and it does not seem proper or just that he should be put to sleep "before June 5, 1735," when his works are so strongly in evidence in New York state.

Any query referring to Richard (No. 162) or his descendants can be referred to me, as I have Bible and other records to substantiate my position in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1916.

T. A. SKILTON



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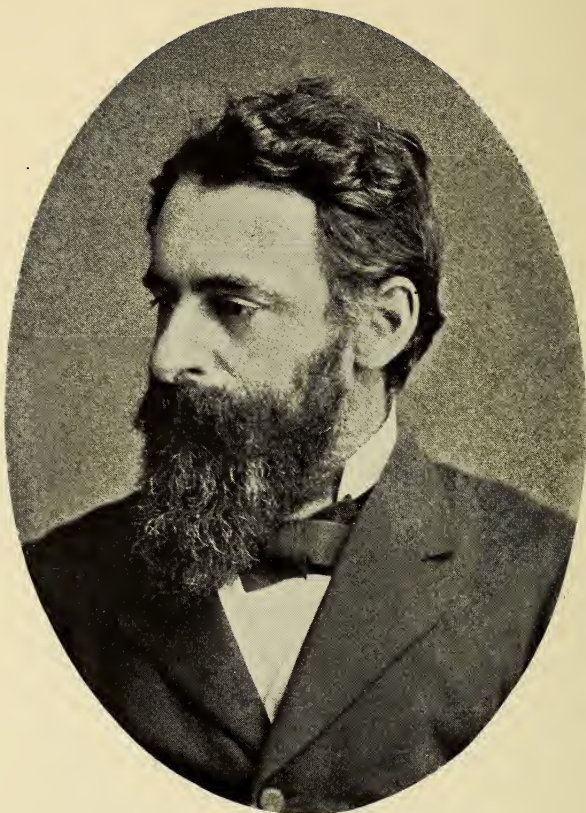
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PROF. FREDERICK WARD PUTNAM

From a photograph made about 1877.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS  
OF THE  
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FREDERICK WARD PUTNAM.

BY EDWARD S. MORSE.

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*Read at the annual meeting of the trustees of the Peabody  
Museum of Salem, March 11, 1916.*

Frederick Ward Putnam, the first director of the Peabody Museum of Salem, was born in Salem April 16, 1839, and died in Cambridge, August 14, 1915, at the age of seventy-six years. He came from good old New England stock embracing the names of the Appletons, Higginsons, Fiskes and other prominent families. He had the education imparted by the old style of private schools. Leaving school early he assisted his father in the cultivation of plants, and it was in the conservatory that his interest was probably first excited in the general study of natural history. At sixteen he made his first communication to the Essex Institute, which was the beginning of a catalogue of the fishes of Essex County. Shortly after this he was made curator of vertebrates, and his devotion and enthusiasm attracted the attention of Louis Agassiz, who invited him to Cambridge to become an assistant, and he was intimately associated with him during the inception of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and remained with Agassiz till 1864, when he returned to Salem to devote his whole time to the museum of the Essex Institute, of which he became superintendent. He finally induced A. S. Packard and Alpheus Hyatt, fellow students with him at the Cambridge museum, to join him in his work. At that time another fellow student, the writer of this sketch, was superintendent of the Portland Society of Natural History. In the great conflagration of 1866, which nearly destroyed the city, the Society lost its build-

ing and collections. Mr. Morse then came to Salem and joined with his classmates in the work of the Institute. Thus four of Agassiz's assistants became curators of the Institute collections. These men also founded the "American Naturalist", a popular journal of natural history, which still survives, having passed through a number of hands. It was never a financial success. Mr. Putnam was indefatigable in his work on the "Naturalist", attending to the business part of it, correcting proof, and finally establishing a printing office, known as "The Salem Press". He also edited the proceedings of the Essex Institute. His optimism and enthusiasm inspired all. At that time the Institute was greatly in need of money; it had no funds and a limited membership with low assessments brought great strain upon the few devoted members, among whom were prominent Dr. Henry Wheatland and Abner C. Goodell. George Peabody, of London, had returned to his native country and had made high endowments for the establishment of museums in Cambridge and New Haven; it was natural that we should regard Mr. Peabody, an Essex County man, as one to whom we might apply for financial aid. Through the persistent energy of Putnam, aided by Dr. Wheatland, Mr. Goodell, Col. Francis Peabody and Hon. William C. Endicott, a new institution was formed in Salem, to be known as the Peabody Academy of Science, and an endowment was made by Mr. Peabody. The real estate, including the East India Marine Hall, was purchased, and the ethnological collections, including ship pictures and models, portraits, etc., and the natural history collections of the Institute, were taken by the new organization under perpetual deposit. Though the Institute received no financial aid, it was relieved of the expense of sustaining the natural history collections.

Mr. Putnam had worked with the utmost energy and enthusiasm during all the negotiations and inspired his colleagues with the same spirit. Mr. Putnam became director of the new museum and Packard, Hyatt and Morse became curators. Mr. Morse made the working plans of the cases, and the work of arranging the combined collections was done by four men who had been trained by Agassiz, assisted by Caleb Cooke. Mr. Putnam remained director till 1873. In 1874 he became curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeol-

ogy and Ethnology at Cambridge, a position he held till 1909, when he became honorary curator. He had also become Harvard Professor of the department represented by the museum. During his official duties at Cambridge he held many positions of trust in other institutions; he became president of the Boston Society of Natural History for two years; he was elected Professor of Anthropology of the University of California and director of its museum; he was chief of the department of Anthropology of the World's Columbian Exposition, out of which grew the Field Museum of Natural History; he was elected curator of Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, which office he held from 1891 to 1894; he was also State Commissioner of Inland Fisheries of Massachusetts from 1882 to 1889, and assistant of the Geological Survey of Kentucky. With all these varied duties he held the position of Permanent Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from 1873 to 1898, entailing an immense amount of work in editing the volumes of Proceedings, and by his activity more than doubled the membership and endowed the Association with new life. He was elected President of this body in 1898. He involved himself in so many official duties requiring written reports, editing, proof-reading and correspondence that it may be said that the work required literally every second of his time and he had none left for uninterrupted study. His papers, many of them notes and remarks, covered a wide range of subjects. His first work was on fishes and birds; he worked on reptiles and insects, but his main contributions were on archaeology. He has been called the father of American archaeology.

His nature was alert and keen, and he was a natural born collector and classifier. His devotion to the work led to his election to many societies at home and abroad; he was decorated by the French government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor; received the Drexel gold medal for archaeological research, and many other recognitions. Putnam had a most agreeable personality, was kindly and sympathetic, always faithful to his friends and devoted to their interests. He may be regarded as one of the most distinguished sons of Salem. For his seventieth birthday an appropriate and touching memorial was prepared through the energy of Dr. Boas, consisting

of a large quarto volume of contributions on ethnology and archaeology by his students and friends.

This brief sketch may be brought to a close with an extract from a biographical notice in the *American Anthropologist*, written by A. L. Kroeber, a distinguished anthropologist and a co-worker with Putnam in his Californian duties:—

“Professor Putnam’s helpful influence on men, especially young men, at the outset of their scientific careers, was no less profound than his accomplishments for science through his upbuilding of institutions. He never encroached on their freedom, met even abnormalities of thought with patient tolerance, and if he requested heavy drafts of their time, he was always and instantly ready to reciprocate with equally generous measures of his own hours. Above all, he looked upon them as friends; they were human beings in need of encouragement and assistance, not mere thought machines to be perfected and turned adrift. Each and every one of his students he helped. Their existence for him did not end with their departure from the university or exploring camp. His most valuable aid frequently began only then, and if occasionally the relationship thus established atrophied, instead of becoming warmer with the passage of years, the fault was never his and the regrets were on his side. It is no exaggeration to say that at least half of the anthropologists of the country to-day owe not only counsel but their first professional recognition to the influence of Professor Putnam. In the vast majority of cases they admitted and continued to appreciate this debt toward their Dean, whose hours in his later years were frequently cheered by visits that bore testimony to the unwavering friendship and respect of former pupils and assistants.

“In all his relations with men, Professor Putnam showed the same high qualities of sincerity, helpfulness, and unassuming modesty, charged at all times with a genuine and practical benevolence. The humblest of those dependent upon him regarded him with affection; and it was precisely the qualities which on the one hand caused janitors and doorkeepers at institutions he had long left to mourn his death, which on the other accorded him the respect and the hearing of men of affairs and endowed him with an unvarying influence upon his boards of trustees.”



JOURNAL OF REV. JOSHUA WINGATE WEEKS  
LOYALIST RECTOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S  
CHURCH, MARBLEHEAD, 1778-1779.

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FROM THE ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF THE  
MARBLEHEAD HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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(Continued from Volume LII, page 176.)

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November 1<sup>st</sup> [1778]. This day we have a good wind at S. W. which carries us merrily on our passage. It is Sunday; but at Sea, even Sunday shines no sabbath day to me. The fleet being in sight & having all their sails-out makes a most beautiful appearance.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 2. The wind has changed to East & flows very fresh indeed. It is in truth a severe storm of thunder, lightning & rain. The fleet have all separated from us except the Monarch, who keeps near us. . . .

Nov<sup>r</sup> 4. As I was walking upon deck, Cap<sup>n</sup> Robertson put into my hand the following Epitaph taken from a Tombstone at Newport in Rhode-Island—

The dame, that takes her rest within this tomb,  
Had Rachel's face & Leah's fruitful womb,  
Abigail's wisdom, Lydia's pure heart  
Martha's just care & Mary's better part.

In memory of Hannah, the virtuous Consort of Nic<sup>s</sup>  
Easton Esq<sup>r</sup>

The weather is exceedingly fine, Tho' there is a rawness or chilliness in the air, which indicates our being near the banks of Newfoundland. There are also many Gulls flying about which shews that fish are not far off. They tried to find soundings by a line of 100 fathom, but however could not reach any.

Nov. 5. This day about 11 o'clock we hove to & sound-

ed again in 50 fathom of water. The lead brought up fine grey sand, which shews that we are on the banks of Newfoundland. There are many birds to be seen flying about, chiefly gulls & gannets. We tried to catch some fish; but could not do it. . . .

Nov<sup>r</sup> 11. We have ever made a practice of keeping a candle burning in the Cabin, where my Cot is hung, & hitherto we have done it with safety. But last night about half after 12, I looked out of my hammock & Good God! how was I surprized when I saw the Cabin, as it were, in a blaze. I leaped out of bed in an instant & ran to the tea-kettle & seizing it began to pour water upon the fire, but very little flowed. Never was I so alarmed in my life. The cause of all this confusion was this. By the side of the Stove they had hung by a string a large basket of china. The basket would hold above half a bushel & had a cover & large handle of the same stuff, of which it was made. The candle was set on the iron hearth, bnt being a long spermaceti candle & the motion of the ship being great, it had broke off close down by the socket, so that the blaze had reached the handle of the basket & the string by which it was tied & being very dry it soon took fire & the fire spread with great rapidity; so that in a moment the whole handle, the cover & part of the basket were consumed, & the flames had just begun to communicate with the wainscot of the State room, where M<sup>rs</sup> Walcot lay, & indeed it blazed up with a faint lustre & would soon have caught on fire a curtain which was at the head of [her] bed; when it was luckily discovered. M<sup>rs</sup> Walcot says that she first discovered it & waked M<sup>rs</sup> Worly. M<sup>rs</sup> Worly one of her attendants was at the fire as soon as I. She exclaimed, Lord Jesus! what shall we do? I, as I said before, took the Tea-kettle; but finding very little water in it, I began to beat out the flame with the bottom of it, which I did with some success, & Indeed I was very successful in breaking the china, of which the basket was full, & very little of it escaped. But M<sup>rs</sup> Worly was not Idle. Women are very sagacious & are never wanting in expedients. She ran into the state room & brought out a very necessary chamber utensil, which nature had kindly filled as tho' it

had been designed for the very purpose, & throwing this water upon it, by the help of it we began to get the better of it & had nothing to do but to complete an undertaking which was so differently begun. It was some time however before we had got the entire Mastery of it. But when every thing was safe, we began to examine the mischief which had been done by this unlucky accident. We found very few of the china cups had escaped & not one bowl or mug. A fine damask table cloath, which was folded up at the battom of the basket, had several large holes burnt in it, & a diaper napkin which was at the top was entirely consumed.

Some person had been very sanguine in having a candle continually lighted in the Cabin. The danger had been pointed out but all to no purpose, and the mortification, which arose from this perverse accident was very galling because their vanity led them to believe they knew more about these things than any body in the ship. The Same person hearing the Doctor telling a dream in the next room about Admiral Byron, undertook by her own sagacity to say that the Admiral was cast away on the sands & had sent an express to us &c that we were on the sands also &c &c. This was a grievous check on her prophetic spirit but the accident of the candle was rather more humiliating than any thing that had happened & nothing remained for poor Worly & Me, but to endeavour to conceal this disgrace from the Captain & Ship's crew. We immediately therefore dispatched the remainder of [the] basket out of sight, that it might not rise up in judgment against the Lady's penetration & resolved to keep it if possible a profound secret, & that no trace of it might appear I ordered Mary the other servant to take a knife & scrape off all the coals from the Wainscot & to wash it over with something which might efface the marks of it & give it the colour with the rest of the board. We succeeded tolerably well in disguising but a very untoward accident brought the burning of the string & the Wainscot to light. In the Mate's Cabin, which was on the opposite side of the Ship from the Master's, lodged the Lady whom I have mentioned in the cruise of this journal. Her room had no light but what was given it by a

window which looked into the great Cabin & which had a curtain within. It seems there was some unlawful work going forward in this Woman's room, for I plainly perceived by what I heard & saw that the Captain knew & yet did not know of what was done by the Candle in the cabin. But he imputed it all to design & artifice in us & concluded that for some end we had contrived to alarm the Ship with the cry of fire in order to bring to light some hidden works of darkness which he would wish to conceal. The woman never appeared till towards night, such power hath shame over the minds of the guilty, & the Captain said not a word about what had happened, tho' it appeared in various colours in his face. But finding nothing said about it & that no discovery was made, in the evening the Woman mentioned [it] in the room where the Captain messed & now he knew something of it & told the boys to mind that the lights were secure & hoped we should be more careful for the future. This is a strange world! a strange World! But notwithstanding all that is here suggested in regard to the Captain which was first discovered by the penetration of Mrs W—— & confirmed by the suspicions of her chamber maid, yet charity obliges me to contradict it altogether. I cannot bring myself to believe that a man who is so apparently faultless, can be secretly so guilty. Tho' I cannot say but that there were some circumstances occurred which led me to give in to these suspicions. But when charity in the cool hours of reflection assumes her empire over my understanding I cannot help pronouncing it a fiction of the female sex, who are always more & more jealous than they have reason to be.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 12, 13. This morning I was awaked by a cloud of smoke which is enough to suffocate a dog. I slipped on my breeches & shoes, seized my coat & stockings, & leaping out of bed ran directly on deck; where breathing the purer air I again recovered, all but my eyes which are still affected. If I am not made bacon of before I arrive at Cork, I m[a]y think myself well off. I must be content to suffer a little in my eyes & in my skin. I yesterday remonstrated ag<sup>st</sup> having a fire in the Cabin, when the wind is unfair & blows the smoke directly into it.

But M<sup>rs</sup> W. gave a thousand reasons why it was necessary to have a fire in it. But all the thousand reasons turned upon these two points & amounted to no more than this: that it was mighty clever & that it purified the air. And these reasons were so strong, that all I could urge from the unhealthiness of the sulphureous smell; for we burnt coal & from its tendency to soil the skin, which she looked upon to be the most weighty argument I had used, & from its influence in affecting the head; but this last was nothing because her head never ached. I say all that I could urge availed nothing. A fire there must be, or at least a smoke, for the Cabin windows being all open & all the smoke dispersing itself in the cabin, had it been ever so cold or wet we could have no manner of benefit from the fire. Now as she was at the expense of the coal & the wood & was so very desirous of having a smoke, I thought it best to give in to the whim, for I knew I could at any time go upon deck & take the air, which she has never done since she has been on board of the ship. I had seen odd characters of the female sex in plays & romances, which I thought never existed in real life. But who is not a composition of such inconsistencies, as shew themselves on some occasions or other?

Nov<sup>r</sup> 15. The surgeon of our Ship is a young fellow about 17 years old. His name is Edward Newton, Son of a Physician at Cork; a very unhappy Youth whom I pity from my soul. He has had a school-education tolerably good. He can write a pretty good hand; knows a little of Arithmetic, has some acquaintance with latin & a smattering of french, but has so little knowledge in his profession that he scarce can tell the names of his instruments & is quite ignorant of the nature of disorders. What a piece of shocking imprudence was it in his Father to put him in surgeon of a ship where he was liable to contract bad habits, where he had no opportunity of improving himself in knowledge; but a great chance of losing what little he had. . . . His wish seems to be to get a commission in the Army, where he can indulge without restraint his predominant passion for dissipation.

[Leaves missing.] January 6<sup>th</sup> [1779]. I went to day to see M<sup>r</sup> Morris, the Secretary of the Society. He has

been exceedingly kind to me since I have been here and is indeed almost the only true friend I have found. I engaged to dine with him on Friday next. I then went to the *Vote(?)* Office, Westminster, to deliver a letter to John Babb Esq, but did not find him at home. In coming home, I was pleased to see the Pastry shops set out with lights beautifully arranged, and with plumb cake richly ornamented and with the King and Queen placed so as to preside over the entertainment. It is Twelfth Night and they act at the Theatre in Drury Lane a play of Shakespeare so called, and all the boys and girls in the city have a frolick in playing King and Queen and in eating plumb cake.

Jan<sup>y</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> I took a walk to Chelsea, the day was very fine, clear and bracing. However in America we should call it but indifferent. In my [walk] thither, I visited S<sup>t</sup> Bartholomews Hospital, near Smithfield. It is for the reception of the sick and wounded. It consists of four excellent buildings which are placed in such a manner as to form a court in the middle, which is spacious, and to which there are some piazzas adjoining. The other day I was astonished to see the number of Cattle which were brought there to be sold. There were, I dare say, some thousand, besides a vast collection of sheep, which filled the body of the market. . . .

Jan<sup>y</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> This night I went to Drury Lane Theatre, where was a play called the School for Scandal. It was written by Sheridan but never published.

Jan<sup>y</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> I preached at S<sup>t</sup> Andrews, Holburn, in the forenoon and read prayers in the afternoon, and baptized 10 children. The Church is large and handsome and the congregation very well dressed and polite.

Jan<sup>y</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> I went this morning to wait on the Bishop of London. He received me with great condescension and good nature and conversed with me for the space of one hour concerning American affairs. He saw things much as I did, in a very gloomy view. When I came away he followed me to the other room and told [me] that if he could be of any service to me in any respect he would do it with the greatest pleasure; that there was no man who pitied the situation of the American Clergy

more than he and that there was no body had their good more at heart.

Jan<sup>y</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> I went to see M<sup>r</sup> Morrice; after which I paid a visit to Governor Hutchinson.

Jan<sup>y</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> I dined with M<sup>r</sup> Cox. One Cap<sup>n</sup> Dixon dined there, who had arrived lately from New York.

Jan. 22<sup>nd</sup> I waited on the Archbishop who received me very civilly and without the least hesitation gave me an order to receive 50£ out of the fund for the relief of the distressed American Clergy. . . .

Jan<sup>y</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> I dined with Governor Hutchinson there being much company present, M<sup>r</sup> Galling of Philadelphia, M<sup>r</sup> Paxton, D<sup>r</sup> Chandler, M<sup>r</sup> Boucher, M<sup>r</sup> Mather, M<sup>r</sup> Oliver, &c. We spent the afternoon as agreeably as could be expected considering politicks were our subject. America! no one ought so much as to mention the giving her up, said D<sup>r</sup> Chandler.

Jan<sup>y</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> I this day preached for M<sup>r</sup> Morrice at All Hallows, Bread-Street. The Church is small but very handsome and commodious, the Organ large and good, the Congregation decent and well drest. M<sup>r</sup> Morrice complimented me that I spoke better than any American he ever heard which I do not take to be any great compliment because I know people here who have spent a few years at Oxford hold the Americans in utter contempt. Which is the reason that I mentioned it, for any discerning Reader will look on this apparent mark of approbation to be a concealed reflection on my Country. But many such latent rubs have I met with since my setting foot on the land of liberty and pride. . . .

Jan<sup>y</sup> 27. I read prayers in S<sup>t</sup> Mary Axe for M<sup>r</sup> Edmiston. . . .

This being the 30<sup>th</sup> of January, I took a walk to Westminster to hear the sermons preached before the House of Commons & the House of Lords. I went first to S<sup>t</sup> Margaret's to hear M<sup>r</sup> Onslow, Chaplain to the House of Commons, preach before them. The sermon was almost finished before I arrived; but by what I heard of 'it it was in a pretty high strain of liberty. It went back to the Revolution & insisted on it that we ought to maintain the principles & adhere to the doctrines by which that

happy event was brought about. Which in my humble opinion was a very needless caution, as neither the one nor the other were in the least danger. There were I believe no member[s] of the House of Commons present except Sir Fletcher Norton the Speaker, & he came to Church in a very elegant & splendid Coach, which was purchased at the public expense & appropriated to be used by the Speaker on public occasions. From thence I went to the Abbey, where D<sup>r</sup> Ross, Bishop of Exeter, preached before the House of Lords. He gave us a very excellent sermon, in which he shewed the importance of religion to the wellbeing of a state. He made several severe reflections on the desperate designs of party; Cast an oblique censure on the Leaders appointed to crush the american rebellion & hoped that the resources of the nation were such that they should yet be able to put an end to the rebellion in the Colonies & to humble the natural enemies of Great Britain, intimating that all our misfortunes were owing to the secret practices of a villainous faction here at home which did every thing in their power to clog the wheels of government & to strengthen the hands of sedition. The discourse was exceedingly well timed & was listened to with great attention, but it was delivered in a lifeless & unanimated manner & received not the least advantage from the Speaker. I had opportunity to see The Lord Chancellor, Lord Thurlow, dressed in his habit, a great wig almost covering his face & hanging down over his breast on each side of it. He is a very good looking man, having large black eye-brows & a very good eye. There is something solemn & grave in his look & manner & his face is impressed with the lines of thinking. The Bishop of Rochester D<sup>r</sup> Thomas was also present, being dean of Westminster. So was D<sup>r</sup> Markham, Lord Archbishop of York, of a dark complexion & a countenance somewhat severe, as tho' he had been a hard student. D<sup>r</sup> Law, Bishop of Carlisle, of a light sandy complexion & an agreeable pleasant mien, D<sup>r</sup> Proteus, Bishop of Chester, D<sup>r</sup> Barrington, Bishop of Landaff, D<sup>r</sup> Hurd, Bishop of Litchfield & Coventry & D<sup>r</sup> Tucker, Dean of Bristol, a much better looking man than any of them; his countenance expressive & his eye pen-



etrating, so that a mere stranger to him would not fail to acknowledge him a person of genius & parts.

When the service was finished I took a walk on the other side of the river into the Country as far as Stockwell which is a small village about 4 miles from London. . . . Vauxhall Gardens are also here, which we passed by. We dined at Stockwell & returned home by another road. It was late in the evening & the lamps which extended from London to this place were lighted & formed a most august & beautiful appearance. At small distances watchmen armed with musquets are placed to prevent mischief & detect robberies & they have bells placed in such a manner as to give notice to each other by ringing them if any thing remarkable [occurs], by which means they could readily come to each others assistance & be upon their guard to prevent the escape of any suspected person. . . .

Feb<sup>y</sup> 2. I went to visit D<sup>r</sup> Chandler, where I had an opportunity of seeing M<sup>r</sup> Duche, Minister of one of the Churches in Philadelphia. M<sup>r</sup> Peters went with me. After dining with M<sup>r</sup> Peters I went in the evening to the Play at Drury-lane. The clandestine Marriage was acted. King appeared in the character of Lord Ogle & performed his part very well.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 3. This morning I received a letter from my old Friend Jos<sup>h</sup> Hooper, in which he desires to see me & appoints S<sup>t</sup> Clement's Coffee House for the place. I went there at the time he set.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 5. I dined with my good friend M<sup>r</sup> Morris. He is exceedingly obliging & very liberal in his attentions to me. M<sup>r</sup> Morris offered [me] the Mission at Providence in the Bahama Islands, which had just become vacant, or the Mission of Huntington on Long Island, or any new Mission in Nova Scotia or leave to go out there & find out a place most agreeable to me. I scarcely knew which way to turn nor what to do.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 6. I went to pay a morning's visit to Governor Wentworth. I found him very much dejected & pining for his native country. Afterwards I went to Governor Hutchinson's & spent half an hour. He invited me to dine with him; but as I must return to the City first, I declined accepting the invitation.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 7. I dined & spent the day with M<sup>r</sup> Babb. He treated me with great civility, invited me to go out to his country house & gave me some franks, that I may write to my friends in Ireland. . . .

Feb<sup>y</sup> 9. I went this day by appointment to meet Joseph Hooper Esq<sup>r</sup>. His desire was that I would swear I saw M<sup>rs</sup> Hooper in May or June last & that I believed she was now alive. I went to Doctor's Commons in order to take the oath. The manner of administering it was by laying your hand on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God & then when you had ended to kiss the book. Very different from the manner practiced in the New England Provinces which is only by holding up the hand. . . .

Feb<sup>y</sup> 11. I paid a visit to Mr Morice & dined at an ordinary near the Exchange. In the evening almost every house in the City was illuminated on account of Keppel's being acquitted. Had he maintained the honour of the English Flag, had he destroyed the french fleet, had he differed from the opposition, he would have been executed. But suffering the french to run away was such a glorious action that bonfires were made & fireworks played off to celebrate it & the whole court joined to applaud his good nature. Those windows which were not lighted were broken by the mob.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 12. This is my birth day. Tho' I have seen many years, yet how little have I lived! A wise man should endeavour to gain instruction from every thing & he should seek improvement both in the length & shortness of his days. I hope I have made some advantage from the occurrences of the day & I determined [to] seek some relaxation in the Amusements of the evening. I therefore went to the play at Covent Garden. It was Zara, an excellent Tragedy written by Vottain & translated by Hill. I never felt my heart so sensibly moved or my passions so deeply interested by the representation of any play as of this. The whole audience were melted into tears. The entertainment after it was also full of wit & humour & very much pleased both the pit & the galleries. But in coming home I was put to difficulty. The madness of the people has lighted the houses of the Town again. And when I had reached temple-bar, the

mob were so great, so thick & tumultuous that I could not pass by them. I was obliged to go back very far & passing thro' dark by lanes after much difficulty I reached my Lodgings. I could not help reflecting on the folly of the people, whom Horace very rightly called the many headed monster. They curse, they know not whom, & huzza they know not why. A drunken sailor in the Gallery kept crying out Give us Admal Kuple's trial & Damn Sir Hugh Paliser. But the audience soon turned him out by force.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 15. I took a walk to the upper end of the Town & went in to see Dr Chandler. He was not at home & so I returned. In the Afternoon I went over the bridge & strayed as far as Vauxhall. The gardens were not open & we could not have a view of them.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 16. I took a walk in the park & after spending some time in that throng of good company I went [to] Westminster-hall to the Court of King's bench, where my Lord Mansfield presided. The cause that was trying was between a villain who forged a bond & a deaf & dumb man who was said to have given it. The former having no proof that the bond was really given or that the latter had acknowledged it to be his own deed lost his cause. Lord Mansfield spoke for near an hour & he is by far the best speaker that I ever heard. Age indeed has roughened his voice, but he delivers himself as clearly, so properly & so energetically, that one feels the force of every word. There is that ease, that variety, that fulness in his delivery, that the whole Court were all a Motion while he was only summing up the evidence & giving the charge to the jury. He has a very agreeable face which is marked with the lines of thinking & brightened by an eye which is lovely & piercing. He is not tall, but well made.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 17. I went to the Parliament house about 2 o'clock to see my friend M<sup>r</sup> Babb. He introduced me to John Clementson Esq<sup>r</sup> Serjeant at arms. After some chat M<sup>r</sup> Babb procured me admittance into the Gallery of the House of Commons, and I never was better pleased in my life. The house was full, various matter for discussion was started, & the ablest speakers displayed all their

powers of oratory. Lord Howe & General Howe both made motions in the house that all the papers which passed between them & his Majesty's ministers during the american war should be produced &c. Lord Howe is a bad speaker & Sir William I think is a worse. They both appeared to be in great trepidation & spoke very falteringly & inarticulately. Lord Mulgrave spoke very ably. He was one of the Lords of the Admiralty & gave very satisfactory answers to the questions asked him by the members of the opposition concerning Sir Hugh Paliser's conduct & Admiral Keppel's trial. Lord North is a short thick man, his face is marked by the lines of thinking & he speaks with clearness & energy. He is listened to with attention, because he always speaks to the point & seems to have the good of his country at heart. Sir William Meredith appears to me to be but an ordinary speaker. Yet his words have weight, because they seem to come rather from the heart than the head. Both his voice and his looks discover him to be grown old by experience & as he speaks like a Father instructing his children, he is listened to with attention. Charles Fox is a short thick black ugly man & he seems to have a soul as black & gloomy as his countenance. His voice is rough, his manner boisterous & his observations trivial; yet his speeches being seasoned with a little mixture of wit are listened to & laughed at.

Mr. Wedderburn answered him in a elegant & masterly manner. He has great command of language, some reading & a very pleasing delivery. He speaks with fluency & energy, with elegance & propriety. The house attended to him very willingly. He is a tall man but not genteel & bids fair to rise to great eminence in his profession & to tread the same walk to greatness which Lord Mansfield has gone before him. Dunning attempted to reply to him, tho' indeed he said little or nothing. His looks are less pleasing than the Attorney Gen<sup>l</sup>'s, but he has neither his compass of language nor his powers of elocution. His sentiments seemed to me to be rather confused & he did not deliver them with clearness.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE PLUMER GENEALOGY.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

(Continued from Volume LII, page 32.)

836

TIMOTHY PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Aug. 21, 1774. In 1812, he removed from Bucksport, Me., to Lee's Plantation (later Monroe, Waldo county), where he died. He married Mehitable Libby of Gorham, Me., Jan. 12, 1800 (Feb. 20, 1800?).

Children :—

- 1422—I. CYRUS<sup>8</sup>; died unmarried.  
1443—II. OLIVE<sup>8</sup>; married.  
1424—III. TIMOTHY<sup>8</sup>. *See family numbered "1424."*  
1425—IV. ABRAHAM<sup>8</sup>, born Oct. 30, 1809, in Bucksport. *See family numbered "1425."*  
1426—V. JEREMIAH<sup>8</sup>, born about 1812; in 1855, he went with a party to cross the mountains to Oregon, and was never heard from afterward.  
1427—VI. LEMUEL<sup>8</sup>, born about 1815; for several years he was in the grocery business on Leverett street, in Boston, and when his health failed he gave up his business and returned to Monroe, Me., where he died soon after. He married Maria Stearns.  
1428—VII. WILLIAM SULLIVAN<sup>8</sup>, born about 1818; married Sybill Stearns; and lived on the old homestead in Monroe.

841

JOSHUA PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Feb. 19, 1782. He married Elizabeth Bragdon June (Jan.?) 28, 1815 (1814?); and died May 17, 1852, at the age of seventy.

Child :—

- 1429—I. OLIVE<sup>8</sup>, born Dec. 2, 1814.

## 843

MOSES PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Sept. 20, 1788. He lived in Saco, Me.; and married Eleanor Seavey Aug. 9, 1810 (1812?). She died June 28, 1862, at the age of seventy-four.

Children:—

- 1430—I. JEREMIAH<sup>8</sup>, born Nov. 19, 1813.
- 1431—II. RICHARD<sup>8</sup>, born Jan. 22, 1814.
- 1432—III. JANE<sup>8</sup>, born Nov. 7, 1816.
- 1433—IV. MARY<sup>8</sup>.
- 1434—V. ROBERT YOUNG<sup>8</sup>, born Feb. 22, 1820. *See family numbered "1434."*
- 1435—VI. ELLEN<sup>8</sup>.
- 1436—VII. ELDRIDGE<sup>8</sup>.
- 1437—VIII. MOSES<sup>8</sup>.
- 1438—IX. JOSEPH<sup>8</sup>.
- 1439—X. ISAAC<sup>8</sup>, born in 1836; died in 1866.

## 850

AARON PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, baptized in 1784. He married Annie Andrews.

Children:—

- 1440—I. LIBBY<sup>8</sup>, born in 1808; married.
- 1441—II. SALLY<sup>8</sup>.
- 1442—III. JOHN ANDREW<sup>8</sup>.
- 1443—IV. OTIS<sup>8</sup>.
- 1444—V. CHARLES MORRIS<sup>8</sup>.
- 1445—VI. AARON BAKER<sup>8</sup>.
- 1446—VII. OLIVE<sup>8</sup>; married Hiram Hildreth.
- 1447—VIII. MARTHA<sup>8</sup>.
- 1448—IX. ELIZABETH ANN<sup>8</sup>.

## 858

ABRAHAM PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born about 1775. He married Martha Libby April 25, 1802. He died March 13, 1851; and she died July 12, 1853.

Children:—

- 1449—I. SEWALL<sup>8</sup>, born in Scarborough. *See family numbered "1449."*
- 1450—II. DAVID<sup>8</sup> (twin). *See family numbered "1450."*
- 1451—III. WILLIAM<sup>8</sup> (twin). *See family numbered "1451."*
- 1452—IV. MAJOR<sup>8</sup>. *See family numbered "1452."*

1453—V. ABRAHAM<sup>s</sup>, born July 4, 1816. *See family numbered "1453."*

1454—VI. BENJAMIN L.<sup>s</sup> *See family numbered "1454."*

## 859

MOSES PLUMER<sup>r</sup>, born about 1780. He married Margaret Simonton of Raymond, Me., April 19, 1804.

Children:—

1455—I. WILLIAM<sup>s</sup>, born June 19, 1805. *See family numbered "1455."*

1456—II. JESSE<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 24, 1807, died, unmarried, May 6, 1827, aged twenty.

1457—III. LYDIA<sup>s</sup>, born March 4, 1809; died, unmarried, June 3, 1832, aged twenty-three.

1458—IV. MOSES<sup>s</sup>, born May 5, 1811; died, unmarried, April 21, 1837, aged twenty-five.

1459—V. ELIZA<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 1, 1813; married her cousin Osgood Libby; and died June 29, 1838.

1460—VI. REBECCA<sup>s</sup>, born June 4, 1815; died, unmarried, May 29, 1838, aged twenty-two.

1461—VII. GIBSON<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 12, 1817. *See family numbered "1461."*

1462—VIII. JORDAN<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 27, 1819. *See family numbered "1462."*

1463—IX. DAVID<sup>s</sup>, born June 1, 1822. *See family numbered "1463."*

1464—X. EBENEZER<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 3, 1824. *See family numbered "1464."*

1465—XI. MARK LEACH<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 7, 1826; had not been heard from for fifteen years in 1839.

1466—XII. MARGARET A.<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 20, 1829; married S. A. Danforth; and lived in Chicago.

## 860

WILLIAM PLUMER<sup>r</sup>, born in 1782. He married Hannah Plumer (874) of Scarborough Nov. 29, 1805; and died July 3, 1828(9?).

Children:—

1467—I. WILLIAM<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 7, 1806; died Oct. 6, 1877, aged seventy-one.

1468—II. HARRIET<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 21, 1807.

1469—III. AR<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 29, 1810; died May 7, 1872, aged sixty-one.

- 1470—IV. ELIZABETH<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 29, 1813.  
 1471—V. DANIEL<sup>s</sup>, born June 6, 1815; died Nov. 16, 1845, aged thirty.  
 1472—VI. MARY<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 29, 1817.  
 1473—VII. HANNAH<sup>s</sup>, born May 8, 1820.  
 1474—VIII. JASON<sup>s</sup>, born July 9, 1822.  
 1475—IX. JESSE<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 18, 1824.  
 1476—X. ALVIN<sup>s</sup>, born July 16, 1827; married Ellen Boucher April 16, 1853; and died Feb. 14, 1888, aged sixty.

## 862

SAMUEL PLUMER<sup>7</sup>. He married Mehitable Brown of Vermont (Raymond?).

Children :—

- 1477—I. DAVID<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 31, 1808, in Raymond, Me. *See family numbered "1477."*  
 1478—II. JAMES<sup>s</sup>; married, first, in Vermont; and, second, Mrs. Caroline Kimball of Naples, Me.; and had a son Leroy.  
 1479—III. ALONZO<sup>s</sup>. *See family numbered "1479."*  
 1480—IV. HARRIET<sup>s</sup>; married Zechariah Tenney June 28, 1835.  
 1481—V. JESSE<sup>s</sup>. *See family numbered "1481."*  
 1482—VI. GEORGE W.<sup>s</sup> *See family numbered "1482."*

## 872

CHRISTOPHER PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Gorham, Me. He married — Rounds of Gorham.

Children :—

- 1483—I. LUCINDA<sup>s</sup>; married — Starbird of Gray.  
 1484—II. JOHN<sup>s</sup>; died, unmarried, in Boston, in 1855.

## 873

ISAAC PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Gorham, Me., Dec. 31, 1795. He married Sarah Harmon in 1819; and she died Nov 14, 1832.

Children :—

- 1485—I. JOSEPH M.<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 8, 1820, in Raymond, Me. *See family numbered "1485."*  
 1486—II. ALBION K.<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 20, 1823. *See family numbered "1486."*  
 1487—III. MARY A.<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 27, 1827; married Robert Barber; and died soon after her marriage, leaving no issue.  
 1488—IV. ELIZABETH J.<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 16, 1829; married Frank Harmon of Unity, Me., in 1850.



- 1489—V. NEHEMIAH<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 31, 1834.  
 1490—VI. CHRISTOPHER<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 20, 1835.  
 1491—VII. DAN<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 3, 1837.

## 891

HENRY PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Dec. 18, 1796. He lived in Durham; and married, first, Weltha Estes. She died Jan. 16, 1830; and he married, second, Martha Lancaster of Richmond. He died Feb. 18, 1876, at the age of seventy-nine.

Children:—

- 1492—I. MARY<sup>s</sup>; died young.  
 1493—II. SILAS<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 6, 1821. *See family numbered "1493."*  
 1494—III. MARY<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 24, 1823; died, unmarried, Oct. 19, 1844, aged twenty-one.  
 1495—IV. GEORGE<sup>s</sup>, born April 7, 1826, in Durham. *See family numbered "1495."*  
 1496—V. CHARLOTTE<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 22, 1828; married Henry Hackett.  
 1497—VI. EDWARD<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 4, 1830. *See family numbered "1497."*  
 1498—VII. WELTHA<sup>s</sup>, born April 4, 1832; married her cousin John R. Plumer (1505) Feb. 4, 1852.  
 1499—VIII. JOHN W.<sup>s</sup>, born June 18, 1833; lived in Lisbon Falls; married Harriet Wheeler; no issue; he died Dec. 12, 1880.  
 1500—IX. JOSEPH<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 7, 1834; married Marcia Foss; and had a daughter Clara.  
 1501—X. CHARLES B.<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 3, 1836. *See family numbered "1501."*  
 1502—XI. SUSAN G.<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 1, 1838; married Webster Nevins in Lisbon.  
 1503—XII. MARGARET D.<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 10, 1839; married Alexis Taylor; and lived in Falmouth.

## 893

JAMES PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born July 17, 1801. He lived in Richmond, Me.; and married Esther Paul in Hallowell.

Children:—

- 1504—I. WILLIAM<sup>s</sup>, born about 1828; married in Newburyport.  
 1505—II. JOHN R.<sup>s</sup>, born about 1830. *See family numbered "1505."*

## 894

JOHN PLUMER<sup>7</sup>. He lived in Durham, Me.; and married Caroline Day.

## Children :—

- 1506—I. JAMES<sup>s</sup>; married in Fairfield.  
 1507—II. JOHN<sup>s</sup>; married in Chicago,  
 1508—III. MARIA<sup>s</sup>; married Frank Soper in Auburn.

## 901

THOMAS J. PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born June 9, 1789. He settled in Danville, on the old homestead; and married Hannah Small. She was born April 24(?), 1796. He died Nov. 29, 1862, aged seventy-three.

## Children :—

- 1509—I. JERUSA ANN<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 7, 1822; married Albert Jordan March 13, 1847; and lived in Durham.  
 1510—II. JANE<sup>s</sup>, born in 1824; married Charles D. McKenney; lived in Portland; and died June 9, 1862, aged thirty-nine.  
 1511—III. PETER WOODBURY<sup>s</sup>, born March 1, 1825; married Mary J. Libby of Portland; and died Feb. 1, 1873. They had a son Frederic Edgar, who was a musician in Portland.  
 1512—IV. JEREMIAH SMITH<sup>s</sup>, born March 29, 1827; enlisted in First Maine cavalry; and died, unmarried, in Boston, Jan. 29, 1873, aged forty-five.  
 1513—V. WILLIAM<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 14, 1829, in Danville (now Auburn), Me. *See family numbered "1513."*  
 1514—VI. THOMAS<sup>s</sup>; died in infancy.  
 1515—VII. MARIA<sup>s</sup>, born April 14, 1833; married Almon J. Gardner; and lived in Lewiston.  
 1516—VIII. BETSEY SKILLINGS<sup>s</sup>; married George W. Fuller; and lived in Portland.  
 1517—IX. EMMELINE WOODBURY<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 26, 1839.

## 903

WILLIAM PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born July 28, 1793. He was a privateer in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner by the English, being confined in Dartmoor prison twenty-two months. He was a farmer; lived in Hartland, Me.; and married a lady of Hartland.

## Children :—

- 1518—I. JANE<sup>s</sup>.  
 1519—II. ALONZO<sup>s</sup>.  
 1520—III. EBENEZER<sup>s</sup>.

## 909

SAMUEL PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Freedom, Me., June 17, 1793. He married Deborah, daughter of Edward Plumer, Dec. 24, 1815; and was a "traveling preacher" up to 1827, when he settled in Troy. He went to Detroit in 1864, and then lived with his son John. She died in Detroit March 15, 1870; and he died there Sept. 12, 1872, at the age of seventy-nine.

Children :—

- 1521—I. ABRAHAM W.<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 6, 1817; died in Troy in 1850.
- 1522—II. BETSEY JANE<sup>s</sup>, born June 7, 1819.
- 1523—III. SAMUEL G.<sup>s</sup>, born April 9, 1821.
- 1524—IV. MOSES Y.<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 6, 1823; died in Florida Dec. 11, 1846, aged twenty-three.
- 1525—V. JOHN W.<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 23, 1825, in Knox; died in Detroit Dec. 21, 1888, aged sixty-three.
- 1526—VI. NANCY L.<sup>s</sup>, born June 4, 1828, in Troy; married B. N. Thompson of East Eddington; he died in 1869; and she was living in Detroit in 1890.
- 1527—VII. STEPHEN T.<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 4, 1831, in Troy; died Jan. 25, 1834.
- 1528—VIII. DENISON G.<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 25, 1834; lived in Camden village.

## 916

JEREMIAH PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Aug. 14, 1805. He married Eliza Ann Kelley Oct. 4, 1829; and died May 26, 1864.

Children :—

- 1529—I. CHARLES M.<sup>s</sup>, born March 14, 1831. *See family numbered "1529."*
- 1530—II. ELIZA J.<sup>s</sup>; married — Penny.
- 1531—III. HARRIET A.<sup>s</sup>
- 1532—IV. JEREMIAH W.<sup>s</sup>; died, unmarried, in 1858 or 1859.
- 1533—V. EUNICE K.<sup>s</sup>
- 1534—VI. SARAH ADDIE.<sup>s</sup>
- 1535—VII. MARY E.<sup>s</sup>

## 917

RUFUS PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Freedom, Me. He lived in Troy, Me.; and married Patience Clark of Damariscotta. He died in Troy July 3, 1880; and she died Sept. 12, 1882.

## Children :—

- 1536—I. LUCY<sup>s</sup>; married George Hillman.  
 1537—II. ELLEN<sup>s</sup>, married Stephen Dyer; and lived in Fairfield, Me.  
 1538—III. EMULUS<sup>s</sup>; married Mary Hutchinson; and lived in Pittsfield, Me.  
 1539—IV. ALMIRA<sup>s</sup>; married W. Garcelon; and lived on the old place in Troy.  
 1540—V. ALTON<sup>s</sup>; married.

## 919

OLIVER PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Freedom, Me. He lived in Detroit; and married, first, Mehitable, daughter of Eliot and Hannah (Plumer) Harmon; and, second, Harriet

## Children :—

- 1541—I. JULIA<sup>s</sup>; married Hosea Crosby; and lived in Plymouth, Me.  
 1542—II. AURELIA<sup>s</sup>; married Henry Stewart; and lived in Lewiston.  
 1543—III. ADELIA<sup>s</sup>; married Eliphalet Noyes; and lived in Lewiston.  
 1544—IV. IDA<sup>s</sup>; married Frank Pierce; and lived in Lewiston.  
 1545—V. ISABEL<sup>s</sup>; married John Benson of Newport, Me.; and died.  
 1546—VI. ALBRA<sup>s</sup>.

## 928

AARON PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born June 30, 1804. He married Diana Dunham; and lived at Phillips some years, and then at Bridgton, where he died.

## Children :—

- 1547—I. LYDIA ANN<sup>s</sup>; married Daniel Cash.  
 1548—II. ELVIRA<sup>s</sup>; married Orin Thompson.

## 930

ELIOTT PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Dec. 27, 1808. He married Elvira Dunham of Weld (Phillips ?), Me.

## Children :—

- 1549—I. ABBIE<sup>s</sup>; married — Ireland.  
 1550—II. JOSEPH<sup>s</sup>.  
 1551—III. LUCINDA<sup>s</sup>; married — Butterfield.

- 1552—IV. ROBERT<sup>s</sup>.  
 1553—V. JANE<sup>s</sup>; married — Cleaves.  
 1554—VI. JOHN<sup>s</sup>; married.

## 932

ELI PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Sept. 2, 1813. He was a farmer and boatman; and lived in Naples some time; but mostly in Bridgton, Me. He married Patience Green, in Lynn, Nov. 29, 1837.

Children:—

- 1555—I. CHARLES<sup>s</sup>; married Linda Bangs.  
 1556—II. —<sup>s</sup>; died in infancy.  
 1557—III. LORENZO<sup>s</sup>; married, first, — —; second, Alice Long; third, — —; and, fourth, Nettie Gray.  
 1558—IV. —<sup>s</sup>; died in infancy.  
 1559—V. AMANDA<sup>s</sup>; married George Loring.  
 1560—VI. FREEMAN<sup>s</sup>; married Martha Dingley.  
 1561—VII. HARRIET<sup>s</sup>; died, unmarried, at age of eighteen.  
 1562—VIII. IDA<sup>s</sup>; married Granville Green.  
 1563—IX. LUELLE<sup>s</sup>; died in infancy.

## 933

ROBERT PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born Dec. 1, 1815. He lived in Lynn, Mass., and Albion, Me.; and married, first, Elizabeth Ripley; and, second, Mary Ross.

Children:—

- 1564—I. RACHEL<sup>s</sup>.  
 1565—II. JANE<sup>s</sup>.

## 951

DANIEL PLUMER<sup>7</sup>.

Children:—

- 1566—I. JESSE<sup>s</sup>; married Martha —; and had children, Johnson, Gilmon, Martha, Adaline, Sarah, Louisa and Hannah.  
 1567—II. HENRY<sup>s</sup>. *See family numbered "1567."*  
 1568—III. JOHN<sup>s</sup>. *See family numbered "1568."*  
 1569—IV. DANIEL<sup>s</sup>; married Persis, daughter of Benjamin Stevens; and had daughters Abbie, Martha, Mary, Persis, Julia and others, one of whom married a Farley.  
 1570—V. MARY<sup>s</sup>; married William Brown.

## 955

ALPHEUS PLUMER<sup>7</sup>. He married Lydia Lee of Barre, Mass.; and died April 12, 1844.

Children :—

- 1571—I. MARY<sup>8</sup>; married Francis Libby.  
 1572—II. HENRY<sup>8</sup>; physician, married Adelia Bascom; and died in Sacramento, Cal., in 1850. His wife and daughter Adele afterward lived at New Haven, Conn.  
 1573—III. GEORGE ANSON<sup>8</sup>; lived in Bangor, Me.; married Harriette Harmon; and died in 1846. They had a child, G. A., who died in 1850.  
 1574—IV. LUCY<sup>8</sup>.  
 1575—V. LYDIA<sup>8</sup>; died young.  
 1576—VI. CHARLOTTE<sup>8</sup>; died young.  
 1577—VII. HANNAH<sup>8</sup>; lived to adult age.  
 1578—VIII. JOSEPH B.<sup>8</sup>, born Nov. 15, 1816; married Frances H. Clarke; and died in 186-. They had two children, Sately C. and Lydia.

## 960

HIRAM PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Haverhill, Mass., March 25, 1787. He married Eliza Greenleaf Nov. 22, 1810; and she died Nov. 18, 1821. He died Jan. 11, 1864, at the age of seventy-six.

Children :—

- 1579—I. WILLIAM HENRY<sup>8</sup>, born Sept. 22, 1811; died April 21, 1832, aged twenty.  
 1580—II. HARRIET<sup>8</sup>; married Charles L. Bartlett Oct. 20, 1836.

## 962

JOSEPH PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Haverhill, Mass., March 11, 1796. He married Mary —; and died Aug. 11, 1836, at the age of forty.

Children :—

- 1581—I. HARRIET ANN<sup>8</sup>, born Oct. 17, 1832.  
 1582—II. MARY ELIZABETH<sup>8</sup>, born July 22, 1835.

## 965

MOSES PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Methuen, Mass., Feb. 2, 1786(?). He lived in Methuen; and married Sally Harney of Dracut (published May 1, 1808).

Child, born in Methuen :—

- 1583—I. HANNAH HALE<sup>8</sup>, born June 9, 1809.

## 966

DAVID PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Andover, Mass., March 23, 1798. He lived in Methuen, Mass.; and married Rhoda Harris of Dracut Oct. 30, 1821. She died in Dracut Oct. 28, 1829.

Children :—

- 1584—I. CHARLES<sup>8</sup>, born Oct. 29, 1822, in Methuen.
- 1585—II. HIRAM<sup>8</sup>, born Dec. 13, 1823, in Methuen.
- 1586—III. LOUISA<sup>8</sup>, born April 5, 1825, in Methuen.
- 1587—IV. MIAMMA<sup>8</sup>, born Dec. 7, 1826, in Methuen.
- 1588—V. ALMIRA<sup>8</sup>, born May 12, 1828, in Salem, N. H.
- 1589—VI. RHODA<sup>8</sup>, born Oct. 7, 1829, in Dracut; died Nov. 1, 1829.

## 968

ENOCH PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Londonderry, N. H., Oct. 9, 1801. He married Betsey Johnson Dec. 25, 1826.

Children :—

- 1590—I. WILLIAM<sup>8</sup>, born Oct. 28, 1828.
- 1591—II. WALTER STILLMAN<sup>8</sup>, born July 9, 1831.

## 973

REV. THEODORE PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Bradford, Mass., April 12, 1785. He was a clergyman, and married Polly Porter Sept. 17, 1810. He died July 8, 1828, at the age of forty-three.

Children :—

- 1592—I. EVERET H.<sup>8</sup>, born Aug. 12, 1811.
- 1593—II. FREDERICK A.<sup>8</sup>, born Nov. 12, 1813.
- 1594—III. CATHARINE B.<sup>8</sup>, born Jan. 9, 1816.
- 1595—IV. MARY ANN<sup>8</sup>, born June 10, 1818; married Edwin Morse May 18, 1845.
- 1596—V. CHARLES H.<sup>8</sup>, born March 26, 1821.

## 976

REV. HENRY PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 22, 1793. He was a clergyman; and married Hannah Jenness.

Children :—

- 1597—I. FRANKLIN<sup>8</sup>, married Eunice Johnson.
- 1598—II. PAMALIA<sup>8</sup>; married Bartlett Morrill.
- 1599—III. WALTER<sup>8</sup>; married.
- 1600—IV. MARY<sup>8</sup>; married Edwin Morse.
- 1601—V. ABBIE C.<sup>8</sup>; married William Turner.

FARNHAM PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Rowley, Mass., Dec. 17, 1780. He married, first, Nancy, daughter of Amos and Hannah (Dustin) Sawyer, Aug. 24, 1801; and she died Dec. 27, 1831. He married, second, Abigail (Richardson), widow of Henry Ballard, July 16, 1834; and she died in 1842. He died Oct. 10, 1857, aged seventy-six.

Children :—

- 1602—I. EDWIN<sup>8</sup>, born Dec. 2, 1802, in Haverhill; married Anna Penfield of Portland in 1830; she died March —, 1876; and he died July 27, 1880. They had no children.
- 1603—II. CAROLINE C.<sup>8</sup>, born Aug. 8, 1805, in Haverhill; married Ebenezer Porter Oct. 28, 1830; and died April 14, 1876.
- 1604—III. THOMAS<sup>8</sup>, born Sept. 12, 1807, in Beverly; died June 11, 1808.
- 1605—IV. FARNHAM<sup>8</sup>, born July 13, 1809, in Beverly; died, unmarried, Nov. 14, 1877.
- 1606—V. HANNAH C.<sup>8</sup>, born Jan. 27 (22?), 1812, in Beverly; married Franklin Woodcock Oct. 3, 1830; and died May 21, 1845.
- 1607—VI. THOMAS<sup>8</sup>, born May 19, 1814, in Lancaster; died Oct. 2, 1814.
- 1608—VII. ELIZABETH CHANDLER<sup>8</sup>, born Aug. 17, 1816, in Lancaster; m. Edmund, son of Nathan and Lucy (Wood) Fletcher of Bradford Oct. 29, 1840. He died Jan. 3, 1880.
- 1609—VIII. CHARLES<sup>8</sup>, born July 19, 1818, in Lancaster; died in infancy.
- 1610—IX. CHARLES G. C.<sup>8</sup>, born July 12, 1819, in Lancaster. *See family numbered "1610."*
- 1611—X. MARY MARSH<sup>8</sup> (twin), born April 16, 1836.
- 1612—XI. JOHN CHANDLER<sup>8</sup> (twin), born April 16, 1836; died Nov. 13, 1836.
- 1613—VII. JOHN FRANCIS<sup>8</sup>, born Feb. 29, 1840. *See family numbered "1613."*

JOHN CHANDLER PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Haverhill, Mass., May 25, 1783. He lived in his native town; and married, first, Sally Johnson of Bradford Feb. 21, 1811. She



died Oct. 1, 1821 ; and he married, second, Mrs. Elizabeth McFarland April 24, 1824. Mr. Plumer died Sept. 2, 1875, at the age of ninety-two.

Children :—

- 1614—I. HARRISON LORENZO<sup>s</sup>, born March 2, 1814; lived in Haverhill; portrait painter; married in London; and had children.
- 1615—II. JAMES HENRY<sup>s</sup> (twin), born Feb. 16, 1821; married and had children.
- 1616—III. SARAH ANN<sup>s</sup> (twin), born Feb. 16, 1821; married Rufus H. Duncan Oct. 26, 1843.
- 1617—IV. FRANCES ABBY<sup>s</sup>; lived in Haverhill, unmarried.

## 985

JOHN SAVORY PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Rowley, Mass., May 24, 1813. He lived in Woburn ; and married Sarah B. Harriman.

Children :—

- 1618—I. JOHN WILLIAM<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 23, 1833, in Bradford.
- 1619—II. SARAH JANE<sup>s</sup>, born June 4, 1836.
- 1620—III. —<sup>s</sup>; died.
- 1621—IV. CATHARINE BURDEN<sup>s</sup>; married Frank Wentworth; and lived in Lynn.

## 987

JOSIAH CONVERSE PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Rowley, Mass., Dec. 15, 1817. He married Maria, daughter of Thomas Wood, Aug. 25, 1835 ; and died in a hospital for the insane in New Hampshire.

Children :—

- 1622—I. GEORGE<sup>s</sup>; married Hannah Dillingham.
- 1623—II. HARRIET JANE<sup>s</sup>; unmarried.
- 1624—III. ROSEMOND ABIGAIL<sup>s</sup>; unmarried.

## 992

DR. DAVID PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Newbury, Mass., Jan. 11, 1789. He was a physician ; and lived in Amesbury, Mass. He married Lydia Hoyt June 25, 1818 ; and died Jan. 29, 1852. She died Oct. 29, 1863, aged sixty-nine, and was buried in Oak Hill cemetery, in Newburyport.

Their children were born in Amesbury, as follows :—

- 1625—I. GEORGE HOYT<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 17, 1819; died Feb. —, 1833.

- 1626—II. CHARLES LADD<sup>s</sup>, born July 29, 1822; died July 16, 1829.  
 1627—III. WILLIAM PERLEY<sup>s</sup>, born June 22, 1825. *See family numbered "1627."*  
 1628—IV. HANNAH ABIGAIL L.<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 13, 1828; married Samuel U., son of Toppan W. and Harriet Craig July 21, 1853.  
 1629—V. CHARLES LADD<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 16, 1830; trader; lived in Boston; married Sarah L. —; he died in Newburyport July 24, 1860; she survived him; they had a daughter Mary E. who was living in 1860.  
 1630—VI. MARY ELIZABETH C.<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 10, 1833; died Oct. 8, 1853, aged "twenty-one."

## 993

CAPT. STEPHEN PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Newbury, Mass., July 9, 1793. He married Lydia Pilsbury of Barrington Jan. 2, 1824; and died Jan. 4, 1850, aged fifty-six. She died Aug. 27, 1876, aged seventy-nine.

Their children were born in Newbury, as follows:—

- 1631—I. SALINA GILES<sup>s</sup> (twin), born July 27, 1824; died by drowning Nov. 5, 1829, aged five.  
 1632—II. SOPHRONIA OSGOOD<sup>s</sup> (twin), born July 27, 1824; married David Tullar, son of Abraham Perley of Ipswich in 1851; and died in Ipswich March 14, 1853.  
 1633—III. DAVID<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 20, 1826. *See family numbered "1633."*  
 1634—IV. JANE DOLE<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 5, 1829; died July 23, 1843, aged fourteen.  
 1635—V. SALINA GILES<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 29, 1830; married Daniel Harris Hale of Rowley (published April 24, 1851).  
 1636—VI. PERLEY<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 12, 1832. *See family numbered "1636."*  
 1637—VII. ELIZABETH E.<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 21, 1833; married Edward, son of Daniel and Ann (Hallet) Dole (published May 31, 1853).

## 998

JOSEPH DOLE PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Newbury, Mass., Jan. 20, 1771. He married Dorothy, daughter of Dea. John and Dorothy (Whitmore) Huse Aug. 10, 1797. She was born Aug. 31, 1775. They removed to Ohio about 1817, and were welcomed by Mr. Plumer's uncle William. Mr. Plumer died about 1854.

Their children were born in Newbury, as follows:—

- 1638—I. EBENEZER HUSE<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 12, 1797.  
 1639—II. MARY DOLE<sup>s</sup>, born July 14, 1799; died in 1818.  
 1640—III. HANNAH WOODBRIDGE<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 4, 1800.  
 1641—IV. HARRIMAN<sup>s</sup>, born April 6, 1802.  
 1642—V. REBECCA HILL<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 9, 1803.  
 1643—VI. HARRIET DOROTHY<sup>s</sup>, born May 25, 1805; married —  
 Nye.  
 1644—VII. MELINDA ANN<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 6, 1806.  
 1645—VIII. SARAH HUSE<sup>s</sup>, baptized in West Newbury May —, 1810.

## 1000

PAUL PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Newbury, Mass., Sept. 3, 1774. He married Judith, daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Pearson) Plumer ( ) Nov. 29, 1797; and died Nov. 21, 1817, at the age of forty-three. She died Aug. 20, 1831.

Their children were born in Newbury, as follows:—

- 1646—I. CLARISSA<sup>s</sup>, born April 25, 1798; married Joseph Noyes Sept. 28, 1831. He died in 1834.  
 1647—II. ELIZA<sup>s</sup>, born Oct. 20, 1799; married Atkinson Stanwood in 1823; and died in 1832.  
 1648—III. LYDIA<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 26, 1801; married Moses Knight; and died June 20, 1877.  
 1649—IV. WILLIAM<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 21, 1803. *See family numbered "1649."*  
 1650—V. MARY<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 22, 1805.  
 1651—VI. JUDITH ANN<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 29, 1808; married Charles Os-good of Amesbury April —, 1835; and died Oct. —, 1835.

## 1003

SILAS PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Newbury, Mass., Feb. 5, 1783. He was a yeoman, and lived in his native town. He married Hannah Harmon, daughter of William and Lydia (Bragdon) Moulton Nov. 18, 1804. She died June 18, 1835, aged fifty-two; and he died Jan. 3, 1838, aged fifty-four.

Their children were born in Newbury, as follows:—

- 1652—I. NATHANIEL MOULTON<sup>s</sup>, [born Aug. 13, 1805; died Aug. 1, 1827, aged twenty-one.  
 1653—II. HANNAH<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 29, 1808; died Aug. 25, 1812, aged four.

- 1654—III. RICHARD PAGE<sup>s</sup>, born July 5, 1810. *See family numbered "1654."*
- 1655—IV. HANNAH HARMON<sup>s</sup>, born Aug. 16, 1813; married Isaac, son of Simon and Sarah (Lunt) Adams Feb. 6, 1835; and died about 1836.
- 1656—V. SILAS<sup>s</sup>, born Sept. 17, 1816. *See family numbered "1656."*
- 1657—VI. MARY DOLE<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 14, 1818; married William, son of William and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Hale, Jan. 4, 1845. He was born May 27, 1820.
- 1658—VII. ABIGAIL M.<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 28, 1821; married William Williams, son of Joseph and Eunice (Noyes) Perkins, Dec. 3, 1850. He was born May 15, 1814. They lived in Newbury.
- 1659—VIII. ADELIN S.<sup>s</sup>, born Feb. 18, 1823; married Paul, son of Paul and — (Willet) Floyd of Rowley, July 7, 1844.
- 1660—IX. PAUL<sup>s</sup>, born Jan. 19, 1826; married Dorothy Nye (daughter of No. 1643) Feb. —, 1857; and had no children.
- 1661—X. JOANNA A.<sup>s</sup>, born Dec. 14, 1830; married Stephen, son of Alexander and Hannah (Fawcett) Allen, May 25, 1854.

## 1018

JOHN MOODY PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Newbury, Mass., March 2, 1797. He married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Edgerly of Rowley June 3, 1855. He died July 11, 1861; and she died seventeen days later, at the age of thirty-six.

Children.—

- 1662—I. SARAH MOODY<sup>s</sup>, born May 3, 1857; married, first, David Henry, son of Silas and Henrietta (Rutherford) Poor, in Ipswich, Oct. 13, 1880; he died Nov. 1, 1881; and she married, second, Stephen M., son of John W. and Elizabeth (Lord) Ross, Oct. —, 1882.
- 1663—II. JOHN MOODY<sup>s</sup>, born Nov. 7, 1860, in Newbury. *See family numbered "1663."*

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BRADSTREET PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Rowley, Mass., Dec. 26, 1805. He married Martha Waldron of Dover; and died in Newburyport.

Children:—

- 1664—I. FRANK<sup>s</sup>; died young.
- 1665—II. AMANDA<sup>s</sup>; married Alexander Vaughn.

(*To be continued.*)

## THE LEE FAMILY OF MARBLEHEAD.

BY THOMAS AMORY LEE.

(Continued from Volume LII, page 160.)

16. EDWARD LEE, son of Edward and Hannah (Alin) Lee, was born in Manchester, Nov. 29, 1729, and died there Dec. 23, 1793. His father died at sea, leaving his widow with 12 young children in straitened circumstances. Edward Lee early went to sea, and was in Lisbon, Nov. 1, 1755, when that city was nearly destroyed by the great earthquake. In course of time he became rude and profane and a "great sinner," as he later expressed it. In the winter of 1763 he was converted by the Rev. John Cleaveland at Chebacco, and became a fervid exhorter and famous character. He desired to become a minister, but was dissuaded on account of his lack of education. He loved little children and was very affectionate with them. He exerted a very powerful influence for good in his community.

"The writer can remember as well as if it were yesterday, his appearance in the house of God—his silver locks, his heavenly smile, and humble attitude, *standing* from the time public worship began until it ended—bending over his seat and making a gentle motion with his head and his right hand, as if to say Amen to every word. Such was his singular appearance that the eyes of strangers would be always turned to him."\*

Two accounts of his life were published. First, Tract No. 379 of the American Tract Society,† and, second, "The Apostolic Fisherman, A Tale of the Last Century, by an Aged Relative," published by the American Sunday School Union. In the preface of the latter, dated at Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1848, Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler of St. Ann's Rectory vouches for the truth of the narrative and "presents to the public as a most remarkable

\*The Apostolic Fisherman, p. 1 *et seq.*

†Account of Services of Edward Lee to the Methodist Church, collected by Mrs. Martha Lee of Manchester, and rewritten by Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.

record of devotional piety." "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain" and the "Dairyman's Daughter" are, in his judgment, no more worthy of a place in the recollections of the pious than is Edward Lee, the subject of this authentic narrative. Copies are extremely rare, but are to be found in the Boston Public Library and New England Historic Genealogical Society Library in Boston.

He was buried on Christmas Day.\* A plain stone is marked: "Sacred to the memory of the devotedly pious Edward Lee.

"If real worth demand a tear,  
Stop, Reader! pay the tribute here;  
The godly man beneath this stone,  
Equalled by few, excelled by none."

The Salem Gazette noticed his death as follows:—"Manchester, December 22, 1793. This day Mr. Edward Lee of this town departed this life, evidently to a better world, aged sixty-four years. He was for the last thirty-four years of his life such a shining character for morality, religion and piety, in a steady and constant course, that it is universally thought by the people of this town that what was said of Job may truly be said of Mr. Lee, 'There is none like him in all the earth, a perfect and upright man, one that feareth God and escheweth evil.' He apparently met with his happy change in a neighboring parish during a remarkable revival of the work of God, under the preaching of the doctrines of the great Reformation from Popery, by a large number of ministers of Christ, who have since, in general, fallen asleep in Jesus. The great work evidently began in December, 1763, and was surprisingly glorious through the following winter. A large number of persons apparently became new creatures in Christ and brought forth fruit, some thirty and some sixty fold; and if any one of them brought forth an hundred fold, the subjects of that gracious work who are yet alive will, with one consent, say, 'It was Edward Lee.' 'The world beheld the glorious change, and did Thy hand confess.'

"His minister would often say, 'I am but a babe to brother Lee—I prize his prayers more than gold.'"

For an account of his conversion, see "A Short and Plain

\*Lamson's History of Manchester, p. 325.

Narrative," etc., by John Cleaveland, A. M., Boston, 1767, p. 15.

Edward Lee married, Feb. 10, 1751-2, Eunice Allen, who died in 1813, probably the daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia (Tuck) Allen.

Children, all born in Manchester:—

EUNICE, b. Sept. 14, 1752; m. Oct. 1, 1772, John Hooker.

EDWARD, b. Sept. 14, 1754; lost at sea, March, 1770.

JEREMIAH ALLEN, b. Nov. 17, 1756; lost at sea, Nov. 1774.

JOSIAH, b. June 14, 1759; d. April 25, 1836; probably m., Dec. 25, 1783, Mrs. Anne Edwards, b. 1763, d. Aug. 16, 1833, ae. 70 y. Children: (1) Josiah, b. Sept. 23, 1784; (2) Josiah, b. Sept. 9, 1786; (3) William, b. July 11, 1789; (4) Edward, b. July 4, 1796, living 1836; (5) John, b. Oct. 20, 1798; (6) Henry, b. Sept. 17, 1803. He was a Revolutionary soldier,\* and was survived by son Edward only.

LYDIA, b. May 26, 1765; m. Mar. 30, 1790, Aber Allen.

SARAH, b. June 18, 1767; m. (int.) Dec. 4, 1790, Moses Sargent of Hopkinton. She was familiarly known as "Mistress Sarah."

AMOS, b. Oct. 22, 1769; perhaps a Lieut. in the militia; m. March 26, 1791, Mrs. Marcy Thorn Dodge, who d. in 1804, ae. 33 y. Children: (1) Amos, b. Dec. 4, 1791; (2) Mercy Thorn, b. Sept. 4, 1793; (3) Edward, b. Sept. 6, 1795; (4) Nabby, b. Sept. 8, 1797; (5) Lydia, b. March 2, 1800. He may have m., 2d (int.), July 1, 1804, Margaret Burnham of Ipswich.

ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 14, 1772; unm. 1793, and mentioned in her father's will.†

ELIZABETH, b. June 6, 1774; unm. 1793, and mentioned in her father's will;† perhaps m. (int.), Aug. 20, 1794, Isaac Russell.

HANNAH, b. March 15, 1763; m. Jan. 20, 1787, Nathaniel Coalby or Colby of Hopkinton.

17. CAPT. ISAAC LEE, son of Edward and Hannah (Allen) Lee, was born Dec. 12, 1738, in Manchester, and died there March 14, 1806. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Manchester. In 1775 he was on the Committee of Correspondence with John Lee, Esq., and Lieut. Aaron Lee. He was a Revolutionary officer. In 1775 he was voted sargent for a half company, but refused the position. In 1776 he was chairman of a committee of three to take care of the watch for the British, and also chairman of a committee in 1775 to lay out convenient places to intrench the town. He was chairman of

\*Essex Probate Files, No. 16,629.

†Essex Probate Files, No. 16,596.

the Committee of Correspondence, Safety and Enspedition in 1779, and on the committee to settle prices in 1779. He was moderator and selectman, 1785, 1791, 1792, 1794. Feb. 21, 1782, on the petition of Winthrop Sargent, etc., he was commissioned captain of the ship "Polly," a privateer. He was also captain of the "Neptune," 1776-8. His estate was appraised at about \$10,000, among the items being his dwelling house, 30 tracts of land, a pair of pistols, gun, and silver mounted hanger, and 8 feather beds, books, and notes due from Hon. William Gray, etc. He was called Isaac Lee, "gentleman," in the records. He married, Nov. 20, 1760, Rachel Hooper, who died Dec. 14, 1835, aged 97 years 9 months.

Children, born in Manchester:—

28. ISAAC, b. Oct. 11, 1761; d. 1840.

WINTHROP, b. Dec. 13, 1763; d. Jan. 19, 1843; yeoman; m. 1st, Jan. 13, 1785, Lucy Danford (Danforth); m. 2d, Feb. 18, 1803, Janny (Jane) Morgan. Children, by 1st wife, all b. in Manchester: (1) Lucy, b. Sept. 13, 1785; m. — Porter. (2) Winthrop, b. Sept. 24, 1787. (3) Annes, b. May 11, 1790; m. — Girdler. (4) Hannah, b. Dec. 26, 1792; m. — Stacey. (5) Andrew, b. April 19, 1795. Children by 2d wife, b. in Manchester: (6) Jeney, b. March 26, 1804. (7) Jane, b. Dec. 2, 1804; m. — Wells. (8) Edward, b. Nov. 29, 1805; living in 1835. (9) Lucretia P., m. — Marshall.

ANDREW, b. June 16, 1766; d. May 30, 1793.

RACHEL, b. Oct. 5, 1768; d. July 22, 1770.

JACOB, b. June 1, 1771; d. abt. 1780.

29. JOHN, b. July 20, 1773; d. July 16, 1833.

RACHEL, b. Feb. 10, 1776; m. Sept. 30, 1796, David Colby, Esq., of Hopkinton.

ANNISE, bp. June 21, 1778; d. April 14, 1779.

JACOB, b. Nov. 27, 1780; d. July 7, 1812; m. (int.) Sept. 22, 1802, Elizabeth Goldsmith of Andover. She d. Dec. 6, 1839, ae. 56 y. Children: (1) Jacob, b. Dec. 1, 1803; (2) Pamela, b. Oct. 16, 1805; (3) Elizabeth, b. July 6, 1809.

18. NATHAN LEE, son of Deacon Benjamin and Mary (Stevens) Lee, was born in Manchester, Jan. 22, 1736-7. He married, Dec. 18, 1760, Sarah Searls, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Searls, who was born in Manchester, Oct. 4, 1736. He removed to Moultonborough, N. H., with his brothers, between 1774 and 1777, taking with him most of his family. He was a Revolutionary soldier. A Nathan Lee was the first settler of Ira, Vermont, and was selectman in 1779.



## Children, born in Manchester, except the last :

NATHAN, b. July 11, 1762; perhaps m., May 22, 1787, Elizabeth Allen. Chn.: (1) Nathan, b. Nov. 10, 1787, who prob. m. at Dover, Sept. 29, 1809, Bulah Bradford, who d. a widow Aug. 23, 1833, *ae.* 50 y., and had 2 chn.; (2) Elizabeth, b. June 28, 1797; (3) Jacob (twin), b. Jan. 6, 1800; (4) Sally (twin), b. Jan. 6, 1800; (5) Claracey, b. Sept. 15, 1804.

ISRAEL, b. Nov. 10, 1763; d. Oct. 10, 1802; m. May 19, 1789, Margaret Presson. Chn.: (1) Israel (twin), b. Nov. 5, 1789; (2) Margaret (twin), b. Nov. 5, 1789, perhaps m. Jan. 11, 1818, Levi Tuck; (3) Ariel Parrish, b. Feb. 6, 1796, d. Sept. 3, 1875, a mariner, m. Dec. 11, 1821, Anna Stone, b. June 23, 1797, d. Oct. 8, 1843, 4 chn.; (4) Peggy, b. Jan. 11, 1798; (5) Nancy, b. Feb. 15, 1800, perhaps m. Sept. 23, 1823, James P. Lee.

EBENEZER, b. Oct. 19, 1765.

SARAH, b. June 14, 1767; perhaps m., Dec. 4, 1790, Moses Sargent of Hopkinton.

OLIVER, b. Nov. 13, 1768; d. April 26, 1769.

OLIVER, b. Feb. 13, 1770.

MALACHI, b. Aug. 1, 1771, "and drowned in Winapessocket pond or lost on the land so that he was not found on the 20th day of April, 1775."\*

LUCY, b. Feb. 4, 1773; perhaps m. (*int.*) Oct. 14, 1804, Willard Porter.

LOIS, b. Aug. 11, 1774.

MALACHI, b. "in Moulton-Borough, May 3rd, 1777."\*

19. CAPT. NEHEMIAH LEE, son of Deacon Benjamin and Mary (Stevens) Lee, was born in Manchester, April 30, 1739, and died in Moultonborough, N. H., Oct. 6, 1792. He married, on Nov. 24, 1763, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Rebekah Tewksbury. He was a tithingman in Manchester. He is said to have served in the Revolution as a captain under Gen. Stark and under Washington. † He removed to Moultonborough, N. H., with his brothers, about 1776.

## Children, all born in Manchester except the last three :

NEHEMIAH, b. May 6, 1765; d. in Sandwich, N. H., March 7, 1802; perhaps m., at Marlboro, April 5, 1789, Lydia Paine.

SAMUEL, b. May 1, 1766; d. May 25, 1807, at Sandwich, N. H.; m., 1st, Peggy —. Child: (1) Betsey, d. about 1875 at Edwardsburg, Mich.; m. late in life, — Wilkinson. Samuel Lee m., 2d, April 27, 1800, Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph

\*Record of Nathan Lee, owned by his g. grandson, John Lee Ambrose of Cambridge.

†On authority of Col. John R. Lee.

and Mary Webster of Weare, N. H. Children : (2) Mary, b. Sandwich, N. H., May 15, 1801; d. at Edwardsburgh, Mich.; m., 1st, at Moultonboro, N.H., June 14, 1820, Jesse Quimby, and had 3 daus. and 1 son. She m., 2d, May 14, 1839, Wilson Blackmer of Edwardsburgh, Mich., and had 1 son. (3) Joseph Webster, b. Jan. 10, 1807; d. Aug. 24, 1874, at Edwardsburgh, Mich.; m. Oct. 16, 1829, Maria, dau. of Moses and Miriam (Tyler) Hastings, and had 3 sons and 2 daus., including Ednah Silver, b. Jan. 31, 1835, at Sandwich, N. H.; d. Nov. 14, 1912, at Riverside, Cali.; m., April 30, 1862, Rev. Berry Edmiston, father of Joseph Lee, of Los Angeles, Cali., b. Oct. 12, 1867, at Bakerstown, Pa., who has compiled a list of Deacon Benjamin Lee's descendants.

BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 12, 1768; d. 1855.

30. ASA, b. May 19, 1769; d. at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 20, 1848.

REBEKAH, b. Jan. 21, 1771; d. March 12, 1855, at Moultonborough, N. H.; m., Nov. —, 1792, John Rogers.

EZEKIEL, b. May 12, 1773; drowned near Moultonborough, N. H., July 3, 1789.

SARAH, b. April 2, 1775; d. in N. H., July 3, 1794.

31. JOHN, b. in Moultonborough, N. H., Feb. 9, 1777; d. March 19, 1861.

ANA, b. in Moultonborough, N. H., Oct. 8, 1779; d. 1873; perhaps m., Dec. 29, 1802, David Preston of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

DEBORAH, b. in Moultonborough, N. H., July 31, 1784; d. June 8, 1850; m. — Cox.

20. CAPT. SAMUEL LEE, son of Justice Samuel and Mary (Tarring) Lee, was born Oct. 21, 1714, and died Dec. 20, 1779, in Manchester. He married, first, June 30, 1737, Deborah Hill, daughter of John Hill, who died Dec. 23, 1739. He married, second (int.), June 26, 1743, Mary Raymond of Beverly, a sister of Joanna Raymond who married Capt. Samuel's brother Col. John Lee, a daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Raymond, born March 24, 1722, died Nov. 11, 1753. He married, third, Oct. 25, 1759, his cousin, Mrs. Lydia Lee Masters, born April 24, 1726, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel (*See family No. 10*) and Elizabeth (Benet) Lee, who survived him. In 1752 he was made a captain of militia. He was elected a selectman in 1752, 1754, and 1755. Captain Lee was one of the most prominent citizens of Manchester, and his name appears frequently in the town records, as moderator, member of important town committees, or town officer, and he was for years a Justice of the Peace.

It is probable that Captain Lee was of Tory convictions, though it is quite certain that he took no active part in the great struggle in any way. He lived at home during the war, and finding that he was taxed more than his due share, and having the courage of his convictions, he protested with considerable vigor. "Samuel Lee,\* a man of considerable note in his day, had many grievances against the town, of which record remains in various communications, drawn up with a good deal of care and forcibly worded, and signed with a flourish and in a bold hand, 'Sirs, yo<sup>r</sup> most Humble & Devoted Serv<sup>t</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Lee.' . . . One dated 13 March, 1779, addressed to the 'Inhabytence of the Town of Manchester,' declares his belief that 'Turkish Laws are much Preffarable and Juster than the Assessors conduct in Manchester at Present is.' . . . He signs himself 'an Abused and imposed upon Inhabitant of Manchester.' This wrathful communication was 'to be Exhibted to the Inhabytenc of s<sup>d</sup> Town, before your Choyce of Town Officers.'" In another letter he says, "letts all fare alike in taxation, and then I am Content to be Pointed at." On March 17, 1777, "34thly was Voated† that the Constable Jacob Tewxbury should strain on Capt. Samuel Lee's Estate for his Taxes in yeare 1775. John Lee Esqr [his brother] enters his Dissent," as did his cousin Lt. Aaron Lee. In 1779 it was "Voted to Chuse a Commett to converse with Capt. Sam<sup>l</sup> Lee About his Tax."

Capt. Lee followed the business of his father, that is, he was a builder of houses and a merchant. He built the famous "Lee mansion" at Marblehead. He had for many years a license to sell spirituous liquors, being engaged in the fisheries and infirm in body in 1755, as he tells us in a petition to the General Court. He was also a Justice of the Peace, and was appointed a coroner Jan. 11, 1755. "He was an active and useful citizen and highly respected in Manchester."‡ He made a number of trips to England, owned a number of slaves and some fine silver, part of which descended to his great-grandchildren. He inherited the coat of arms and the parchment pedigree brought over by his father. "Mr. [D. L.] Bingham, in whose family I boarded while teaching in

\*Lamson's History of Manchester, pp. 329-330.

†Manchester Town Records, v. II, pp. 160 and 172.

‡E. W. Leach's History of Manchester (MS.), p. 272.

Manchester, used to relate traditions of the splendor (for those days) of the manner in which Samuel and John, brothers of Jeremiah, lived. He remembered the survivors of their slaves, particularly 'Black Sarah' Porter and 'Greece Lee.' Black Sarah wore a gay turban and was a true African queen in appearance. She lived with Henry Lee, Esq. . . . Mr. Bingham's comment on the Lee family was that they exerted a wonderful influence through all the years of early Manchester history by their intelligence and good breeding and enterprise. They were public-spirited men, . . . and the leading family in the town. They were ship-owners and importers according to the earlier standards, and they traveled and entertained prominent members of the country. The women of the family were educated in private classes, usually at some clergyman's house."\* He was called Samuel Lee, "gentleman," in the records.

His will† was dated at Manchester in 1762 and probated in 1780, and names his wife Lydia, his father Samuel Lee, Esq., his grandfather Deacon Samuel Lee, his son Samuel Lee, his daughters Deborah, Mary [Tuck], Ruth Raymond, Lydia, and made his wife Lydia and son-in-law William Tuck, executors. One of his slaves, a waiting maid, "he bequeathed to his wife and her heirs forever."‡ He left £4. to the town of Manchester for schools, to his wife all the goods which she brought with her, a carriage horse and landaulet, etc., a negro woman Taff and mulatto boy Troy (who served in the Revolution), and 1/2 the house which his father, Samuel Lee, Esq., left to his son Samuel Lee (4th), who died a minor, and the improvement of all the lands bought of his grandfather, Deacon Samuel Lee, near his Mansion House, etc. He makes provision for possible unborn children and provides that all minor children are to be maintained out of his estate and to be well schooled, "as I have schooled my daughter Mary," etc. In his inventory were many tracts of land, 1 mansion house, and chaise house, 2 dwelling houses, 3 pews, a boat, etc., a carbine, a sword, a cutlass, etc., pewter plate marked, negro woman Taff, girl Sarah and boy Greece, etc.

\*The Lees of Marblehead (MS.), by Mrs. H. F. Parker.

†Essex Probate Files, No. 16,650.

‡Lamson's History of Manchester, p. 82.

## Children, by first wife, born in Manchester :

DEBORAH, b. May 4, 1738; m. Jan. 28, 1757, her cousin James Lee, at Hampton, b. Feb. 3, 1734-5; d. at Halifax Goal, July or Aug., 1781, son of Capt. Nathaniel Lee. (*See family No. 24.*)

SAMUELL, b. Dec. 20, 1739; d. May 8, 1759.

## Children by second wife, born in Manchester :

MARY, b. June 10, 1744; d. Aug. 8, 1778; m. Nov. 24, 1763, Capt. William Tuck, of Beverly, b. July 5, 1741; d. March, 1826. He commanded the privateer "Remington" during the Revolution, took many prizes, was captured, but escaped. He was collector of the Gloucester district, 1796-1802; justice of the peace; a country doctor, and a man of great energy. Dr. William Bentley said that he had the greatest influence among the people of Manchester after the death of Col. John Lee (No. 21). Children: (1) William, b. April 10, 1764; d. Sept., 1765. (2) William, b. April 15, 1766; d. July 9, 1846. (3) Samuel Lee, b. Oct. 25, 1768; m., had 5 children, among them Samuel Lee, jr. (4) Deborah Lee, b. July 14, 1770; m. Deacon Delucena L. Bingham, b. 1766, d. Oct. 25, 1837; town clerk, 29 years; representative, 1824; postmaster, 34 years; deacon, 32 years. Had (a) Aurelia T., b. Oct. 4, 1800; (b) Debby, b. May 23, 1793; (c) Delucena Lathrop, jr., b. Feb. 5, 1789; (d) Elizabeth Sewall, b. Oct. 4, 1819; (e) Henry Lee Tuck, b. May 8, 1805; (f) Lucinda, b. Aug. 3, 1798; (g) Lucretia Huntington, b. July 14, 1795; (h) Luther, b. Aug. 11, 1803; (i) Mary L., b. March 18, 1790; (j) Rufus Lothrop, b. Nov. 10, 1791; (k) William T., b. April 8, 1797. (5) Sewall, b. Oct. 11, 1771; d. Jan. 7, 1772. (6) Jacob, b. Jan. 12, 1773; d. June 6, 1773; (7) Mary, bp. Sept. 11, 1774; d. Dec. 29, 1812. (8) Jacob, bp. Feb. 11, 1776; d., ae. 6 m. (9) Warren, b. April 25, 1777. (10) a child, b. July, 1778; d., ae. 1 day. William Tuck, Esq., m., 2d, April 30, 1779, Mistress Elizabeth Lee, dau. Capt. Richard Lee, gent. (No. 13), of Salem. They had 8 chn., among them Capt. Henry, b. April 21, 1783; d. at sea, Sept. 11, 1810; m. Dec. 28, 1806, Joanna H. Drew; and Levi, b. March 13, 1793; d. at sea, Nov., 1821; m. Jan. 11, 1818, Margaret Lee, b. Jan. 11, 1798, daughter of Israel Lee. Mrs. Tuck d. April 1, 1793, a. 42 y. 2 m., and Squire Tuck m., 3d., Jan. 2, 1801, Lydia Babcock, dau. William and Lydia (Kitfield), who d. Feb. 7, 1804, a. 30 y. She had 2 chn., of whom Lydia, b. Sept. 10, 1802, m., Jan. 30, 1823, Asa Osborn, jr., of Beverly. Squire Tuck m., 4th, June 22, 1807, Polly Morgan, who d. March 4, 1847, a 77 y. She had 3 chn., among them Eveline, b. Aug. 2, 1809; m., July 4, 1831, Capt. Charles Leach.

REBECCA, bp. April 10, 1748; d. April 16, 1748.

REBECCA, b. April 8, 1749; d. before Aug., 1750.

REBECCA, b. Aug. 6, 1750; d. Aug. 31, 1750.

EBENEZER RAYMOND, b. July 26, 1751; d. Dec. 30, 1751.

RUTH RAYMOND, bp. July 29, 1753; m. May 21, 1772, Sewell  
Tuck of Beverly, prob. a brother of Capt. William Tuck.  
He d. in 1787. No issue.

Children by third wife, born in Manchester :

SAMUEL, b. Sept. 21, 1760; d. Oct. 21, 1760.

SAMUEL, bp. Jan. 17, 1762; d. before 1768.

JACOB, bp. Feb. 27, 1763; prob. d. young.

LYDIA, b. Aug. 9, 1764; d. Jan. 28, 1785.

32. HENRY, b. Aug. 28, 1766; d. Jan. 11, 1844.

SAMUEL, b. March 31, 1768; d. April 13, 1768.

NATHANIEL, b. May 15, 1771; d. June 3, 1771.

21. COL. JOHN LEE, son of Justice Samuel and Mary (Tarring) Lee, was born Feb. 12, 1715-6, in Manchester, and died at Marblehead, Aug. 24, 1789. He married, at Beverly, June 16, 1737, Joanna Raymond, born May 4, 1715, died Aug. 20, 1811, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer and Joanna (Herrick) Raymond, and a granddaughter of Capt. William Raymond of the Canadian Expedition in 1690. Col. John Lee made his first official appearance in 1737 as a town officer, and the records from that day contain many entries of his name. In 1744 the Town Wharff was let to Robert Herrick and John Lee, 3rd, for 10s. In 1753, Capt. John Lee, Mr. Thomas Lee (his cousin), and Capt. Samuel Lee were on a committee to settle a controversy as to squatters on commoner's land. The same year he bought 20 poles of land "next his house" for 13/6/8 from the town, the selectmen giving him the deed March 24, 1754.

For many years Col. Lee occupied many town positions of trust. His name is found on many of the important committees of the town, and he was its leading citizen. He was moderator for 19 years; town clerk, 1740, 1743, 1744, 1746, 1747, and selectman, 1743, 1744, 1746, 1747, 1750-53, 1754-58. He was "for many years a representative to the legislature and one of the municipal magistrates of the county."\* He was a Justice of the Peace many years.

When the country became much disturbed shortly be-

\*Dearborn's Life of Col. William R. Lee (MS.)

fore the Revolution, Colonel Lee very early determined to support the "patriot" side of the controversy. At a town meeting held Aug. 22, 1774, it was "Voted and Chosen John Lee Esqr Capt. Andrew Marsters and Mr. Joseph Woodberry Delligates to Represent us at a County Congress to be holden at Ipswich, in the County of Essex."\* Col. Lee attended this Congress, and there found his brother, Col. Jeremiah Lee, chairman of the Marblehead delegates. Col. Jeremiah Lee was elected chairman† of the Congress.

A few months later it was "Voted to Choose a Committee of Inspection to see that the Resolves of the Continental Congress be carried into Execution. Voted and Chosen for said Committe, John Lee, Esqr., Mis<sup>r</sup> John Rogers, Samuel Foster, Aaron Lee, Eleazar Craft, Jonathan Brown and John Baker,"‡ Dec. 27, 1774.

On Jan. 27, 1775, at a meeting held in Gloucester, John Lee, Esqr., was elected Colonel of the 6th Essex Regiment. He had been a Lieutenant in 1741, Captain in 1749, and Major in 1765, and Hon. Robert Hale had recommended him to Gov. Shirley for a commission in the French war.§ On the next day he was elected chairman of a committee to raise money to support the minute men.

On July 1, 1775, "John Lee, Esqr. was appointed [by the Provincial Congress] to swear the soldiers in the County of Essex."|| Two weeks later, it was "Voted to Choose a Committee of Correspondence to consist of nine men." Those chosen were John Lee, Esqr., Deacon Jonathan Herrick, Capt. Samuel Foster, Lt. Jacob Hooper, Mr. Aaron Lee, Mr. John Edwards, Capt. Isaac Lee, Mr. Isaac Proctor, and Mr. Eleazar Crafts.‡ April 22, 1776, "Chosen John Lee Esqr. to serve as Delegate at the Convention"‡ at Ipswich. On June 25, 1777, John Lee, Esqr. was "Chosen to take notes of all Internal Enemys and to Enter a Complaint against such offenders."‡ In 1779 it was "Voted to Chuse Seven Men for a Commett to Regulate y<sup>e</sup> Prices. 3rdly Voted for ye Commette Corn<sup>l</sup> John Lee, Mr. John Edwards, John Allen Jun. Capt. Isaac Lee, Obed Carter, James Lee and

\*Manchester Town Records, v. II, p. 145.

†Journals of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, p. 615.

‡Manchester Town Records, v. II, pp. 146, 157, 162.

§Am. Anti. Socy. Transactions, vol. XI, p. 141.

||Journals of the Provincial Congress of Mass., p. 436.

Aaron Lee.”\* It is interesting to note that of this important committee of seven, four were Lees.

However, his Revolutionary service was not entirely confined to the duties of a civilian. “The militia of Manchester were formed into a separate battalion and he was appointed the commander with the rank of Colonel. . . . When the intelligence reached Manchester that a British regiment had landed in Marblehead under the command of Colonel Leslie and marched to Salem for the purpose of seizing the cannon and other munitions of war which had been collected . . . the militiamen were ordered to march to the scene of an anticipated action. As Mr. Lee belonged to the company, his wife assisted him in putting on his accoutrements, and observed if volunteers did not appear speedily and in sufficient numbers, she would shoulder a musket and take her place in the ranks. She was a lady of remarkable energy of character and distinguished for her exemplary conduct as a wife and mother. When the British sloop of war “Falcon” fired upon the town of Beverly, Colonel Lee immediately mustered his battalion and made a rapid march to the relief of that town.”†

Colonel Lee was a prominent merchant, was in partnership with his father, Samuel Lee, Esq., for some years, owned a number of ships, several slaves, including one named Chester who ran away twice in 1772-73, a good deal of silver, etc. He was without doubt the leading man of Manchester from about 1755 until his death in 1789. The Rev. William Bentley, D. D., writes in his Diary for 1800: “Major Lee had the principal influence among them when I first knew them in 1782. Mr. Tuck, the Custom house officer of Gloucester, now leads.”

He has been described as “Major Lee, a man of autocratic temper, and an owner of slaves when human flesh and blood were still bought and sold in Massachusetts; his house, with the slave pens in the attic,” which occupied the site of the ‘Rabardy Building,’ surviving its imperious owner almost a century.”‡ “He was one of the most distinguished citizens of Manchester and was engaged in extensive commercial business for many years.”§

\*Manchester Town Records, v. II, pp. 173, 178, 184.

†Dearborn’s Life of Col. Wm. R. Lee (MS.), pp. 17, 18.

‡Lamson’s History of Manchester, p. 325.

§E. W. Leach History of Manchester (MS.), p. 272.



## Children, born in Manchester :—

33. JOHN, b. May 16, 1738; d. May 26, 1812.

JOANNA, b. Nov. 1, 1739; m. before 1756, Capt. Benjamin Kimball, s. of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hovey), b. March 10, 1734; d. 1780. He graduated at Harvard in 1753; was town clerk of Manchester, 1756-76; at various times selectman and moderator. He was captain of a company in the siege of Boston. Chn.: (1) Elizabeth, b. March 21, 1756; (2) Oliver, b. May 16, 1757; (3) Ebenezer Raymond, b. March 5, 1759, d. Sept., 1765; (4) John, b. Oct. 22, 1760; Rev. soldier in his father's company; (5) Katherine, b. Aug. 6, 1762, d. July, 1763; (6) William, b. Feb. 2, 1764, Rev. soldier in his father's company, m. Lydia Bexby of Boston, int. Dec. 23, 1785; (7) Polly, b. Aug. 17, 1769; (8) Raymond, b. Aug. 24, 1771; (9) Benjamin, b. April 30, 1773; (10) Samuel, bp. Feb. 12, 1775; (11) Raymond, b. June, 1765, d. June, 1766.

MARY, b. Oct. 20, 1741; d. in Marblehead, 1799; m. Sept. 20, 1777, as his second wife, Maj. Joshua Orne, Jr., Esq., of Marblehead, bp. April 16, 1747, d. Jan. 27, 1785, s. of Deacon Joshua Orne, Jr., Esq., and widow Agnes (Stacey) Galison. His father was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy to the General Court, 1769. Maj. Orne graduated (fifth in his class of 46) from H. C. in 1764. He also was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy to the General Court, 1776, 1777, 1780, 1781; member of the Provincial Congress, 1775; chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, 1774 and 1776; signed the call, with Joshua Ward, Esq., of Salem, for a political convention at Ipswich in 1776; member of the Mass. Constitutional Convention, 1778; and was chosen Major of the Essex Regt. by the General Court of 1775. He was a prominent merchant and left an estate of £1,161, including 6 pictures, silver watch, silver plate, gold ring, Latin and other books, etc. They had no children. Widow Mary (Lee) Orne m. 2d, April 23, 1786, Maj. Orne's half brother, Hon. Col. Azor Orne, Esq., of Marblehead, b. July 21, 1731, d. in Boston June 6, 1796, s. of Deacon Joshua Orne, Jr., Esq. and Sarah Gale. He was a leading patriot. He was Justice of the Peace; special Judge of Common Pleas, 1775; deputy to the General Court, 1773, 1776, 1777, 1785, 1787; Councillor, 1780, 1782, 1788-96; delegate to the Mass. State Constitutional Convention, 1778; the U. S. Constitutional Convention, 1788; and was a Presidential Elector. He was a member of the Essex County Congresses of 1774, 1775; the Mass. Provincial Congress, and was elected a delegate from Marblehead to the old Continental Congress of 1774, but declined the honor. He was a member of the famous Committee of Safety and Supplies; Colonel of the

Marblehead Reg't before the Revolution, and was elected 2nd Major-General of Mass. forces by the General Court in 1775. He was one of the most prominent patriots of the Revolution. He was a prominent merchant before the Revolution and left an estate of \$15,588.49, including much fine furniture, china, silver, books, and a beautiful portrait of himself, perhaps by Copley, and also a portrait of his first wife. They had no children. He m. 2d, Jan. 27, 1754, Mary Coleman, by whom he had 3 chn.

ANNIS, b. Oct. 10, 1743; d. Aug. 11, 1771; m. Jan. 14, 1768, Capt. John Pulling, jr., s. Deacon John and Martha Pulling of Boston, b. Feb. 18, 1737, d. Jan. 25, 1787, merchant of Boston and Revolutionary patriot. It was Capt. John Pulling who, as schoolmate, boyhood friend of Paul Revere, and fellow member of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, hung the lanterns in the Christ Church belfry which gave the signal for Col. Paul Revere's famous ride. Historians have said that they considered his showing the signals on that night, at the peril of his life, as one of the most daring acts of the Revolution. He was a Son of Liberty and high in the councils of the committee which met in secret at the "Green Dragon Tavern". He was a member of the Boston Tea Party, Captain and Commissary of Ordnance and Stores in Col. Craft's Artillery, Continental Army, and served throughout the war and was mustered out as Major. Major Pulling had a son and a daughter by Annis Lee. The daughter Annis m., as his 3d wife, Capt. John Jenks of Salem and Medford, who d. Oct. 11, 1817, ae. 66. Their daughter Annis m., 2d, Rev. William Henry Furness, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia, father of Horace Howard Furness, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., Litt. D., the greatest Shakespearian scholar of the century. He owned the watch and fine punch bowl of Col. Wm. Raymond Lee.

34. WILLIAM RAYMOND, b. July 30, 1745; d. 1824.

35. DAVID, "gentleman", b. Sept. 24, 1747; d. Oct. 21, 1774.

BETSEY, b. July 28, 1749; m. May 1, 1770, Rev. Daniel Johnson of Harvard, b. at Bridgewater in 1747; H. C., 1767; studied theology under Rev. Matthew Bridge of Framingham; ordained Nov. 1, 1769, 3rd minister of Harvard, Mass. Despite his short incumbency of the Harvard pulpit, he seems to have made a strong impression upon the minds of his parishioners. When the Lexington alarm came he shouldered a musket and marched to Cambridge, where one of prayers is said to have thrilled the patriot army. He became a chaplain in the Continental Army in 1776, and d. Sept. 23, 1777. The town voted £200 for his gravestone and

erected a suitable monument. Chn.: (1) Nabby Lee, b. March 15, 1771; (2) Daniel, b. Nov. 4, 1772, d. Nov. 16, 1776; (3) Joanna, b. Aug. 15, 1774; (4) Lucy, bp. at Manchester, March 22, 1778, lived with her Aunt Mary, widow of Hon. Azor Orne, Esq. Betsey\* Johnson, widow, was appointed guardian in 1778 to Betsey, ae. 2 y., Joanna, ae. 3 y., Nabby, ae. 6 y., and Patty, ae. less than 1 y. Rev. Daniel Johnson's estate included silver, china, books, and a negro woman belonging to his wife.

**NABBY**, b. July 23, 1751; m. March 30, 1772, Stephen Sewall, merchant, of Marblehead and Boston. He was probably a captain in Col. W. R. Lee's regiment. Chn.: (1) Stephen, bp. March 8, 1778, at Manchester; (2) Jonathan Mitchell, bp. April 11, 1779, at Manchester.

**MARTHA**, bp. Oct. 23, 1753; d. Nov. 13, 1785; may have been engaged to Maj.-Gen. William Alexander, Lord Sterling of the Continental Army. m. 1st, Oct. 3, 1776, Capt. Jeremiah Hibbert of Marblehead, bp. Dec. 2, 1753, s. of Joseph and Lois. He was a noted sailor of the Revolution and commander at one time of the "Tyranicide." She m., 2nd, Feb. 11, 1783, Major-General John Fiske of Salem, b. April 10, 1744, d. Sept. 28, 1797, s. of Rev. Samuel Fiske of Salem. He became a rich merchant, whose home was the center of hospitality. He was one of the famous sailors of the Revolution, and indeed it was said of him that "Salem had her Fiske, Harraden, and Grey."† He was a Major-General of militia, and was on the Committee of Safety of Salem. He was captain of the "Tyranicide" and of the "Massachusetts." Frederick Ward Putnam, A. M., Sc. D., the distinguished scientist was a descendant of Gen. Fiske.

**FANNY**, bp. Oct. 19, 1755; m. 1st, Capt. John Glover, jr., of Marblehead, b. March 23, 1756, eldest son of Gen. John Glover and Hannah Gale. Gen. Glover was the Col. of the Marblehead Regt. and a Brigadier General in the Revolution. Capt. John Glover, jr. was a Lieutenant in Capt. Wm. Raymond Lee's Company of Glover's Regt. in June, 1775, and became Captain of the Company upon Lee's promotion. In 1776 he was Captain of the 14th Continental. They had one child, Fanny. Mrs. Glover m., 2d, Jan. 14, 1792, Elkanah Watson of Freetown, b. Feb. 27, 1732, d. Aug. 11, 1804, s. John and Priscilla (Thomas), who had m., 1st, Oct. 1, 1754, Patience, dau. Col. Benjamin Marston, and had, among others, Col. Marston Watson, who m. Lucy, sister of Fanny Lee. By Fanny Lee, Elkanah Watson had: (1) Charles Lee, b. 1793, d. about 1803; (2) Lucia, b. 1795, m. Dr. Thomas Drew and had 8 chn.

\*Worcester Probate Files, Nos. 33,287, 33,461, 33,574, 33,604.

†Curwen's Journal, p. 662.

Lucy, bp. Aug. 21, 1757; d. Sept. 1, 1757.

Lucy, b. April 28, 1759; m. March 30, 1779, Col. Marston Watson, b. May 27, 1756, at Plymouth; d. at Boston Aug. 7, 1800; s. of Elkanah Watson (who. m. 2nd Fanny Lee, sister of Lucy) and Patience, dau. of "Col. Hon. Judge Benjamin Marston, Esq." "After receiving an excellent school education and being qualified for admission into the University, he was at the age of 14 placed as an apprentice with Col. Jeremiah Lee, then an eminent merchant at Marblehead. Upon the death of Col. Lee in 1775, Mr. Watson resumed his classic studies."\* He was 2nd Lieut. in Capt. John Glover's Co. in 14th Cont. Reg't in 1776, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Charles Lee, 1st Lieut. and later Commander of the privateer schooner "Hawke." He was one of the "benefactors" of the Marblehead Academy in 1788. In 1794 he was Colonel of militia. He became one of the "great merchants" of Boston, and was one of the first members of the Mass. Historical Society. Chn.: (1) Benjamin Marston, b. in Marblehead Jan. 11, 1780; d. in Newton Aug. 31, 1851; H. C., 1800; m. 1st, Aug. 6 (1800?), Elizabeth Parsons, eldest dau. Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons. She d. Feb. 6, 1831, and he m. 2nd, Mrs. Roxanna Davis; (2) Lucy, b. April 8, 1781; d. in infancy; (3) Martha, b. May 11, 1782; d. June 9, 1810; m. Dec. 11, 1808, Thomas Cushing of Boston; (4) Lucy Lee, b. June 16, 1783; d. in Boston Feb. 4, 1807; (5) Sally Maria, b. Oct. 16, 1784; d. April 21, 1824; m. Dec. 20, 1818, Thomas Welsh of Boston; (6) Laura A., b. Nov. 8, 1786; d. in Boston, Sept., 1858; (7) Henry Monmouth, b. July 14, 1788; d. in Boston, Aug. 9, 1805; (8) Horace Howard, b. June 25, 1789; d. Dec. 21, 1867, in Chelsea; m. Thirza Hobart of Hingham; (9) Eliza Constantia, b. July 4, 1791; d. in Boston, Sept. 21, 1872; m. Jan. 5, 1813, Thomas Cushing; (10) Agnes Lee, b. Aug. 30, 1793; d. in Boston, April 12, 1839; (11) Almira, b. June 2, 1795; (12) Rev. John Lee, S. T. D., D. D., b. in Boston, Aug. 27, 1797; d. in Orange, N. J., Dec. 30, 1871; H. C., 1815; m. Jan. 20, 1828, Elizabeth, dau. John West, Esq., of Taunton, Mass., b. in Boston July 21, 1809; author of Memoirs of the Marstons of Salem, and member Mass. Historical Society; (13) Adolphus Eugene, b. in Boston Nov. 15, 1800; H. C., 1820; m. 1st, Sept. 23, 1822, Louisa C. M. Stoughton of Boston, d. in Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1832; m. 2nd, Oct. 8, 1835, Eliza Mellen of Cambridge, who d. at Northampton, April 27, 1843; m. 3d, March 25, 1845, Susan L. Ferguson.

\*Mass. Hist. Society Proceedings. 1st series, vol. 8, p. 80.

(To be continued.)



# EASTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE EASTERN RAIL ROAD IS NOW OPEN BETWEEN  
**BOSTON & SALEM.**

FOR THE PRESENT THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENT IS ADOPTED.

## From Boston.

Passengers and Baggage will be taken from the Company's Depot, on Lewis's wharf, at the following hours, viz:

7 o'clock, A. M.	1	3 1/2 o'clock, P. M.
9 " " A. M.	2	3 " " P. M.
12 1/2 " " P. M.	3	6 " " P. M.

## From Salem.

Trains will start from the Depot, foot of Washington-street, at the following hours, viz:

8 o'clock, A. M.	1	1 1/2 o'clock, P. M.
10 " " A. M.	2	4 " " P. M.
11 " " A. M.	3	7 " " P. M.

## RATES OF FARE.

Between LEWIS'S WHARF and SALEM DEPOTS,	50 Cents.
Between BOSTON and LYNN,	31 Cents.
Between BOSTON and MARBLEHEAD DEPOT,	31 Cents.
Between SALEM and LYNN,	25 Cents.

All the Trains will stop at the Lynn Depot, and the Trains leaving Boston at 9 A. M. and 3 1/2 P. M. and 6 P. M. will stop at the Marblehead Depot, to take and leave passengers.

The Coaches of the late Eastern Stage Company will be at the Depot in Salem to take passengers to the Eastward on the arrival of the 7, 9, 12 1/2 and 3 1/2 Trains from Boston.

Passengers for Portsmouth and Dover, who take the 7 o'clock Train from Boston, can dine at either place.

Passengers by the 9 o'clock Train will arrive at Newburyport at 1 o'clock, and at Portsmouth at 4 P. M.

Passengers by the 12 1/2 Train can dine at Salem, and then proceed to Portsmouth and Portland the same evening in the Mail Stage.

Passengers by the 3 1/2 Train will be taken as far as Newburyport.

Passengers by all of the above Trains will be taken to intermediate places, as usual.

**ALL BAGGAGE WILL BE AT THE RISK OF ITS OWNERS.**

STEPHEN A. CHASE, Superintendent.

September 7, 1838.

FIRST TIME TABLE OF THE EASTERN RAILROAD.

From an original reproduced in the Boston Sunday Globe, May, 1910.

## THE EASTERN RAILROAD.

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### A HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF EARLY RAILROADING IN EASTERN NEW ENGLAND.

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BY FRANCIS B. C. BRADLEE.

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The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, which gave New York City direct and cheap communication with the great lakes and western states, was a great blow to Boston and the smaller New England cities which could not be reached from the interior by navigable streams or canals. It was felt that if New England could not have easy communication within itself and with the rapidly growing West, this section of the country would soon lose its commercial importance. A system of canals was talked of which actually resulted in the Middlesex and other shorter canals in Massachusetts, but the several projects on the whole proved to be impractical from a commercial point of view. The idea of a railroad was not new, but few persons thought that steam locomotives could be used as motive power. The Quincy railroad, the oldest in the country, was in operation as early as 1826 for bringing granite from the Quincy quarries to Boston by horse-power. Two cars were considered a load for a horse moving at the rate of about three miles an hour. The successful operation of this enterprise gave the railroad scheme a decided impetus, and on Jan. 12, 1829, William Jackson delivered a lecture before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in favor of the State of Massachusetts issuing bonds to build and own a railroad between Boston and Albany, N. Y., the motive power to be horses. Mr. Jackson probably was one of the first, if not the original advocate of government ownership of railroads in this country. The rapid development of the

steam locomotive, however, soon disposed of the scheme of horse motive power.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were the first to operate a steam locomotive in the United States. In 1827 they sent the eminent civil engineer Horatio Allen to England to buy three locomotives and irons for a railway which they built the next year from the terminus of their canal at Honesdale to their coal mines. One of these locomotives built by Stephenson arrived at New York in the spring of 1829. Soon after another, the "Lion," also reached here, and in the latter part of the summer Mr. Allen put it on the railway. This was the first locomotive put into use in this country. The first locomotive built in the United States was made in 1830 by Peter Cooper, the philanthropist, after his own design, at his iron works at Canton, near Baltimore. It drew an open car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, filled with the directors of that road, from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. As may be easily imagined, New England was not far behind in adopting these new methods of communication. On June 14, 1830, subscription books to the Boston and Lowell Railroad were opened and 370 shares of \$500 each were taken, the whole number then being one thousand shares. The organization of the Boston and Worcester road followed, and the first train of passenger cars to leave Boston drew out on the morning of April 7, 1834, for Davis' Tavern in Newton. The road was opened throughout its entire length to Worcester on July 3, 1835. The original capital in 1831 was \$1,000,000. Soon after the road was opened to Newton the company gave notice "that passengers are not sent for, but seats are provided for all who apply at the ticket office." This was in consequence of the stage coach custom of calling for passengers. A little later announcement was made, "In consequence of the shortening of the day, the evening trip [to Newton] is discontinued."

The Boston and Lowell and Boston and Providence railroads also were opened to travel in 1835. Most of the material and locomotives for these roads were brought from England. The following, taken from the "New



Hampshire Telegraph" of Nov. 17, 1832, published at Nashua, N. H., is of interest: "The ship 'Choctaw,' at Boston from Liverpool, has on board another Locomotive Engine with apparatus complete intended for the Lowell Railroad. She has also brought for the same purpose about 2000 bars of railroad iron." The original sleepers on the Lowell road were of granite, but were soon done away with as they were found to make the track too rigid.

At first the stage companies did not anticipate any very serious results from the new competition. A prominent stage proprietor in Providence, R. I., said, shortly before the opening of the railroad: "Let the train run off the track when going thirty miles an hour and kill two or three hundred people a few times and people will be ready to stick to the stages."

Before the days of the railroad Salem had what was for that time good stage service to Boston. Regular coaches of the Salem and Boston Stage Company left Salem at 7, 8, 9, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and left Boston at 9 A. M. and 3, 4, 5, 6 P. M. Besides these, the coaches of the Eastern Stage Company started from Portland, Portsmouth and Newburyport and stopped in Salem, so that in all over thirty coaches a day ran to and from Boston. From Marblehead a stage was driven to Boston daily and to Salem twice a day.

As early as 1832 there was a project for a railroad between Boston and eastern points, for in that year Thomas H. Perkins, Philip Chase, George Blake, David Henshaw, William H. Sumner, and others petitioned the Legislature to charter a railroad from Boston to Salem.\* There were two plans, one route to end at Winnisimmet (Chelsea), and the other at Noddles Island (East Boston), and then to ferry across the harbor to the city proper, but owing to strong opposition from the Salem Turnpike and Chelsea Bridge Corporations and from the ship-owning interests in Chelsea, which were afraid that navigation for vessels would be interfered with, the charter was refused. There also were strong remonstrances from

\*Senate paper No. 52, Session of 1833.

Lynn, as the several mills situated on the Saugus river above the Salem turnpike were afraid that the proposed draw bridge would prevent coasting vessels from loading or discharging cargoes at their wharves. The whaling industry of Lynn, then employing three vessels, were afraid their business would be utterly ruined for the same reason. At that time thirty stages ran daily between Boston and Salem, and the Senate committee thought that should suffice. Doubts were expressed whether the travel would be as great as the projectors of the railroad estimated, and one member of the Senate committee thought "that persons owning fine horses and carriages would certainly not give them up to ride in the dirty steam cars." Nothing daunted, however, George Peabody, Stephen A. Chase, Larkin Thorndike of Salem, Samuel S. Lewis of Boston and others again took up the question of a railroad from Boston to Salem, and in July, 1835, subscription books for stock were opened in Salem and a committee appointed to obtain a charter from the legislature and have surveys made for a railroad from Boston to Newburyport. Colonel John M. Fessenden, a graduate from West Point in the class of 1824 and a distinguished engineer, was chosen to plan the road. He had already been employed as chief engineer by the Boston and Worcester and Western railroads of Massachusetts. It is interesting to note that most of our early railroads were built by graduates of the West Point Military Academy, who, at that time, were the most capable engineers in the country.

By April, 1836, 8300 shares at \$100.00 each had been taken, and in a circular addressed to the stockholders the committee say: "A few days after the meeting of the subscribers, the General Committee was convened at Salem. It was decided to employ Colonel Fessenden as engineer, and he was directed to commence immediately his surveys between Beverly and Newburyport, as much more time would be required for a thorough examination of that portion of the route than for the part between Salem and Boston. Colonel Fessenden had previously taken a plan and profile of the Salem Turnpike and had examined with great care the several routes through

Charlestown leading to the city with reference to a terminus in Boston. . . .

“The engineer soon gave his opinion in favor of East Boston as the best route to be adopted, alleging the various reasons contained in his last Report. The sub-committee repaired immediately to East Boston, and having satisfied themselves that the opinion of the engineer was supported by the facts in the case, their next object was to avail themselves of the circumstances to make as successful a negotiation as possible with the proprietors of East Boston for a depot on their premises. It was well known to the committee that the terminus of a railroad on the Island would be regarded by the proprietors as a matter of immense importance to their interests. A conference was therefore proposed, and after several meetings on the subject, the following offer was made by the East Boston company in a letter directed to the chairman of the committee, dated August 19, 1835 :

“The undersigned Directors of the East Boston Company offer to cede without any compensation, other than the location of the railroad to East Boston, as much land on the Island on Chelsea Street until the intersection of Decatur Street . . . as may be necessary for the passage of a railroad . . . making in the aggregate about 510,000 square feet, or nearly 12 acres, which they consider amply sufficient for the accommodation of all depots and other buildings that now are or ever will be required.’”

A meeting of the General Committee was held in Ipswich August 27th, when the offer of the East Boston Company was accepted, provided the width of land be 250 feet from Decatur to Webster Street and from thence to low water mark be 300 feet ; that the railroad company be furnished gratuitously with all the material necessary for filling up the marsh and wharf, and making the road, and that satisfactory arrangements could be made for passing the ferry and the necessary accommodations obtained on the opposite side. The company readily assented, by a letter dated September 2, 1835, in which it was stated that “The Ferry Company, as such, is distinct from the company owning the land at East Boston. . . . The property of the Ferry is held in

trust, and to guarantee the exclusive right of ferriage to the present company, every water lot is sold on the island with the provision that no Ferry shall ever be run from the premises, making this a condition of sale." . . .

It was a difficult matter to determine prospectively in what precise way the ferry would be used by the railroad company, at the same time it seemed highly important that some arrangement should be made by which the railroad company, if chartered, should not be left at the mercy of the Ferry Company, and accordingly a bond was obtained from the proprietors for the sale of a majority of the shares, in case they should be wanted by the railroad corporation. A majority of the stock, 510 shares, at par value, were to be paid for in railroad stock. In addition to the boats, houses, ferryways, etc., a valuable tract of land denominated on the plan "Public Garden" was held by the Ferry Company.

The next object was to obtain a point of landing on the Boston side. This was a matter not easily effected. The wharf property lying opposite the proposed depot at East Boston was extremely productive and daily increasing in value. The Ferry Company landing occupied a portion of the Lewis wharf premises, and this appeared to be a favorable site for a passenger depot and was the Boston terminus ultimately decided upon.

"The location of the route from East Boston to Salem then became a matter for consideration. It was thought that a route entering Salem on the south would not only be the most direct, but by coming to deep water and near the business part of the town, would afford greater facilities for the transportation of merchandise and accommodate passengers as well if not better than in any other direction. The inhabitants of the eastern part of Lynn have from the first manifested a lively interest in the project and subscribed largely to the stock. It was found that the location of the route through that portion of the town would admit of a better direction across the marshes, as well as accommodate the greatest number of inhabitants. The attention of the Committee was next directed to the passage through the town of Salem. After minute surveys, three several routes were proposed

by the engineer, and the one named in the charter was finally concluded on, after bestowing unwearied pains to ascertain the feelings of individuals with respect to the disposal of their property on other lines; and a conviction that no route should be attempted in opposition to the wishes of the owners of estates, as long as a line could be found where the inhabitants would willingly dispose of their property at a fair value. Such is the case with the individuals on the proposed line through Liberty street, but the Committee are still of opinion that if a route can be found by which the curve in South Salem would be avoided, and the viaducts for the Road be constructed above the present bridge, such a route ought by all means to be adopted. Between Salem and Newburyport, the object of the engineer has been to obtain the most direct route consistent with the convenience of the several towns through which it passes, and very general satisfaction seems to prevail on the subject. According to the expressed wishes of the Subscribers, means were employed to bring the subject of the Railroad before the Legislature, at its September, 1835, session. Petitions were procured containing twelve or fifteen hundred names, from the towns of Salem, Lynn, Marblehead, Beverly, Ipswich, Gloucester and Newburyport, but the subject, it is well known, was referred to the next session. This delay afforded to the adversaries of our project ample time to organize and combine their hostility, and accordingly when the subject was called up in the January session, a most formidable opposition was presented, and seemed for a while to threaten a speedy annihilation of our hopes for a charter. After a hearing of seventeen or eighteen days, before the committee of the Legislature, during which time every possible objection was urged which the ingenuity of ten or twelve professional gentlemen, with their friends, could devise, a bill was reported in our favor. And here the Committee would bear testimony to the efficient aid they received at this juncture from the able counsel employed, and from our skillful Engineer, whose promptness in meeting and successfully repelling all objections to the Road, started in the course of the inquiry, affords the strongest

possible proof of the accuracy and good judgment with which his portion of the labor has been performed. Were anything wanting to convince us of the importance of the Road and its future value to the proprietors, the evidence adduced in the process of this investigation can leave no further doubt on the subject.

“The Report of the Engineer is already before the subscribers, and the Committee refer to it with great confidence as furnishing a perfect delineation of the route and an accurate estimate of the probable expenses to be incurred in the construction. . . . The net profits estimated in the Report are based on the supposition that 110,000 will be conveyed annually in the cars. A reference to the evidence before the Legislature will convince us that this estimate is extremely moderate. The number of passengers between Salem and Boston, in stage coaches alone, was estimated to be 77,500; those transported from Newburyport amounted to 30,000 more, making an aggregate of 107,500 who actually travel over the road in public conveyances. Cannot we safely estimate that this number would shortly double, if one-half of the expense and what is of more consequence, one-half or two-thirds the time were saved in travelling? . . .

“Your Committee . . . believe that little doubt can exist of its [the railroad] final continuation to Maine. . . . Steamboat after steamboat is placed on the line between Boston and Bangor, and the more facilities are multiplied the more they seem to be required by the public. No one can doubt that a large part of this travel would go upon a Railroad, if one were constructed to the east. . . . The Road from Newburyport to Portsmouth was surveyed last year, and that portion of the survey between Newburyport and the New Hampshire line was procured from the engineer and presented to our Legislature to be included in the act for our road. No favorable moment for an effort to increase the amount of subscriptions to the stock has occurred since the last meeting of the subscribers. At that time other projects were starting with a view to divide public opinion. . . . The number of subscriptions has however sensibly augmented, and since the arrangements with East Boston a considerable amount

has been contributed individually by the proprietors. The number of shares now subscribed amounts to 8,300. It will be recollected that the books have not as yet been publicly opened in Boston, and as the estimate for the cost of the road is only \$1,300,000, it is not to be supposed that much difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the additional amount desired. . . . The terminus of the road at deep water in Boston will afford easy access to the great Western Railroad at the South Cove, . . . thus connecting by one grand chain the East and the West, . . . completing a great means of civilization and improvement.

“ In behalf of the Committee,

George Peabody.”\*

Salem, April, 1836.

The act to incorporate the Eastern Railroad Company was signed by Gov. Edward Everett on April 14, 1836. It provided that the capital was to be at least \$1,300,000.00, in shares of \$100.00 each, with power to increase to \$2,000,000.00. Originally, the plan of the projectors was to build a line extending to Salem only, but the legislature would not grant a charter unless they agreed to extend the road to the New Hampshire line. As it was quite impossible to accomplish this by means of private capital alone, the legislature on April 18, 1837, passed “ An Act to aid the Construction of the Eastern Railroad ”. By this act the company was to receive the sum of \$500,000.00 in Massachusetts state scrip, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum and redeemable at the end of twenty years. As this sum did not prove to be enough, the next year, April 25, 1838, the legislature passed another act authorizing the issue of \$90,000.00 more of state scrip on the same terms.

The original route of the road from Boston to Salem as abbreviated from the charter was as follows: Beginning at the depot in Decatur street, East Boston, then running from Chelsea street in a generally easterly direction, crossing the westerly end of Belle Isle and Chelsea river to a hill about half a mile east of Chelsea Meeting

\*Report of the Proceedings of the General Committee of the Subscribers to the stock of the Eastern Rail Road, Salem, 1836, 8 pp.

House, thence northeasterly to the left bank of the Saugus river, easterly through Lynn, passing through the head of "the Big Swamp," and continuing in an easterly direction to Castle Hill and the depot in Washington street, Salem. The original intention to have the road avoid the curve in South Salem and pass through Liberty street and at grade through the rest of the city, was given up in favor of the present route on account of land damages and other reasons. This necessitated the building of a tunnel under Washington street. From near Castle Hill to the site of the present depot the road was brought into Salem on a large, heavy, wooden trestle, as the "Mill Pond" then extended over that part of the city and was not filled in and the trestle done away with until 1854. The distance from East Boston to Salem was fourteen miles, and to Newburyport thirty-three miles and 4123 feet, of which distance twenty-seven miles and 2987 feet were straight and the remaining six miles and 1136 feet curved on radii of from one to three miles in length.\*

The original rails were what is now known as the "chair" type and were at a much greater elevation from the bed than the kind now in use. This was thought to be of great advantage, as the road was thus less likely to be blocked by snow. The rail was heavy enough to permit "chairs" to be placed three feet nine inches apart, or four to each rail, instead of five, as then generally used. By this arrangement Colonel Fessenden thought there would be a saving of "chairs," sleepers, and expense of construction more than equal to the cost of the extra weight of the rail.

Work was begun at the East Boston end late in the fall of 1836, Stephen A. Chase, afterwards superintendent, digging the first shovelful of earth. By the spring of 1837 the construction gang had reached Lynn, and David N. Johnson, in his "Sketches of Lynn," gives a good account of their work as follows: "Gangs of Irish laborers were set to work in several sections of the town along the line of the road, and their work was watched

\*From Col. J. M. Fessenden's Report on the Surveys and Definite Location of the Eastern Railroad.



with a high degree of interest by the boys, and with hardly less interest by men of the largest size. . . . So many men, and so many teams, and especially so many three-wheeled carts—so many shovels, and so many pickaxes, wielded by as many men working in the gravel pits where the deep cuts were made through the high land, . . . all tended to enliven the summer of that memorable panic year. . . . Rows of men and boys sat along the banks on the sides of the 'cut' without once thinking of charging the Eastern Railroad Company a cent for their disinterested superintendence. . . . But the interest heightened to the spectators . . . as well as to many others, when the shovels and pickaxes of the workmen struck against the formidable ledges lying just east of Green Street. The sight and operation of the gigantic drills; the immense quantities of powder used; the scampering away to a safe distance when the signal was given that the fuse was about to be touched off; the moment of suspense while waiting for the charge to explode; the fragments of rocks flying into the air like rockets, or larger masses of rock forced through the covering and thrown up above the top of the pit and burying themselves in the soft earth; all this was an excitement and a diversion . . . of the summer of 1837."

By the spring of 1838 work had so far progressed that it was certain the road would, before long, be opened to travel as far as Salem, and on July 23rd the directors appointed Stephen A. Chase of Salem, superintendent. During August, the locomotives, with and without cars attached, made trial and experimental trips, but the formal opening took place on August 27, 1838, and is best described by the Salem Register in its issue of the 30th.

"The celebration of the opening of the portion of this important work already completed between Salem and Boston took place Monday last agreeably to previous announcement. . . . There are three engines belonging to the Company from the manufactory at Lowell,\* finished in the most perfect manner and named after the counties of 'Essex', 'Suffolk' and 'Merrimack'. The cars, sixteen in number, are extremely beautiful. They are, says

\*The Lowell Engine Works.

the Boston Advertiser, mostly of a uniform appearance, very commodious, of ample height and dimensions, neatly finished, the seats covered with hair cloth and different from those of the other railroads in this vicinity, particularly in having doors at the ends by which a passage is afforded from one end of the train to the other. They have four wheels each.

“ The road is constructed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner and affords a view of various beautiful prospects both of the country and the sea. After leaving East Boston and what was formerly known as Noddle’s Island, it crosses an arm of the sea, over a costly embankment, sustained by strong stone walls, and soon reaches the vicinity of Chelsea beach. Passing along at a short distance from the beach and nearly parallel with it, it crosses the Saugus river on a very long and substantial bridge, and after passing some distance in full view of the sea, reaches the town of Lynn near the lower end of the principal street where the Nahant and Marblehead roads divide. Here is a stopping place and depot for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that town. After passing Lynn, the route affords another fine view of the sea and also a view of some fine farms, and after crossing by a bridge a branch of the harbor, it terminates for the present at a point very near the Market House, the Court House and the centre of Salem. It is proposed to be extended, in its eastern course, by a sort of tunnel through the very centre of the city, by which arrangement a great circuit will be avoided, and a convenient access is obtained to the very centre of population. At ten o’clock, two trains started from the depot in Washington Street, with the stockholders of Salem and vicinity, and repaired to East Boston, where they were met by the Boston stockholders and other gentlemen invited to participate in the festivities. After remaining upwards of an hour, the whole, to the number of about five hundred, were conveyed to Salem, where a dinner was provided by the stockholders of this city. The company filled to overflowing three trains of cars, which proceeded leisurely along at distances of a half a mile or more from one another, thus giving an opportunity to notice the

work and view the prospects commanded by the road. On arriving at Salem, the guests repaired in procession to the passenger depot house, where a handsome collation was spread for the accommodation of from six to eight hundred persons. The mayor, Mr. Saltonstall, presided in the most acceptable manner with his accustomed felicity. . . . After the divine blessing had been invoked by the Reverend Dr. Flint of this city and ample justice had been done to the banquet, the company prepared to listen to the remarks and sentiments which might be offered. Among those present and who addressed the meeting were the Mayor and corporation of Salem, the Mayor and aldermen, a number of the city council and several city officers of Boston, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, the President, Superintendent and Engineer of the Road, the Presidents of other railroads in the State, Honorable S. C. Phillips, General E. V. Sumner, etc. . . . At quarter past six the company separated, well pleased with the excursion and the hospitalities of Salem. . . . The only circumstance that occurred to mar the pleasures of the day was the disappointment of the Lynn stockholders, who could not be accommodated, as was intended, in the cars which left this place in the morning. An explanation was made by the Superintendent, from which it appeared that the cause of the disappointment was entirely beyond his control, and the matter is, we hope, satisfactorily adjusted."

The President of the Eastern Railroad, Mr. George Peabody, also made an elaborate address, which was afterwards printed in pamphlet form. From the newspaper of August 30th we further learn that the travel on the road during the first few days after its opening was very large and quite naturally so. Also that an attempt was made to throw one of the trains off the track, very likely done by boys, who did not realize the amount of injury that might result therefrom.

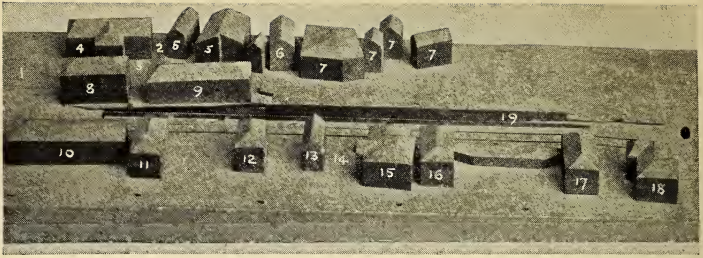
"Eastern Railroad—above 1000 passengers passed over the Road on Tuesday, and the (Boston) Transcript states that 200 went up from Salem in the first train yesterday morning."

“ We learn from Mr. Briggs that the morning train from Salem on Tuesday discovered several obstructions across the rails, as the cars were entering Lynn, which had evidently been placed with the intention of throwing them off the track. But for the timely discovery this object would have been accomplished and perhaps many lives sacrificed. A strict watch should be kept for the miscreants who thus jeopardize the lives of the community and the property of the corporation.”

From the original time table here reproduced it will be seen there were six daily trains between Salem and Boston. The single fare was fifty cents, and high as it may seem today, yet it was a great reduction from the stage fares then prevailing (\$1.00, Salem to Boston). Season tickets did not make their appearance until a much later date.

The first East Boston terminus was a one-story wooden shed from which led runways to the ferryboat that conveyed the traveller across the harbor to a like structure on the Boston side at Lewis wharf. David N. Johnson in his “Sketches of Lynn” says the original Lynn station stood near the corner of Union and Exchange streets; “It was not noted for the amplitude of its accommodations or the elegance of its design. Models of this structure were never seen in any gallery of art, nor are any designs . . . preserved in any manual of architecture.” The Marblehead depot mentioned in the time table was not in Marblehead at all, but stood on the main road about where the present Swampscott cemetery now is. This building was afterwards moved back from the track and is still standing and in use as a dwelling house. A stage conveyed travellers to the town proper nearly five miles away. When the road was opened to Salem, no certainty was felt as to its being at once pushed further east. Accordingly a wooden car shed was built at the end of the road for the protection of the rolling stock during the night. The car shed had a bulkhead on its Salem end, suggesting the thought that the road was expected to go no further. It covered part of the site taken by the railroad of the Orne and Cabot wharves and of the dock between. No provision was made for the convenience of travellers, but just across the street was an old red warehouse stand-





**MODEL OF THE PROPOSED RAILROAD TUNNEL  
SUBMITTED TO THE SALEM CITY GOVERNMENT IN 1839, AND NOW IN THE  
POSSESSION OF THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.**

The buildings and streets shown in the model are marked as follows : (1) Essex Street. (2) Temperance Alley. (3) Skulk Alley. (4) First Church. (5) Frye. (6) Engine House. (7) Lawrence. (8) Rust and Daland. (9) Henfield. (10) Rust and Chase. (11) Ropes. (12) Nichols. (13) Nichols. (14) Barton Square. (15) Marston. (16) Neal. (17) Ward. (18) Smith. (19) The proposed tunnel, showing the space occupied by one, two, or three tracks,



**FIRST RAILROAD STATION AT SALEM.**

Built in 1838. From a drawing by George Elmer Browne after a daguerreotype now in possession of the Essex Institute.

ing near the corner of Front street, and in this the railroad hired a waiting room, with a ticket office and seats for passengers. This arrangement was short lived, for a wooden station much like those in Lynn and Boston was soon erected. This had a belfry and a one-legged man who claimed to be a veteran of the Revolutionary War, used to ring the bell whenever a train for Boston was about to leave. This individual, Corporal Joshua Pitman, was a character who gained local celebrity by his stump speeches and foolish wit. His attempt to lift himself by his boot straps and his oft asserted claim that when at a distance from the depot he knew at once that someone else, and not himself, was ringing the railroad bell, because of his familiarity with its tones, together with other similar incidents, gained for him somewhat more than local fame. In 1848 a "Loving Friend" published an "Address" in his honor, from which the following verses are extracted :

" Who rings the Eastern Railroad bell,  
And makes each stroke with power tell,  
And who can do it half so well—  
As Corporal ?

Who, if he's travelling far or near,  
Its well known sound should strike his ear,  
Would know at once he was not there,  
The Corporal.

Who sweeps the Depot clean and nice,  
And drives away the rats and mice,  
And checks the boys in every vice ?  
The Corporal.

Who can himself in " basket lift "   
And prides himself upon the gift,  
Although sometimes he " has been spilt " ?  
The Corporal.

The " Boston Transcript " during 1838 published the following account of the bells used in the depots of the railroad :—

" Spanish Bells : Three of the bells from the belfries of Spanish Churches which we mentioned a short time since as having been sold in Europe for old copper and sent to New York by the purchaser for sale there, have been purchased by Colonel Fessenden, engineer of the

Eastern Railroad Company, for the depots of that company at East Boston, Salem and Newburyport. They were landed at Central Wharf this A. M. Each possesses a fine musical tone and may be heard at a distance."

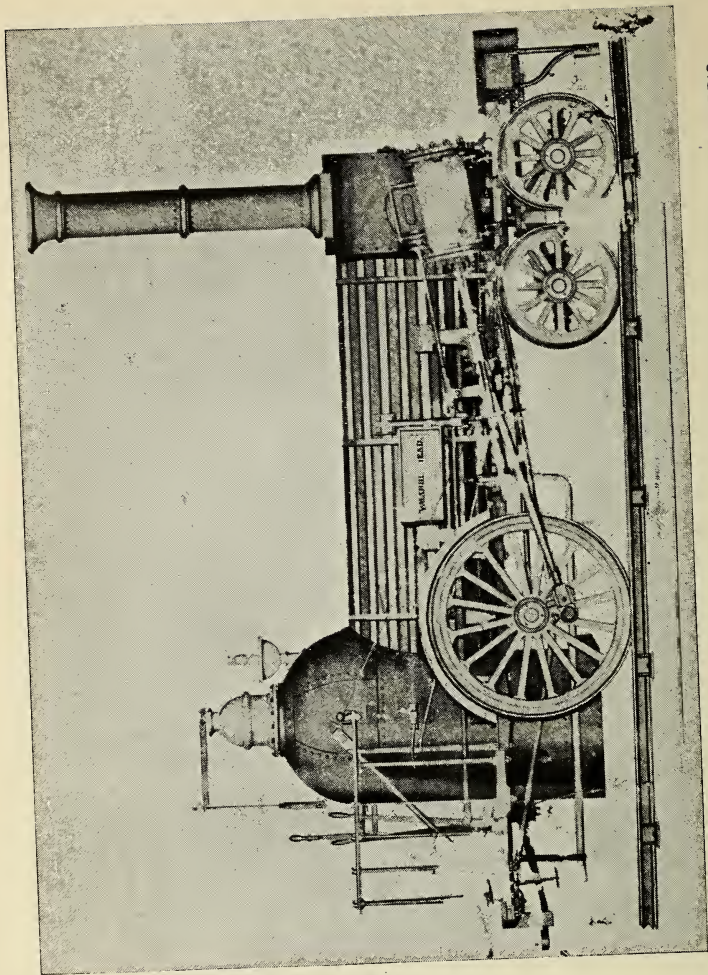
The original officers of the Eastern Railroad were: President, George Peabody; Treasurer, Benjamin Tyler Reed; Chief Engineer, J. M. Fessenden; Clerk, W. H. Foster; Superintendent, S. A. Chase; Directors, George Peabody, Benjamin Tyler Reed, S. A. Chase, S. S. Lewis, Amos Binney, Francis J. Oliver, Larkin Thorndike, Isaiah Breed, Pyam Lovett, and R. G. Shaw.

The first conductors were P. C. Hale and James Potter, the latter having been one of the most trusted drivers of the old Salem and Boston Stage Company and for years had carried to and fro all the bank exchange and merchants' remittances. The early New England railroads were glad to secure the services of ex-stage drivers as conductors, as they were generally responsible men who were used to the travelling public and their ways.

The original locomotive engineers on the road were, L. D. Johnson, H. H. Thomas and A. Sawyer. Albert Knight was the first station agent in Salem, and was followed by Joseph Glover, who was the first engineer on the Marblehead branch. He filled the position for years, and was succeeded by John Coombs. The venerable David Merritt, who died in 1916, for years conducted a Salem and Boston express line and was seventeen years old when the Eastern Railroad was opened. He described the first passenger cars as having "much the outward appearance of our early horse cars," and as carrying twenty-four passengers each. From another source it is learned that the wheels projected into the interior of each car. These cars, according to the records of the company, cost \$1000 apiece and were built by Charles Davenport, the pioneer railroad car builder of New England, who had a factory at Cambridgeport. In 1834 he contracted with the Boston and Worcester Railroad to build cars which were to have four wheels and to seat twenty-four persons each. They were the first cars made with a passageway running from one end to the other between the seats. Before that time the cars had been







LOCOMOTIVE " MARBLEHEAD ", NO. 5, BUILT IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1838, BY WILLIAM NORRIS.

From an imperfect but supposedly unique lithograph by J. T. Bowen, Philadelphia, now owned by Francis B. C. Bradlee, of Marblehead.

built in three compartments, so that half the passengers rode backward. The success of the Davenport cars was so pronounced that the Eastern Railroad ordered their cars of him in 1837, with certain additions and improvements. The cars were to be built with *platforms and doors at each end* and with the same passageways through the middle. They also had a Davenport "drawbar" and "bumper", patented in 1835, and were the first to have a ladies' room and toilet room. The seats also were equipped with wide turnover backs.

The original locomotives, the "Suffolk", "Essex" and "Merrimack", each weighed 22,000 pounds, and had inside connections and a solid single driver five feet in diameter on each side. When compared with modern engines, they were of course tiny affairs, but are nevertheless spoken of as being nicely proportioned. They used wood for fuel, as did all the early engines. The "Merrimack" was long in use at the Boston terminal as a shifting engine, and was not sold until 1862. In 1839 and 1840 the road added the locomotives "Rockingham", "Piscataqua", "Naumkeag" and "General Foster", all exactly like the three pioneers.

An article printed in the "Salem Register" on Sept. 3, 1838, soon after the opening of the road, shows that it took people some time to realize the rapidity and convenience of travel by rail: "The railroad has been in successful operation during the past week and been the great centre of attraction to the people of Salem and vicinity. The novelty of this mode of travelling has drawn immense crowds to witness its operation, and on every occasion of the arrival and departure of the cars, the grounds in the neighborhood of the depot and on the eastern bank of the mill pond are covered with delighted spectators of the bustling scene, while the new faces in our streets, and the hurrying to and fro of carriages for the accommodation of passengers, have given to our city a busy appearance to which it has long been a stranger.

"For the five days since the road was opened, the number of passengers has been more than 5500, and the receipts upwards of \$2200, and although we do not flatter ourselves that this is a fair specimen of what the travel

will be hereafter, we think we can safely rely on the daily transport of 600 and probably 800 persons. The time occupied in passing from the depot here to the Boston side, including the ferriage, is generally from 35 to 40 minutes. A train went up Friday in 32 minutes, and this will probably be the average when the filling up of the road is completed.

“Instances of the increased facilities of communication effected by the railroad are numerous. A gentleman who left Salem at 8 o'clock Thursday, spent two hours and a half in Boston, took one of the forenoon trains for Lowell, where he dined and remained about two hours and a quarter, and was at his home in this city soon after 4 P. M., having travelled a distance of 80 miles, had five hours for business in two of our principal cities, besides several hours of daylight to spare for the transaction of his own concerns at home. Another gentleman who had an errand in Boston accomplished it successfully and was back again in less than 90 minutes from the time he started.

“Another incident has been related to us which our traders would do well to consider. One day last week a lot of goods to a large amount was sold by one of our principal merchants to a stranger, who informed him that he had come on to Boston to make purchases, without any intention of visiting this city; but having seen in a Salem paper an advertisement of some articles he wished to procure, he jumped into the cars after the great business hours of Boston were over, struck a bargain and returned, probably without being missed. What inferences may be drawn from this circumstance?

“The ground around the depot is hardly extensive enough to accommodate the vehicles which congregate there at the times of departure and arrival, but this will soon be remedied, when the filling up of the space between the car house and Mill street on the western side, and the dock and 70 feet from the end of the wharf on the eastern side, is completed. We hope soon also to see the miserable, dilapidated buildings on the eastern side of Mill street removed, and their places either vacant or occupied by some more sightly piles.

“A word of caution to the idlers in the vicinity of the depot. We have been astonished at the utter recklessness displayed by boys and even men, when the engines are passing along the tracks. They seem to be wholly unaware of the danger they are in, and we are fearful every day of being obliged to record some dreadful accident as the consequence of their temerity. Would it not be advisable to prevent any person from remaining on the bridge at all?”

“We have also noticed a great want of caution in leaving horses standing near the track while the engine is passing. It is extremely dangerous and great care should be exercised in this respect.”

The traveller of to-day is spared one serious discomfort experienced in all the first railroad trains. The early cars then were shackled together by means of chains, and these were on what is known as “a loose coupling,” so that the starting and stopping process was attended by a series of bumps and jerks, the reverse of agreeable to the passengers.

On September 23, 1838, a meeting of the Eastern Railroad stockholders authorized the directors to complete the road to Newburyport and the state line of New Hampshire. Portsmouth from the first had been intended as the terminus of the Eastern road, but owing to the different state laws it was thought best to make a separate company of that part of the line that lay in New Hampshire, and accordingly the Eastern Railroad Company of New Hampshire had been incorporated, with a capital of \$300,000.00, in \$100.00 shares, by act of legislature on June 18, 1836, which authorized the construction of a road running in a generally northerly direction from the Massachusetts line to the town of Portsmouth and the Maine state line, there connecting with the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, of which more will be said later on. Ichabod Goodwin and Daniel Drown were respectively the first President and Clerk of the Eastern Railroad of New Hampshire. The other officers were the same as those of the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts.

It never had been intended to have the Eastern road

in New Hampshire operate as a separate company, for the interests of the two corporations were to be identical in all respects, except the actual union of charters. Accordingly on July 2, 1839, before the road was completed, the Eastern Railroad of New Hampshire was leased for ninety-nine years to the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts. This is probably one of the earliest instances, now so common, of one railroad being leased to another. A contract also was made later (April 8, 1840) with the proprietors of the Newburyport bridge for the use of their property. But this bridge was not found heavy enough to stand the weight of the trains, and later on a new one was built across the Merrimac river, at a cost of \$35,000.00. A controlling interest was also acquired in the Portsmouth bridge.

The engineer, Colonel Fessenden, estimated the cost of building the road from Salem to the State line, a distance of twenty-three miles, at \$304,000.00; this sum to include all masonry work and bridging. It had been at first intended to have a double track all the way from East Boston to Newburyport, but for reasons of economy this was given up for the present, and so lessened the total cost of building by \$81,000.00. The land damages from Salem to Newburyport it was thought could be covered by \$40,000.00, and the estimate for constructing the Salem tunnel was placed at \$15,000.00, but this sum was exceeded by \$20,000.00.

On September 22, 1838, the directors were gratified to receive a report from the superintendent stating that the road had been opened for public travel twenty-two days, during which time 24,167 tickets had been sold, which brought in the sum of \$9,379.77. Considering that the volume of traffic had been estimated at 500 passengers daily between Boston and Salem, 27(?) between Boston and Lynn, and 20 between Boston and Marblehead, this report was certainly encouraging.

The first freight train over the Eastern road ran from Salem to Boston on January 24, 1839. David Merritt was the general freight agent. The earliest freight cars were open and had no brakes. When it was desired to slow up or stop the train, the brakes would be applied

from the caboose car on one end and on the tender from the other. If cars were to be left on the road the wheels would be first "trigged."

As soon as it was decided to build the line to Newburyport and beyond, several gangs of men began work at various places, but principally in digging the Salem tunnel. This was considered quite a feat of engineering, and it would be interesting to give a short description of the building operations, but unfortunately nothing bearing upon them can be found, although a careful search has been made in all likely quarters. Suffice it to say that the covered portion of the tunnel was 718 feet long. In order to build it the old Court House, together with stores and other buildings standing south of Essex street, were demolished. Washington street was laid open throughout its entire length and a wide ditch was dug, much trouble being experienced from the sandy nature of the soil. Residents on the side of the street boarded up their house fronts and moved away for some weeks. The sidewalks were piled with gravel. A stone arch was built in the open ditch, and when this was finished the gravel was back-filled as far as possible and the surface restored. Three air holes surrounded with iron railings came up from the tunnel through the street for ventilation, but when the locomotives began to burn coal they were done away with. All this work was done on the most elaborate plans and models, it being considered one of the largest pieces of granite work ever undertaken up to that time in New England. One of the old sail lofts in Derby street had been leased in order to insure room enough to lay out the engineering designs for building the tunnel, and a wooden working model, showing the buildings south of Essex street and the buildings which it was proposed to remove, may now be seen at the Essex Institute.

One of the most difficult parts of the road to build was just east of the Beverly bridge, where a ledge of "trap" rock seven hundred feet long was encountered, the remains of which are still seen. There were no steam drills in those days, all the labor being done by hand, and to hasten the work, the weather being intensely cold, the

foreman used very large charges of powder, with the result that when the blasts went off heavy pieces of rock flew in all directions, one of them being large enough to crash through the roof of a nearby house while the family were at dinner. This resulted in a town meeting being held to remonstrate. Everything possible was done to expedite the work of construction, but it was not until December 18, 1839, that the road was opened to Ipswich, eleven miles east of Salem, where stages for eastern points connected with the cars, as they had previously done at Salem.

When the tunnel was first used it was not the custom to light the cars, and it is related that a pickpocket reaped a rich harvest for a few days in relieving the unwary of their pocket books during the few moments of darkness entailed by the passage through Salem.

The trains reached Newbury June 19, 1840, and ran through to Newburyport, a distance of thirty-three miles from East Boston, on August 28, and to the State line on November 9.

The first passenger station erected in Newburyport was a one-story wooden building, with large swinging doors that were closed at night and on Sundays. It was situated on Washington street, near the present depot, and was provided with a bell which was rung on the arrival and departure of trains. In 1853-54 a new and much larger passenger and freight station was built of brick on the corner of Strong and Winter streets, and served its purpose until destroyed by fire on March 3, 1892.

Meanwhile work on the road in New Hampshire had been progressing rapidly, so that it was opened to the outskirts of Portsmouth on the same day (November 9, 1840) that trains reached the State line of Massachusetts. On December 31, amid much rejoicing, the line was completed to its proposed terminus at the depot in Vaughan street, Portsmouth, fifty-four miles from East Boston. When the rails had been laid thus far it was felt a great step forward had been taken, for work was already started on the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, and thus before long a through line would be opened connecting the state of Maine with the rest of New England.



There were three trains each way between Portsmouth and Boston, leaving the latter place at 7.30 A. M., noon, and 3 P. M., and the eastern end of the line at 7.30, 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. It must be admitted this was good service for those days, and in fact it was later proved before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature that the Eastern Railroad ran more trains over its road than any other company leaving Boston.

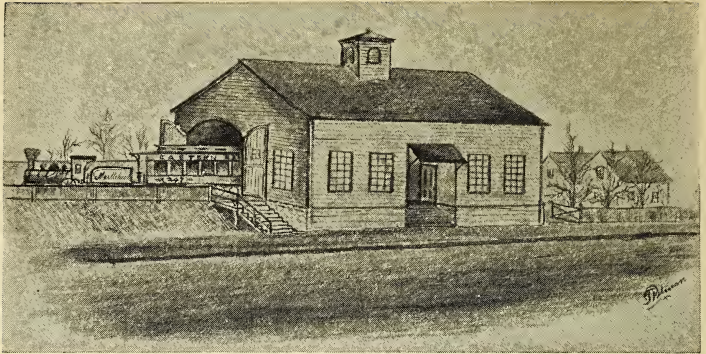
In 1840 the price of tickets was as follows: Boston to Beverly, 56 cents; to Ipswich, 87 cents; to Newburyport, \$1.25; and to Portsmouth, \$2.00. In order to successfully meet the competition of the "outside" steamboat lines (those starting from Boston) for through passengers to Maine and New Brunswick, some of the trains connected at Portsmouth with the steamboats "Huntress" and "M. Y. Beach". The former (one of the fastest steamboats then afloat) ran to the Kennebec river, and the latter to Portland. Both steamers touched at the Isles of Shoals, on which there was then quite a large permanent population, and also at Kennebunk. This arrangement lasted until the opening of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad to Portland, late in 1842, when the steamboats connected at the former place. The Eastern Railroad had a large monetary interest for years in these and other steamers and in wharf property in Maine.

Very soon after the opening of the road to Salem, Marblehead, which was then a more important place commercially than it is to-day, determined to have a branch railroad to connect that town and Salem. Accordingly enough shares of Eastern Railroad stock were subscribed in Marblehead to entirely pay the cost of the branch (\$40,000), and as the main line could be utilized as far as Castle Hill in Salem, the new tracks only extended a little over three miles. In order to build at as little cost as possible, wooden rails capped with iron straps were originally laid down. During the construction of the main line these wooden rails had been used to run gravel trains on, and it was thought they would be heavy enough for a branch road. They were not serviceable, however, and in 1843 had to be replaced by new "chair" rails. The Marblehead branch was opened December 10, 1839, with

five trains each way daily. The running time was fifteen minutes, and it remained that for over forty years. The fare to Salem was 12 1-2 cents; to Boston, 62 1-2 cents. Benjamin Thompson, who had formerly driven the Marblehead and Salem stages, was the first conductor (he was afterwards for many years the station-master at Marblehead), and Joseph E. Glover was the first engineer. The locomotive "Marblehead" was built for this branch line in 1839 by William Norris at Philadelphia. The picture shows it to have been a most curious looking engine and much smaller than the first used on the road. Its total weight was only 18,000 pounds, and the diameter of the single driver was but four and one-half feet. For a short time the Marblehead train ran through to Ipswich, but this was soon discontinued.

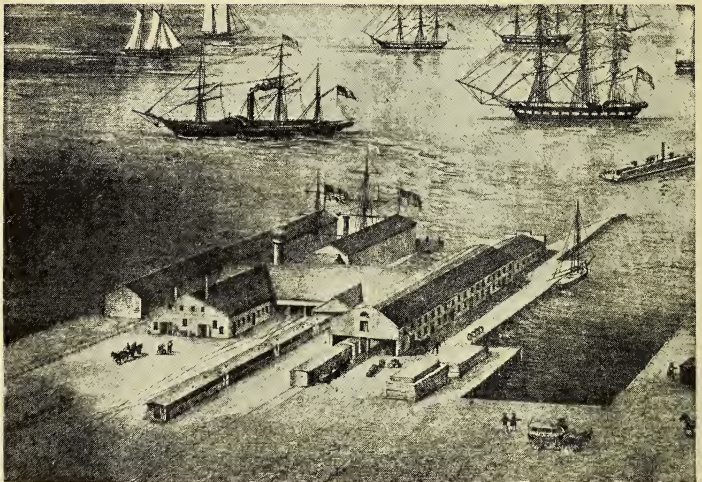
The first station in Marblehead stood very nearly where the present one does, but it was a much smaller building, with a flight of stairs running up on the inside. There were the usual swinging doors to close in the cars at night. The engine and freight house were a little way up the track. The turntable in front of the former was so small that every time the engine was turned around the tender had to be uncoupled from it. Probably a unique fact about the Marblehead branch is that in the seventy-seven years of its existence it has had but four conductors, and two of these were father and son. Benjamin Thompson from 1839 to 1848; John Harris from 1848 to 1881; Thomas T. Lyon from 1881 to 1895; and John C. Harris from 1895 to date. The following story related to the author by John C. Harris, is interesting as showing the crude way in which the early trains were sometimes run. On one occasion the train crew being short-handed, his father, then conductor, went to the Marblehead post-office for the mail and placed it on the train, sold the tickets in the depot, then got on the engine and coupled it to the car (there was only one in those days), being careful to tie down the pin so it would not joggle out. He then collected the tickets from the passengers before starting, and getting on the locomotive ran the train to Salem. Surely a case of "all in one" and "one in all"!





**FIRST RAILROAD STATION AT MARBLEHEAD.**

Built in 1839. From a pencil sketch made about 1900 by T. Pitman and now in the possession of the Marblehead Historical Society.



**RAILROAD STATION AT EAST BOSTON.**

Built in 1842, replacing the second station which was destroyed by fire. Portion of a lithographic view of Boston in 1848, after a drawing by E. Whitefield.

In May, 1840, on account of rumors of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the company, a committee of stockholders was appointed to investigate, and after a long inquiry reported that "they had discovered nothing to impair their confidence in the integrity or fidelity of your Directors; on the contrary, at the gloomiest period in the history of the road, when the stock was below par, and when it was ascertained that a large number of shares had been subscribed for in so loose and indefinite a manner that the subscription was entirely unavailable, the Directors having satisfied themselves that the assessments could not be legally enforced unless these shares were taken, and that the road must necessarily stop, came forward to prevent a failure of the undertaking. They took in their own name 641 of these shares, over 200 of these were afterwards taken at par by the building contractors as part payment for their work." The committee concluded by saying "they could discover nothing in their researches to impair their confidence in the eventual success of this enterprise, or in the value of the stock . . . but a full dividend cannot be expected until the completion of the road."

At about this time the officials and the employees received salaries proportioned as follows: The President received no compensation whatever; the Treasurer, who was the real head of the company, received \$2,500.00 per annum, out of which he paid a clerk (his only office force) \$900.00 per annum, but in addition to this the Treasurer received a commission of 2 1-2 per cent on all the iron bought for the road. The clerk of the corporation received \$300.00 a year, and the superintendent \$2,000.00 per annum. Station and ticket agents were paid \$30.00 a month, switchmen the same, passenger conductors \$45.00 a month, baggage masters (whether on trains or in the stations) \$35.00 per month, brakemen \$30.00, engineers \$60.00, firemen \$30.00, freight conductors \$35.00, and freight brakemen \$25.00. Crossing tenders received the munificent sum of \$10.00 a month for their services, but they generally cobbled shoes to eke out their pay. Why baggage masters should have been paid more than the station masters, who were their superiors,

is not clear, but the figures given are taken from the records of the company.

The investigating committee also took up the question of season tickets and remark thereon "that the practice of commuting for the season has been adopted generally through the country, . . . that such tickets have been held at \$200.00 (per year) on this road (between Salem and Boston), a price which has deterred nearly every one from buying." . . . They recommended that "officers of the corporation be requested to issue season tickets, not transferable, enabling the proprietors to pass between Salem and Boston for a price not exceeding \$100.00 each (per annum), and at proportionate rates between other points on the road." Shortly after, season tickets were issued in accordance with the recommendation of the committee. In 1843 only 59 were sold, but by 1847 the number had risen to 433. In the early days the tickets of any kind) were not punched or cancelled when collected, they were merely handed back by the conductors to the ticket agents, who resold them, thus the same ticket did duty until worn out. In the report of the before mentioned committee the subject of free passes is mentioned for the first time as follows: "Upon this point your committee ascertained that a general usage prevailed upon nearly all the railroads of New England, that Directors, Engineers and Superintendents of the road . . . should have free passage for themselves and families; but your committee could see no reason why the families of subordinate officers or laborers in the pay of the company should enjoy such a privilege. They . . . recommend that the Clerk, Land Agent, Conductors, Ticket-masters, Engineers and Depot Masters have individually a free passage."

In 1841 various improvements were authorized by the stockholders, which included the building of a new depot at East Boston (the first one being of a mere temporary character) and entering into negotiations for the erection of a new station in Boston proper, which finally resulted in the purchase of Snow's, Wilkinson's and Pratt's wharves. A double track from East Boston to Chelsea and between Lynn and Salem was also decided upon, as

with the opening of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad to Portland, the directors thought that "through trains coming from such a distance might, very likely, be occasionally delayed and so upset the arrangement of the time table." The two stretches of double track, together with the use of signals, would, the directors thought, practically take the place of a continuous double track between Boston and Salem. These signals are the first mention of any being used by the Eastern Railroad.

The construction of a new and much larger ferryboat, "with wrought iron shafts," was also authorized. She was the "East Boston," built at Medford in 1841 by Galen James, a celebrated shipbuilder. In connection with the ferryboat, mention may be made of the early baggage cars or "crates" as they were called. These were big, strong wooden vans, with a door in the end. They were each mounted on two pairs of iron wheels and were placed on platform cars. The wheels of the crate were then securely "trigged," and it then went bumping over the road. When East Boston was reached the crate was run off on its own wheels and placed on the ferryboat, thus saving transshipment of baggage and express matter. The same arrangement was in use on the Boston and Providence road, the "crates" going through from Boston to New York via rail and boat.

January 25, 1842, the new East Boston depot was used for the first time, caught fire that evening and burned down. It was replaced the next year by a less pretentious structure.

Early in 1842 Mr. George Peabody resigned as President and Mr. Stephen A. Chase as Superintendent, and their places were respectively taken and for many years filled by Messrs. David A. Neal and John Kinsman, both of Salem.

In the early 40's public opinion in New England was beginning to be excited over the anti-slavery question, but almost nowhere, even in this section of the country, were negroes allowed to travel in the same class with white people. A curious anomaly existed on this question. Free negroes were obliged to ride in the second class cars, but masters having their slaves with them were free to

bring them into the first class cars. It fell to the Eastern Railroad Company to have one of its trains the scene of an attempt by a colored man to assert his rights. Frederick Douglass, the then champion of the negro race, in which he was the prototype of Booker Washington, at that time was stopping in Lynn. On September 29, 1841, Mr. Douglass and his friend James N. Buffum of Lynn, renowned as a champion of the anti-slavery cause, entered the cars at that place bound for Newburyport. The conductor came along and spying Douglas, asked him what he was doing in that car, at the same time ordering him into the "Jim Crow" or second class car. Douglass refused to go, whereupon the conductor and two brakemen attempted to remove him by force, but the colored man being very powerful, clutched hold of the seat, and before he could be taken to the other car an all round fight ensued, two car seats being uprooted. So great was the excitement in Lynn on the subject that Superintendent Chase, to avoid trouble, ordered the Central Square station in Lynn closed as long as Douglass remained, and for several days the trains dashed through that part of Lynn without halting. Superintendent Chase and Mr. Buffum were both quakers and friends, and the following conversation ensued regarding the car attached to the train for the use of colored people. Said Mr. Buffum, "Stephen, I don't think thee does right to utilize a Jim Crow car on thy train." Said Mr. Chase in reply: "Well, James, I'll tell thee, when thee abolishes the colored pews in the meeting house, then I'll abolish the Jim Crow car."

As several other like episodes ensued on the cars of the Eastern Railroad, at the next session of the Massachusetts legislature the matter was considered and a law proposed to prohibit common carriers from discriminating against any class of passengers, and this led to the abandonment by the Eastern Railroad of second class cars, of which five had been in use until that time. The rates of fare in the second class cars were about one-third lower than in the first class, and they were patronized by white as well as colored people.

On March 14, 1837, the legislature of Maine passed



an act to incorporate the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company, with a capital of \$1,390,000.00, in shares of \$100.00 each. By its charter the company was to build a railroad beginning at Portland and running through the towns of Scarborough, Saco, Kennebunk, North and South Berwick, Elliot and Kittery, Maine, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, fifty-two miles in length, to connect with the Eastern Railroad at the latter place. As this company was always partially or wholly controlled by the Eastern, a short account of it may well be here included. Work was begun in 1841, and the road opened between Portland and Saco on February 7, 1842. It was entirely completed November 21, 1842, the total cost of construction amounting to \$1,107,240.00.

On January 27, 1843, the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad was leased indefinitely to the Eastern and Boston and Maine companies at an annual rental of 6 per cent, with a penalty of \$200,000.00 on each party for a breach of contract. The road, however, was operated independently, and had its own locomotives and rolling stock, although the latter only amounted to five or six passenger cars and some fifty freight cars, as the trains were almost entirely made up of Eastern and Boston and Maine cars which ran through from Boston to Portland. The Eastern train would be taken over at Portsmouth and when South Berwick Junction was reached (then the end of the Boston and Maine road) the Boston and Maine train was coupled on and both trains drawn by one locomotive would proceed to Portland, the running time from Boston being five hours and the fare \$4.00. Trains left either end of the road daily at 7.30 A. M. and 2 P. M. The Portland, Saco and Portsmouth locomotives were always very heavy and large to enable them to draw both trains. Their pioneers were the "Casco", "Saco", "York", "Cumberland", "Kennebec" and "Penobscot".

The first station in Portland was of the "dead end" variety, and was situated on Commercial street, near the steamboat wharves. This location not far from the water front was of great importance to the railroad in the case of through passengers and freight, as for some years after

1842 there was no connecting railroad in Maine below Portland, and most of the passengers going further east availing themselves of the water route. When the railroad to Portland was first opened the various steamboat lines running east from Boston kept up a constant and merciless competition, so much so that in order to meet it the three railroad companies beside controlling the two steamboats "Huntress" and "M. Y. Beach" and extensive wharf property in Hallowell, Maine, were forced to put on an express train May 25, 1843, with the fare reduced to \$1.00 between Boston and Portland.

Although the Boston and Maine was joint lessor with the Eastern of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, the Eastern, however, always seemed to exert the most influence. The first President of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth was David A. Neal, who was also President of the Eastern. He was followed by Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, who was President of the Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire. Later on it will be seen that the Eastern obtained the sole control of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, thus forcing the Boston and Maine to build their extension from South Berwick to Portland. In April, 1847, a new agreement was made between the Eastern, Boston and Maine, and Portland, Saco and Portsmouth roads by which the profits of the latter, if they amounted to more than the rates of interest guaranteed, should be divided equally between the two former companies. This was most profitable to the Eastern, as in later years they netted as much as \$50,000.00 in a single year.

On June 17, 1843, a great convention of the Whig party was held on Bunker Hill in Charlestown, crowds coming from everywhere in New England to attend. On that day the Eastern Railroad carried to and fro over 7500 passengers, without the slightest injury to any one, which evidently was regarded as a great feat. By that time the size of the passenger cars had sensibly augmented, for in the same year (1843) the records of the road show besides the original cars holding 24 passengers each, ten other cars with a capacity of 48 persons each, and three seating 84 persons each. The last were quite as

large as our modern cars. The road owned, besides, twenty box freight cars and thirteen platform cars.

The directors adopted in 1844 the plan of a "sinking" and "renewal" fund, "as being best calculated to ensure the financial stability of your company." Judging by the elaborate explanations in the annual report, the idea appears to have been a novel one, at least to railroad corporations. \$50,000.00 was first set aside as a sinking fund, and \$10,000.00 more was to be added each year when the dividends were 4 per cent. or over. The renewal fund (to be expended in new locomotives and cars) was started at \$20,000.00, with \$12,000.00 to be added yearly.

During the year 1845 travel had increased to such an extent that the directors felt authorized to reduce the passenger fares as follows: Boston to Lynn, 25 cents; to Salem, 40 cents; Marblehead, 46 1-2 cents; Beverly, 45 cents; Newburyport, \$1.00; and Portsmouth, \$1.50. These rates prevailed for many years. At the same time the freight rates were as follows: Boston to Lynn, 3 3-4 cents per hundred weight; to Salem, 5 cents; Marblehead, 6 3-4 cents; Beverly, 5 1-2 cents; Gloucester (when the road was opened), 9 1-4 cents; Newburyport, 9 1-4 cents; and Portsmouth, 12 1-2 cents. By the ton the freight rates were slightly lower. At this time the newer freight cars had risen to the dignity of having brakes, and according to the time table a "merchandise train ran each way daily, speed not to exceed 12 miles an hour." It generally left either end of the road at 5 A. M., so as to interfere as little as possible with the passenger trains, but it was not down on the regular time table and evidently had no schedule of running time, being supposed to keep clear of all other trains.

In 1845 Benjamin Tyler Reed resigned as treasurer, although retaining his place on the board of directors. The office of treasurer was filled, and very unfortunately so as it afterwards proved for the company, by William S. Tuckerman, who had previously been Mr. Reed's clerk.

For several years the Eastern Railroad, having become fairly prosperous, pursued an even and peaceful existence.

Yearly dividends at the rate of six, seven, and eight per cent were paid, when suddenly the corporation's future prospects were assailed by new and untoward dangers. Massachusetts had reached by the middle or late 40's what may perhaps be best described as the "railroad mania". New lines and branch roads were being projected in every direction, many of them, as E. Hasket Derby, counsel for the Eastern Railroad, said before a committee of the Massachusetts legislature, "starting from a dump heap and ending nowhere." Some of these roads were undoubtedly bona fide schemes, but there is reason to believe that many of them were built to threaten a ruinous competition between the trunk lines, the latter thus practically being forced for their own safety to buy them of the original owners, netting large profits to the latter.

During 1845 several prominent citizens of Salem petitioned the legislature for a charter to incorporate a railroad running over a circuitous route from Salem through South Danvers (now Peabody), Lynnfield, Saugus, and connecting with the Boston and Maine Railroad at Malden, thus making a second line between Salem and Boston. The officers of the Eastern Railroad were immediately up in arms, and they represented to a committee of the legislature that a parallel and competing railroad between Salem and Boston would mean the death of their road, the Eastern having been originally built at great cost and practically deriving two-thirds of its revenue from the local traffic between Beverly, Salem, Lynn and Boston; the lower end of the road being run at a loss. Nothing resulted at the 1845 session, and in 1846 the project was again brought up with even more bitterness than before. Both sides were represented by able counsel, no less a person than Rufus Choate appearing for the petitioners and E. Hasket Derby for the Eastern Railroad Company. The project fell through, "leave to retire" being given by the legislature.

*(To be continued.)*

NEWSPAPER ITEMS RELATING TO ESSEX  
COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

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(Continued from Volume LII. page 144.)

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*Newbury, Oct. 1, 1766. Messrs. Printers.* The very extraordinary manner in which Messrs. Green & Russell excuse to the public their not inserting in their Paper of the 29th ult. a Remonstrance inclosed in an anonymous letter from Newbury, together with their concealing the nature and occasion of the Remonstrance itself, 'tis humbly apprehended, will fully justify, and very forceably commend, a second attempt to set said Remonstrance, or Testimony, in the most public light.

Their words on this occasion are these, viz: "We acknowledge the receipt of an anonymous letter from Newbury, inclosing a Remonstrance, &c. but we beg to be excused from inserting it, as well on account of the length of it, as of the want of authority & recommendation; especially as we conceive the reasoning to be rather more religious, than political or humane."

What authority or recommendation they would have had in this case, seems difficult to conceive; since it was plainly signified to them that the Remonstrance was offered at a public lawful meeting of the town—and that hereupon they voted that their Representatives should oppose the Province's making a compensation to the sufferers in the time of our late disturbances on account of the *Stamp-act*; and that it was the desire of divers of their customers that they would give the said Remonstrance, and the proceedings of the town on this occasion, a place in their public paper.

But their main difficulty lies in this, viz. "The reasoning upon the subject seems to them to be rather more religious than political or humane." As if truly, *religion* in theory or practice was contrary to true policy in the

*State* : and inconsistent with, or subversive of humanity either in nature or practice.

An heavy reflection upon religion itself, or at least upon their own religion, the religion of this land ; which (I trust) the Gentlemen would rather should be supported by others than by themselves.

But as the subject of common concern—of great importance, and yet farther to be debated by the legislature of this province ; and as the proceedings of some towns in favor of compensating the sufferers, &c. have been published to the world without any reasons for their conduct—it can't be tho't unreasonable that this or the other town, who think it their duty to oppose a compensation, should desire to have the grounds or reasons of their conduct, in this difficult affair, *communicated to the world*. It is therefore expected that they will yet introduce the same by publishing it in their paper.

*Boston Evening Post, October 13, 1766.*

Last Monday Night, a small coasting Vessel, belonging to Piscataqua, John Hooker, Master, going round from this Place, loaded with English Goods, &c., was unfortunately cast away off Cape Anne Harbour, where we hear she now lies in a miserable condition, almost full of Water.

*Boston Evening Post, October 13, 1766.*

Capt. Hopkins, who arrived at Providence from Surri-  
nam, informs, that Capt. Sewall, of Newbury, died there a few days before he sailed.

*Boston Evening Post, October 27, 1766.*

Run away from his Master, *William Bourn, Esq* ; of Marblehead, on the 24th Instant, on Indented Servant named *Charles Taylor*, a thinish pale Lad, about 20 Years of Age ; had on when he went away an old blue Coat, Ozanabrig Trowsers, a check Linen Shirt, and wore his own Hair of a brownish colour. He carried away other cloaths with him, which he may possibly shift himself with. Whoever will apprehend the said *Charles* and return him to his said Master, shall be paid *Four Dollars* therefor, & have all necessary charges paid.

*Boston Evening Post, October 27, 1766.*

*Now in the PRESS, And in a few Days will be published and sold by D. Bayley, of Newbury-Port, W. M'Alpine, of Boston, and M. Williams, of Salem, Tansur's Royal Melody Compleat: Containing a Preface on the Excellency of Church Musick, with an Introduction containing the Grounds & Rules of Musick, Rudimental and Practical. To which is added the whole of Tansur's Psalm Tunes, Choruses, Hymns & Anthems, with a collection of the most celebrated Pieces of Musick from William's Psalmody, and all neatly Engraved upon Copper-Plates and printed off on both sides upon a choice writing Paper.*

*Boston Evening Post, October 27, 1766.*

[Advertisement of John Appleton, of a large assortment of English and India goods, just imported in Capt. Watt, for sale by wholesale or retail at his shop in Salem.]

*Boston Evening Post, November 3, 1766.*

[Last Saturday se'nnight Capt. Atkins arrived at Salem from Guadaloupe, by whom we hear of the damage done by a Hurricane on the 6th of October last at Guadaloupe, viz :—among others, a brig, Orne, master, from Salem; a brig, Whipple, master, from Newbury, loaded. These vessels are entirely lost. At Dominica, a schooner, Kent, master, from Newbury. Capt. Elwell from Gloucester went on shore at Nevis and lost.]

*Boston Evening Post, November 17, 1766.*

Monday Night last, the Wind being very high, a small Vessel laden with Bricks, belonging to Medford, and having two Men on board, foundered off the Entrance of Marblehead Harbour, whereby the men were drowned and the Vessel lost.

*Boston Evening Post, November 17, 1766.*

On the 11th Instant a new Meeting-House building at Haverhill, for the Rev. Mr. Barnard, was struck with Lightning; it had Points and a Conductor as far as the Bellfree, but not being compleated to the Earth, it left the Conductor and enter'd into the Corner Post, and shattered it very much, and kindled some shavings into a Flame, to the surprise of the Workmen who were there in the house, but happily none of them were hurt.

*Boston Evening Post, November 24, 1766.*

It is with Pleasure we can inform the Publick that the Account circulated of a Vessel's foundering in going into Marblehead, and of which mentions was made in our last, proves premature in Part; for instead of foundering, the Vessel drove on Shore, which happily afforded the Men an opportunity of preserving their Lives.

*Boston Evening Post, November 24, 1766.*

We hear the Town of Salem, by a general Vote of the Inhabitants, have instructed their Representatives to make Compensation out of the public Treasury to the Suffer by the late Riots in the Town of Boston.

*Boston Evening Post, December 1, 1766.*

*This Day published, And to be sold by W. M'Alpine, Marlborough street, Boston; D. Bayley, Newbury-Port; and M. Williams, Salem, TANS'UR'S ROYAL MELODY COMPLETE. Containing, His Preface on the Excellency of Church Musick; an Introduction concerning all that is necessary for the Introduction of Learners; with all his Psalm Tunes, Chorusses, Hymns and Anthems, with several Canons, and ten of the most approved Tunes from WILLIAM'S PSALMODY. The Plates are neatly engraved upon Copper, and printed on a superfine Writing Paper on each side.*

*Boston Evening Post, January 12, 1767.*

We hear that three Vessels from the West Indies are cast ashore upon Long Island, one of them 'tis said is a Brig belonging to Ipswich, the People saved.

*Boston Evening Post, January 19, 1767.*

*PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 21.* We hear from Newbury-Port, that last Saturday as a number of men were removing timber in a Ship Yard there, the end of a handspike by some accident struck a young man about 18 on the head near his Temple, which kill'd him in an instant. His name was Nelson.

*Boston Evening Post, February 2, 1767.*

\*\*\*In the year 1764, some person at St. Eustatia had the boldness to counterfeit and sell clearances as from



*Anguilla*, and in the name of *Governor Gumms*—These clearances were purchased by sundry masters from the Northward, who loaded at *St. Eustatia* with French molasses; and among others, by several *Salem* masters, who enter'd at the custom-house at *Salem*—At length the fraud was discovered, by *Mr. Cockle*, the then collector for that port, by comparing some clearances that formerly came from the said office with those suspected. On which he gave the Advocate-General a regular information, and laid the papers before him for advice; on the inspection of which, informations were by him soon after filed in the court of admiralty. In about two or three days after filing the same, the G——r embarked for the Eastward. Soon after which some of the owners, in behalf of themselves and others, earnestly solicited a composition, his E——y then being absent. The Advocate-General was fully of opinion that it was adviseable to accept of the terms offered—but was at a loss how he could justify entering into a composition without the G——r's consent, which it was then impossible to obtain—On this difficulty being mentioned to some of the G——r's friends by the Advocate-General, together with his sentiments in favor of the composition, and the defendants being very urgent to bring the affair to a speedy conclusion, it was stipulated in behalf of the G——r, that he should acquiesce in it on his return—and thereupon the parties, by their council, appeared in court and finished the composition—all parties consenting, except the G——r as aforesaid; who some time after returned, and being informed of what was done, acquiesced in what his friends had engaged for on his behalf.—

This, according to the best information I can get, is a true state of the facts, as I doubt not Mr. Auchmnty, the Advocate-General, will freely declare, if called upon for that purpose.

From this, his E——y G——r E——d has been charged with *avarice* and *breach of trust*; and the *Salem* merchants have been represented as grievously oppressed by the G——r; but with what justice or colour of reason, I own I cannot see.—If he was guilty of *avarice*, every Governor who has ever received the part of forfeitures which

the acts of parliament give them, are chargeable with *avarice*:—The composition was not made by, or with the knowledge of the G—r; but by those who by the act of parliament were authorized and impowered to make it—except the G—r, whose immediate consent could not be obtained.—Indeed, I cannot see that any wrong was done by any one—The *revenue* was not *defrauded*; for what was done, was as *agreeable to law*, as the taking of the *duties* would have been—the merchants were not oppressed, unless it be oppression for them at their own request and importunity to pay much *loss* than they supposed they should be finally obliged to, if they contended—but most certain is it that the G—r, who could not consent to what was done when he was neither present nor privy to it, and only assented thereto on his return, must stand acquitted both of *avarice* and *breach of trust*, and this is all that is to my present purpose. PHILANTHROP.  
[*To be continued.*]

*Boston Evening Post, February 9, 1767.*

*Boston, February 9.* At a General Council held last Wednesday, we hear his Excellency the Governor was pleased to nominate and appoint the Hon. Nathaniel Ropes, Esq; to be Judge of Probate for the County of *Essex*.

*Boston Evening Post, February 9, 1767.*

*Salem, February 11, 1767.* Last Lord's Day departed this life Madam Mary Lindall, Widow of the late Honorable Timothy Lindall, Esq; deceased.

*Boston Evening Post, February 16, 1767.*

*Just imported from London, and to be sold by M. Williams, in Salem, a good Assortment of Books and stationary wares, including a variety of Plays, Paper of all sorts, Gunter's scales, slates, inkpots, penknives, quills, wafers, etc.*

*Boston Evening Post, February 16, 1767.*

We hear that Capt. Mason, in a Schooner from Monto Christi, bound to Salem, who was blown off this Coast in the severe Weather we had the beginning of January, is safe arrived at St. Eustatia.

*Boston Evening Post, February 23, 1767.*

We hear from Ipswich, that Mrs. *Ellin Dodge*, the virtuous Confort of Capt. *Thomas Dodge*, and eldest Daughter of *William Story*, Esq; departed this Life last Monday, whose Death is greatly lamented by all that knew her.

*Boston Evening Post, March 16, 1767.*

TO BE SOLD, A HOUSE AND LAND PLEASANTLY situated near the Great Bridge in Ipswich, with a Shop and other Conveniences suitable for a Trader, also five Acres of Salt Marsh in said Town, and three Lotts of Land, each Eighty Acres, in the Township of *Winchendon*, near Lunengburgh. For particulars enquire of *Henry Wise* in *Ipswich* or *Ebenezer Storer* in *Boston*.

*Boston Evening Post, March 16, 1767.*

Ran away from his Master, Capt. *Henry Herrick* of *Beverly*, on Friday Night last, a Negro Boy named *Jemmy*, about 19 Years old, and about 5 Feet 9 Inches high. He had on and took with him a dark grey Jacket, striped woollen Waistcoat and Shirt, Black knit Breeches, a Pair of mix'd black & white and a Pair of light blue Yarn Stockings, a striped worsted and a blue mili'd Cap, and a Pair of plain Brass Buckles in his Shoes.—Whoever will take up the said Negro, and convey him to his Master aforesaid, or secure him in any of his Majesty's Goals, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

*March 23, 1767.*

*N. B.* All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off the abovesaid Runaway Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law in that Case made and provided.

*Boston Evening Post, March 23, 1767.*

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO, OR HAVE any Accounts open with the Estate of Captain *Timothy Rogers*, late of *Gloucester*, deceased, are desired to bring them in to *Isaac Smith* of *Boston*, Administrator to said Estate, or to Mr. *Daniel Rogers*, of said *Gloucester*, (his Attorney) in Order for Settlement. And said Administration has to sell a SLOOP belonging to said Estate of about 75 Tons, almost new, suitable for the Whaling Business.

*Boston Evening Post, March 30, 1767.*

TO BE SOLD. A Schooner now lying at *Salem*, burthen between 90 and 100 Tons, well built & well fitted, calculated for the West India Trade, has been but one Voyage to Sea. Enquire of *William West* or *Thomas Eden* of said *Salem*.

*Boston Evening Post*, April 13, 1767.

In a FEW DAYS will be published, A brief Account of an Ecclesiastical Council, so called, convened in the first Parish in Newbury, March 31, 1767: and of some Occurrences and Transactions relative thereto; in a LETTER to the Churches invited on that occasion. By John Tucker, M. A. Pastor of the First Church in Newbury.

*Boston Evening Post*, April 13, 1767.

Just imported from LONDON, by NATHAN FRAZIER of *Andover*, A LARGE & COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF English and India GOODS suitable for the Season, with all Sorts Hard-Ware Goods; all which he will sell for ready Money both by Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as is sold at any Store in the Province.

N. B. Said Frazier has imported from *London* a small Quantity of English Seed Grain, viz. Winter Rye and Winter Wheat, which he will sell to all Gentlemen Farmers having an inclination to sowing said Grain on their Lands, at the Sterling Cost and Charges. Cash given by said Frazier for Bees-Wax and all Sorts of Small Furs.

*Boston Evening Post*, May 4, 1767.

On the 20th ult. died at Plymouth, Mrs. *Patience Watson*, Consort to Mr. *Elkanah Watson*, of that Place, Merchant, and Daughter to *Benjamin Marston*, Esq. late of *Salem*.

*Boston Evening Post*, May 11, 1767.

On Friday last died at Newbury the Rev. Mr. *John Lowell*, Pastor of the first Church of Christ in that Place.

Capt. Gilmore, in a Brig belonging to *Salem*, bound from the Bay of Honduras to Rotterdam, was spoke with on the 15th of March, in lat. 38. long. 58. out three weeks.

*Boston Evening Post*, May 18, 1767.

(To be continued.)

A GENEALOGICAL-HISTORICAL VISITATION  
OF ANDOVER, MASS., IN THE YEAR 1863.

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BY ALFRED POORE, M. D.

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(Continued from Volume LII, page 96.)

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Near the station on the Lowell and Lawrence railroad, Dennis Long has lived since May, 1860, coming from Tewksbury. He is son of Daniel and Catherine (Fleming) Long, was born in Killbreton, County Cork, Ireland, in 1834, and came to America about 1850. His wife is Nancy, daughter of Timothy and Catherine (Sexton) Dempson, who was born at the same place. He is a repair hand on the railroad. Children: Daniel Henry, b. Tewksbury Centre, 1858; Catherine Frances, b. 1859; Dennis Frederick, b. 1861; Nancy Ann, b. 1863. Flora McCarthy, who was born in Ireland in 1838, boards here.

Timothy Crowley has worked as a section hand since 1858, and has lived here since August, 1862. He is son of James and Hannah (Donovan) Crowley, born in Glandore, County Cork, in 1831, and came to America in 1851. His wife is Bridget, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Donovan) Hart, who was born in Roscolbrey, County Cork, Ire., Nov. 1, 1839. She came to America with her parents when two years old.

About a quarter of a mile to the east, near the side of the pond, is the home of Samuel Gilman Bailey, son of Samuel and Prudence (Farmer) Bailey, who was born where his father now resides, June, 1827. His mother was sister to Mr. Farmer, who lived near Mr. Trow's. He is a shoemaker, and this house was built for him by his father in the autumn of 1861. He moved from his brother John Bailey's the last part of November, 1861. Caroline Priscilla, his wife, is daughter of Amos and

Hannah (Dane) Gilchrist, and was born in West Andover, April, 1834. Children: Lilla Eva, b. Apr. 18, 1860, and Charles Lincoln, b. Aug., 1862.

Amos Gilchrist, her father, is a farmer, who resided first in Dracut, where his first child was born, and later in West Andover, where the other children were born. They removed to Lowell, and his wife died there July, 1861, aged sixty-two years. Children: Hannah Elizabeth, b. 1822, mar. Abiel C. Adams of West Chelmsford, a machinist, and have children: Susan Elizabeth, b. West Andover, 1848, and Moses William, b. North Chelmsford, 1850; Lydia, b. 1824, mar. Richard Galon, son of Benjamin Dane of West Andover; Sarah Jane, b. 1826, mar. Elkanah Winchester Sargent of Centreville, Lowell, an overseer in a mill, and have children: William Winchester, b. Feb., 1848, Charles Elkanah, b. 1863; Emily Louisa, mar. George E., son of Daniel Goldsmith of Ossipee, N. H., a machinist, now in Co. A, 13th N. H. Regiment, and have children: Daniel Amos, b. Dec., 1860, George Hubbard, b. 1861, and Fred, b. Feb., 1863; Olive, died unmarried, aged eighteen years; Caroline Priscilla, b. 1834; Mary Ann, b. 1837.

Also saw Mrs. Bailey's father, who says that his grandfather, John Gilchrist, came from Plymouth, settled in Dracut, and had the following children: John, his father; Daniel, who settled in Londonderry, N. H., a carpenter; David, a blacksmith, who settled in Londonderry; Alice, mar. Nathan Parker of Dracut, son of Nathan, and they reside on the homestead in Dracut; Hannah, mar. John Alexander and went West; Polly and Olive, d. unmarried. John, Mr. Gilchrist's father, married Abigail Downing, from Maine. Palfrey, Samuel and John Downing were second cousins to Mrs. Gilchrist. John Gilchrist's children were: John, d. unmarried; Amos, b. 1796; Polly, mar. Nathaniel Peabody of Dracut; Olive, mar. Isaac Friend and settled in Buffalo; Lydia, mar. James Messer in Methuen; Olive, mar. Peter Bergen of Lowell and lives in Illinois; Samuel, who resides in Scotland district, Andover.

The widow of Benjamin Boynton and her son Henry lives next, and has lived here since 1838. Joseph Dane,

it is said, once resided on this place after the present house was brought here. It was built by a Gideon Foster, relative of Master William Foster, when the latter was a boy about twelve years old. Mrs. Boynton's husband's father helped build the house, which stood where Ballard Lovejoy's house now stands, and on the present site there was an old house which was removed to the road that goes to the state almshouse, and was occupied by Jacob French. The house that stood west of this on the opposite side and near the schoolhouse is where Aaron, brother to Samuel Blanchard, resided, and Samuel Blanchard owned about two hundred acres. Aaron's business was nail manufacture, and he had a daughter Nellie, who married Mrs. Boynton's uncle Danforth and settled in Lynnfield. Mrs. Boynton's husband's father was Thomas, son of David, and grandson of Joshua, the latter being the original ancestor in this country, as the family Bible records have it. David was born Dec. 15, 1712, and his wife Mary Stickney, Sept. 30, 1711. Their children were: Sarah, b. 1739; David, b. 1741; Samuel, b. 1742; Amos, b. 1744; Thomas, b. Nov. 29, 1746; Mary, b. 1750; Moses, b. 1751; Jonathan, b. 1753.

Thomas Burnham, carpenter, married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Ames, who was born where Gayton Ames, a grandchild of Capt. Ames, now resides, and settled on the farm where James Merrill now lives, about one-half mile north of the West Andover line, near his father-in-law's. After a few years, they removed to where Perry M. Jefferson now lives, and he died there March, 1833. His wife died December, 1831. Children: Hannah, b. 1773, d. 1817, mar. John Crosby, and settled on the west side of the pond where Follansbee lived before he built his new house, and had John, b. 1793, and resides in New York State; Samuel Boynton, b. 1795, and has children, Emily M., Maria E., Hannah C., Edwin, David D., Augusta, Augustus, Thomas B., Theodosia A., Frank P. and Ellen L.; Hannah, b. 1797, mar. a Bell and resides in Nashua, N. H.; Solomon, b. 1798; Amos, b. 1800, resides in New York State, and has Amos, Abiel, Elizabeth, William, Mina, Benjamin, Amasa, and Newton; Benjamin, b. 1803, mar. in Lyndeboro, N. H.; Da-

vid, b. 1806 ; Jacob, b. 1808, mar. Mary Moore of Andover, both being deceased, leaving a daughter Augusta ; Dorothy F., b. 1810 ; Abiel, b. 1812, mar. Elizabeth Parker of Dracut, resides in New York State. Thomas, b. 1775, d. 1856, mar. Rebecca, daughter of Capt. William Bailey of West Andover, and d. 1830 ; children: Rebecca, mar. Benjamin, son of Benjamin Abbott ; Mary, mar. William Otis of Boston, and lives in Worcester ; Thomas, a carpenter, lives in Lowell, mar. Hannah Sophia Richardson in Dracut. Amos, b. 1776, d. 1835, mar. Clarissa, daughter of Obadiah Richardson of Dracut, and settled in Lowell ; children : Clarissa, Elmira, Dr. Amos, Mary, d. 1835, and Joseph, d. 1821. Mary, b. 1778, mar. first, Isaac Carleton, who d. 1816, mar. second, Simeon Pearl and settled in Boxford, and had Conrad by first husband and John by the second ; Conrad mar. Martha W. Park of Cambridge, who was the twenty-fourth child of her family, and d. 1831. Benjamin, b. July 24, 1780, d. Sept. 11, 1854. Sarah, b. 1782, d. 1844. David, b. 1784, mar. Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Ames of Andover, b. in Elm house, which he built, and d. Mar. 25, 1826 ; children : Elizabeth, mar. a Black of Danvers or Salem ; Caroline, mar. an Irishman ; Mary, mar. An——Nichols of Haverhill ; Isaac, who lives in Haverhill ; David, secretary of the Haverhill Insurance Co. Samuel, b. 1785. Samuel died young. Elizabeth, b. 1789, mar. John Moore Bailey. Hepsabeth, b. 1792, mar. James, son of James Chandler, who was a trader in Boston and later kept tavern in Abbott village, Andover, where he died in 1832, aged forty-one years ; children : Hepsabeth, mar. Frederick Coburn of Lowell ; James, mar. Almira Kemp of Lowell factory and resides at North Andover, a tin plate worker and former in Davis' machine shop ; Amanda, mar. Augustine Weymouth and resides in Fitchburg ; Oscar, mar. Ann, an English girl, and lives in Cambridge ; Adelia, mar. Harry Cochran, a carpenter, of Dracut, lives in Fitchburg, and was in a nine months' regiment ; Melvina, mar. William Wright, overseer of a mill in Lowell ; Anngenett, mar. Israel Cummings, a machinist in Fitchburg, brother to the clergyman, who is a sergeant in the 2d Mass. Regiment.



Moses, son of David, and brother of Thomas, was born in 1751 and lived in Andover, where four children were born : Mary, b. 1778 ; Elizabeth, b. 1780 ; Moses, b. 1781 ; and Nathan, b. 1783. He then moved to Weare, N. H., where they had Thomas, b. 1785 ; John, b. 1787 ; David, b. 1789 ; Nathaniel, b. 1791 ; Samuel, b. 1794.

Benjamin, son of Thomas and Hannah (Ames) Boynton, was a carpenter and lived in the house next east to where Jefferson now resides, until their children were born, when he moved to his present house. Children : Benjamin, b. July 18, 1817, mar. Sarah Bardwell, daughter of James Richards, whose wife was Sarah Bardwell, and who was born in Ceylon, India, where her father was a missionary, and have children, Louisa R., d. 1863, and Clara, b. 1859. Joshua, b. Nov. 6, 1817, mar. Eliza A., daughter of Ephraim Connor and Mary (Kennison) Robinson of Allenstown, N. H., and has been an engineer on a locomotive since about 1851 ; children : Nettie Florence, Josie A., Edgar Anderson, b. July, 1861, in Storrs, O., and they now reside in Elmira, N. Y. Mary Jane, b. July 28, 1821, unmarried, at home. Moses, b. May 3, 1823, mar. Julia Ann, daughter of William and Mary (Turner) Spear, who was born at New Portland, Me., in 1823 ; children : Henrietta Josephine, b. Saugus, 1861 ; Hamilton Prentice, b. 1852 ; Nettie Florence, b. 1858 ; Frank Benjamin, b. 1859. Louisa, b. 1826, d. 1840. Henry, b. Feb. 21, 1833.

Mrs. Boynton is Belinda, daughter of Samuel and Keziah (Danforth) Pearson, and was born in Lynnfield in 1797. Samuel Pearson, whose stepmother was widow Cowdrey who lived to be over 100 years old, was a native of Byfield parish or vicinity. He married first, a Bancroft from Tyngsboro, sister to Esquire Bancroft, by whom he had : Lois, who married Daniel Sweetser, and settled in South Reading ; Mary, mar. Samuel Wade of Woburn ; Timothy, who was a tanner in Maine, mar. in Connecticut, and died in New York State ; Jonathan, a carpenter in Boston ; Kendall, a carpenter, who was drowned at the West Indies ; by his second wife, Keziah, he had, Pamela ; Dolly, who married, first, Samuel Par-

ker, from Rye, N. H., and had children, Samuel of Saugus and Ann, who married John Annable of Salem, and mar. second, Richard Mansfield of Lynn and had Elizabeth, wife of Charles Reading, Sarah, wife of Hiram Reading, and Richard, of Saugus, who married Mary Foster; Dorothy, mar. first, Thomas Richardson, and had Thomas, Lydia, Sophia, Eliza, Herbert, George, Charlotte, Harriet and Susan, and mar. second, John Danforth, her cousin; George, mar. Susan Richardson, half sister to Thomas, lives in Saugus, and has had Eliza Ann, George Henry, Charles and Kendall; John and another, died young; Belinda.

Keziah, Mrs. Boynton's mother, was daughter of Joshua and Lucy (Reed) Danforth. The other children were Joshua, who settled in Saugus; John, mar. Dea. Bancroft's daughter and settled in Lynnfield; Benjamin, mar. Nellie, daughter of Aaron Blanchard of Andover, who settled in Lynnfield; Lucy, mar. William Sweetser and lives in Saugus; Betsy, mar. Benjamin Gary and lives in Stoneham. Moses Boynton's wife's father was born in Brunswick, Me., and her mother in Farmington, Me.

Next east of Mrs. Boynton is where Jefferson has lived since the autumn of 1853. Thomas Boynton bought the place and his son Benjamin lived there until he sold to Leavitt R. Joselyn of Chelmsford in 1838. The latter returned to Chelmsford and leased the place to Thomas C. Shattuck until Abel B. Walker bought it in 1844. Perry M. Jefferson bought it in 1854, and Jefferson repaired it in 1860. Joselyn's children were Georgianna A., Cassidena A. and Oscar F. Mr. Walker, on whom I called, has an old deed from William Griffin and wife Molly, witnessed by Joshua Abbott, Ednah Griffin and N. Swift, to a piece of land on Hackett Pond brook, sometimes called Fish brook, in 1820. Ednah married Thomas C. Wood and lived opposite the schoolhouse. When Mr. Walker sold out the old house to Jefferson, he built a cottage nearly opposite in 1854.

Abel Bugbee, son of Elnathan and Olive (Call) Walker of Hartland, Vt., was born there in 1797. His wife Martha is daughter of John and Hannah (Coolidge) Phipps, who was born in Sherborn in 1805. He is a

farmer, and came here from Milford in 1844. Children: Charles E., died young; Caroline Augusta, b. 1829, in Hopkinton; George Phipps, b. 1833; Harriet Coolidge, b. 1835, mar. Alpheus Perkins, a soap manufacturer, son of Samuel R. Noyes of Bow, N. H., and lives in Middletown. George P. had a cider mill near his father's soap factory, now sold to A. P. Noyes. Mr. Noyes' mother's brother Brown was killed by the brother of a pupil whom he had punished in his school in New York city. Perry Madison Jefferson's children are Herbert Perry, b. 1856; Sarah Alice, b. 1859, and Eugene Dennison, b. 1861. He has taken his deceased's sister's children, namely, the children of Stephen and Sarah Ann (Jefferson) Chase, who were born in Meredith, N. H., where Mr. Chase is married to a second wife. They are Mary Etta, b. 1850, and twins, Ella Adelia and Emma Amelia, b. 1855. Mr. Jefferson is son of Roswell and Cynthia (Fish) Jefferson, born in Washington, Vt., Aug., 1828. He commenced manufacturing soap in Pike place, South Andover, in 1850, remained there four years, and then built in Middletown, carrying on the business there until 1861. He built near his house here in 1859.

Next to Jefferson's is a cottage which he built in 1859 and which he rents to his workmen. E. N. Nickerson, Comptois and Samuel W. Simpson have lived there. The carpenter's shop next was built in 1854 by Mr. Walker for his son George. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Jefferson finished a part of it for a family to occupy. Daniel Murphy has lived there since that time.

Samuel Wilson Simpson, son of Robert, was born in Windham, N. H., in 1817. His wife Sarah Ann is daughter of Levi, Jr. and Abigail (Mears) Davis, and was born in 1833. Children: Mary Augusta, b. 1855; Franklin Eugene, b. 1860; Ora Bell, b. 1862.

Daniel Murphy is son of John, was born at Castletown, County Cork, Ireland, about 1836, and came to America about 1856. His wife Mary is daughter of Cornelius and Johanna (Sullivan) O'Neil, born at the same place about 1842, came to America in June, 1857. One son, John, was born July, 1863.

Just beyond the soap factory has resided, since 1861,

Louis, son of Michael and Josette (Favreau) Comptois, who was born in Shategee, near Montreal, July 1, 1821. He came to Andover in 1860 from Lowell. His wife is Susan, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Welch) Staples, who was born in Temple, Me., in 1836. Their child, Lizzie Bethiah, was born in Lowell in February, 1854. Mr. Comptois' grandfather, probably named Michael, came from Lecompte, France, and his father was the oldest son.

Isaac Carruth has lived here since March, 1837, coming from North Brookfield, and buying the place of Dea. Eben Lovejoy, who built the present honse which stands where the old house stood in the year of the great blow. Lovejoy's grandfather set out an elm street back of where the present barn now stands. Mr. Carruth is son of Francis and Mary (Hale) Carruth, born in North Brookfield in 1803. His wife is Anna Doane, daughter of William and Mercy (Doane) Smith, who was born in Rutland, 1808. Her father was born in West Brookfield and her mother in Wellfleet. Children : Charles Henry, b. North Brookfield, 1832, mar. Mary Elizabeth Nourse, b. Boston, and has son, George Willard ; Col. Sumner, b. Dec., 1835, mar. Clara Smith of Mendon, N. J., resides in Chelsea, and is colonel of the 35th Mass. Regiment, and has daughter, Minnie Hale, who was born Aug., 1863. He was captain in the 1st Mass. Regiment three months, and in this regiment were the three eldest sons of Mr. Carruth's son Charles. Francis Whipple was lieutenant and is now captain of Co. H, 1st Mass., and was born in Andover Aug. 2, 1837.

*(To be continued.)*

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1784-1819

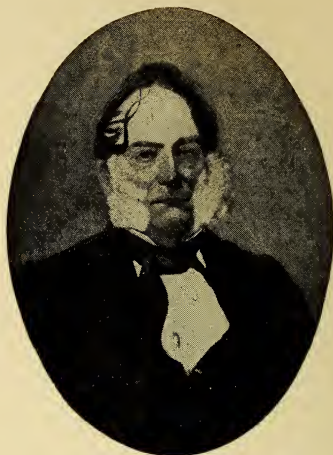
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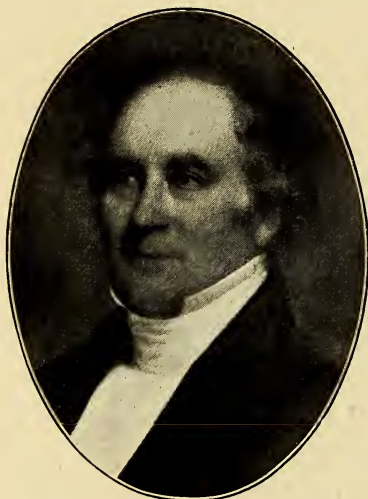




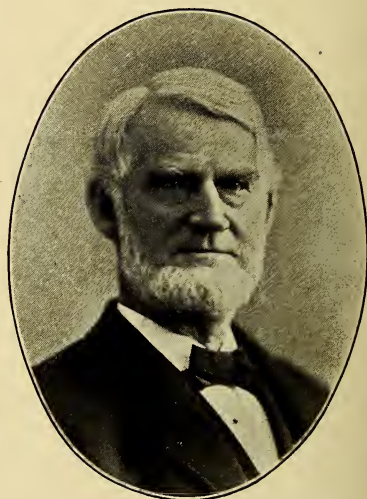
**GEORGE PEABODY**  
President of Eastern Railroad, 1836-1842  
From a photograph made in 1848-9.



**DAVID A. NEAL**  
President of Eastern Railroad, 1842-1851  
From a portrait by Southward in the possession  
of Robert S. Rantoul.



**STEPHEN A. CHASE**  
Superintendent of Eastern R. R. 1838-1842  
From a portrait by Osgood in the possession of  
Mrs. Ellen C. Lord.



**JOHN KINSMAN**  
Superintendent of Eastern R. R. 1842-1855  
From a photograph made about 1885.



HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS  
OF THE  
ESSEX INSTITUTE

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VOL. LII.

OCTOBER, 1916.

No. 4

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THE EASTERN RAILROAD.

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A HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF EARLY RAILROADING IN  
EASTERN NEW ENGLAND.

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BY FRANCIS B. C. BRADLEE.

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(Continued from Volume LII, page 272.)

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Mr. Derby's witty and sarcastic fling at the proposed new road is well worth reproducing. "That long array of cars, laden with stone, onions and fish, ice, slippers and bricks, interspersed with passengers, moving in slow procession on their winding way to Boston. They stop at Danvers for the onions; near the Salem pastures to collect the boulders; at Brown's Pond for the ice; at Gravesend for the fish; at the Print Works for the slippers; and opposite Breed's Hotel (then a well known drinking place in Lynn) to receive the *inanimate* and moisten the *animated* clay. I will leave our friends at this *exciting* spot and take passage in the regular train of the Eastern Railroad, which whistles by like a rocket on the air line to Boston."

However, the "new road", as it was called, died hard, and its persevering friends finally, in 1848, managed to get a charter from the legislature, but only as the "Saugus Branch Railroad Company", with leave to build from Lynn Common through Saugus and connecting at Malden

with the Boston and Maine. Work on the new line was begun in 1850 and dragged slowly along for lack of funds, but meanwhile the ever watchful Eastern, by adroit manœuvering, had acquired the controlling interest in the stock, and at the session of 1852 the legislature ratified the purchase. The following year, the road was finally opened for travel. This is the first mention of the state of chronic warfare, sometimes reaching the acute stage, that prevailed for forty years between the Eastern and Boston and Maine railroads.

March 7, 1846, Joseph S. Cabot, Elias Putnam, Gayton P. Osgood, Albert Thorndike and others received a charter, as the Essex Railroad Company, from the legislature, to build and operate a road from Salem to Lawrence, a distance of a little over twenty-one miles. Partly to protect itself and partly because they thought it would tap the Boston and Maine's territory at Lawrence and also bring travel from the towns of North and South Danvers to their main line, the Eastern Railroad Company fathered this project from its inception. At first a loan of \$90,000.00 was made to the Essex Railroad Company. This was afterwards increased to \$256,937.00. The Eastern also guaranteed the interest for the period of ten years on the bonds of this road. Until 1854 it was not legal for Massachusetts railroads to issue bonds except for construction purposes. Their floating debts were financed by means of notes or new stock issues.

Work on the Essex Railroad, now the Lawrence branch, was begun immediately, and it was opened between Salem and Danvers, a distance of nearly five miles, on January 19, 1847. The next year it was extended to Lawrence. It was operated entirely by the Eastern Railroad under an arrangement by which they were to charge therefor the actual average expense per mile. At first the Essex Railroad trains left from a small separate station at the north end of Salem tunnel. Samuel L. Batchelder was the first conductor on the Lawrence branch and afterwards for many years was ticket agent in the Salem station. To illustrate the loose way in which railroads were operated in the early days: on one

occasion the superintendent of the Eastern Railroad, John Kinsman, issued a new rule which Mr. Batchelder did not think could be applied to the Lawrence branch. He told Mr. Kinsman so, and the latter replied: "Why, Sam, you are superintendent of the Lawrence branch as soon as you get through Salem tunnel."

Besides building and financing the Essex Railroad, the Eastern Railroad by authorization of its stockholders built the Gloucester and Salisbury branches in 1846-47. The former extended from about a half mile below the Beverly depot to Gloucester through the towns of Beverly and Manchester, a distance of thirteen miles. The branch was not extended to Rockport until many years later. As Gloucester was a very flourishing seaport the branch road was expected and proved to be a valuable feeder for the main line. To-day it is probably one of the best paying stretches of road on the entire Boston and Maine system. It was opened to Manchester, August 3rd and to Gloucester, December 1, 1847, with two passenger trains and one freight train each way daily. The fare from Gloucester to Boston was 90 cents, and from Manchester, 65 cents. At that time there were only two stations between Beverly and Gloucester—West Beach and Manchester. Camden C. Davis was the first conductor on this branch.

In the same year a branch road was built by the Eastern Railroad Company between Salisbury and Amesbury, then a growing manufacturing town. It involved the actual construction of only about three and one-half miles of new track, and was opened for travel on January 1, 1848, with four trains daily each way between Amesbury and Newburyport.

To help pay for all these additions and also new depots at Salem and Lynn, for the growing traffic had entirely outgrown the old ones, the stockholders on June 16, 1846, authorized the issue of 4,500 new shares of stock, which were to be offered to stockholders at par (\$100.00). The then new Salem station (the granite walls of which incorporated in a new station are still standing) was a facsimile of an English structure which President David A.

Neal had greatly admired while making a tour of England. The two high towers and the wide granite arched entrance are suggestive of medieval gates of the older cities of Europe. The site occupied by this station was formerly the Central Dock of the South river, and to protect the depot from the encroachments of the water a massive sea wall was originally built. The original plan included two wings (both are shown on old wood-cuts of the station), but only one of these, on the Washington street side, was actually built. It was used as a locomotive round house. There were three tracks in the depot at first, the middle one being generally used by the Lawrence branch train (and also the Marblehead train) and its engine, an enormous wood burner, "Witch," No. 13, waited here between trips. There were also offices upstairs extending across the whole breadth of the present train shed. The President and Superintendent had their headquarters here, and there was also a branch of the treasurer's office. The station was first used on December 1, 1847, and was considered at the time one of the finest in New England. The station in Central Square, Lynn, built the next year, was of brick, and on somewhat the same plan as the Salem station, only smaller and lacked the towers. It stood until 1872, when it was replaced by another brick structure which was entirely consumed in the conflagration of 1889.

The Penobscot Steam Navigation Company was formed in 1847 to operate steamboats on what was known as the "inside route" between Portland and Bangor in connection with the railroad at the former place (direct rail communication between Boston and Bangor was not made until 1857). The Eastern and Boston and Maine railroads, in order to control the boats, purchased a large interest in the stock of the new line involving an outlay of \$17,500.00 for each road. In the meantime they had disposed of the steamer "Huntress" to the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company. The "State of Maine", the Penobscot Company's new boat, made her appearance in 1848, and was considered the largest (800 tons) and finest side-wheel steamboat up to that time ever

seen on the coast of Maine. In fact, she proved to be too large and too expensive to run profitably and was soon sold to the Fall River line. Her place was taken by the "Governor," a smaller and poorer steamer.

The year 1848 marks the first serious accident on the Eastern Railroad. The presidential campaign of 1848 had nearly drawn to its close when, on Thursday evening, November 2nd, two large political gatherings were held, one at Salem and the other at Lynn. Daniel Webster was advertised to address the Whigs at Lynn, and Caleb Cushing the Democrats at Salem. Special trains were run to Salem from all the towns in the vicinity, including Marblehead. At that time, and until much later, the Marblehead branch train leaving Salem used the down track from Boston until it reached the junction at Castle Hill, nearly a mile from Salem. On this day the extra train for Marblehead left Salem just before midnight with over two hundred passengers on board. As it reached the junction at Castle Hill an extra train from Lynn, drawn by the locomotive "Huntress," No. 10, was seen approaching. The man in charge of the ball signals at this point became confused (there were those who said he was "under the influence") and hoisted the lights which gave the Lynn train the track. The result was a frightful collision. The Marblehead train was just entering the branch track and its locomotive, tender and forward cars were utterly demolished, six persons were killed and sixty-four on both trains were injured. The locomotive "Marblehead" was so badly damaged that it was broken up, and the locomotive "Sagamore" was rebuilt and renamed "Marblehead" to take its place. Engineer Glover jumped and was only slightly injured. Conductor Harris was standing on the platform and was thrown out at the side of the track, but not hurt. The coroner's jury at Marblehead, after an inquiry into the affair, severely censured the Eastern Railroad Company for carelessness in the management of its trains.

The inquest does not seem to have borne much fruit, however, for in the annual report of the next year (1849) the directors say "they have not felt themselves author-

ized to accede to some demands, which they consider exorbitant, in a case where all precautions, which had for so long a time been entirely successful, were taken, and where there seems to have been nothing but a fatal combination of circumstances that human sagacity could not have anticipated." . . .

It would be interesting to know the amount of damages the company had to pay on account of this accident, up to that time the worst in New England, but there is no way of ascertaining. Probably they were not as large as may be imagined, for in those days people were not as prone as they are today to sue railroad corporations.

The original rails laid on the Eastern Railroad after a little use were found defective and too light to stand the wear and tear. During 1848 and 1849 heavy sixty-one pound T rails were put down on the whole length of the main road, and at the same time a continuous double track was built from East Boston to Salem, a distance of fourteen miles. Quite a sum was realized by selling the old rails to the Fall River Railroad Company.

May 24, 1848, the stockholders authorized the directors (an act of the legislature having been obtained May 9, 1848), to arrange for what was known as the "new route" into Boston, that is, the entry of the Eastern Railroad into the city proper, thus doing away with the ferriage across the harbor from East Boston. At first it was proposed to use for this purpose what was known as the Chelsea Branch Railroad (now the Grand Junction Railroad), then in course of construction, especially as the Eastern Railroad had an interest in the stock, but the plan was soon found impracticable. Several of the directors and a strong minority of the stockholders bitterly opposed the "new route" idea as unnecessary and entailing a foolish waste of money, and they were successful in postponing the project for some time.

A short description of the practical working and running of the trains which, except for minor changes, was carried on in much the same manner for over thirty years of the company's early existence, may not be out of place here. In the original rules used when the road was first

opened it is stated: "No train will start from either Depot until the arrival of the train expected from the other Depot," and "When anything shall happen to a train to render assistance necessary, let a Brakeman be dispatched to the nearest point for assistance and let him get on horseback as soon as possible. Let no conductor leave his train." . . . "The head brakeman or baggage master will tend the brake on the car next the engine and will seat himself back to the engine, keeping a good lookout to the rear of the train. He will carry a whistle, which he will blow whenever it becomes necessary for the engine to stop or whenever he is notified to do so by the conductor. This signal will be answered by the engineer with his whistle, which shall be the signal for applying all the brakes." . . .

The first time-books for the employees giving rules, etc., for running trains were printed on single sheets of a size 10 inches square, to be folded up and carried in the pocket. Beginning in 1850 small pamphlets, about 7 1-2 x 4 1-2 inches in size and varying in contents from 12 to 38 pages, were used for time-books. These were in fashion until 1871, when the first type of folding time-books, like the kind now in use only much smaller, came into vogue.

From the time-sheet to take effect Monday, October 8, 1849, the following rules and directions are quoted as being most curious and out-of-date. "No train or engine to pass between the passenger depot and Sumner street, East Boston, at a speed exceeding five miles per hour. No engine, whether attached to a train or otherwise, will be used in the vicinity of any depot unless the engineer and fireman belonging to the same are upon it. No train to be shifted from one track to the other, unless a brakeman is upon the same. Depot masters will see that this rule is strictly adhered to. Engineers will be held responsible for the proper use of their engines and to see that water, fuel and oil are at all times provided. The fireman to be subject to the orders of the engineer. All trains coming into the depot must brake up so as to run in at a slow rate. A brakeman at all times to ride on

the back of the train." Later this rule was changed to :  
"The engine must be made to assist in bringing up the train which must come into the depots at a slow rate."  
"Express, extra and merchandize trains will keep out of the way of the regular trains by not leaving a turn-out unless they have time to arrive at the next turn-out at least TEN MINUTES before the time noted in this table for the arrival there of the regular train—which MUST NOT LEAVE any of the stations mentioned in this table earlier than the time designated.

"In all cases of meeting of the trains at the turn-outs, each train must take the right-hand track, and must remain until the expected crossing train arrives ; and no train must leave any depot, or turn-out, WHEN A TRAIN IS DUE AND EXPECTED, UNTIL IT ARRIVES. When any train is to pass a switch after any other train, and arrives at the switch too soon, it must wait for the arrival and STOPPING of the expected train, and pass the switch in proper order. On the double tracks each train will pass on the right-hand track.

"Enginemen will keep a good look-out to see that all is right before passing the switches of the Marblehead and Gloucester Branches, and also at the crossings of the Essex and Concord Railroads, which must be passed at a speed not exceeding 12 miles per hour.

"ON APPROACHING THE BRIDGE AT NEW-BURYPORT, THE SPEED OF ALL THE TRAINS MUST BE REGULATED SO AS NOT TO EXCEED TEN MILES PER HOUR, AND THE BRIDGE MUST BE PASSED AT A SPEED NOT EXCEEDING THAT RATE. THE *BLACK BALL* AT THE DRAW SIGNIFIES THAT THE DRAW IS OPEN, AND TRAINS MUST STOP. IN FOGGY WEATHER, CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO SEE THAT ALL IS RIGHT AT THE DRAW BEFORE PASSING.

"Trains following each other must keep at least one mile apart, and in the evening a TAIL LANTERN must be used on the forward train.

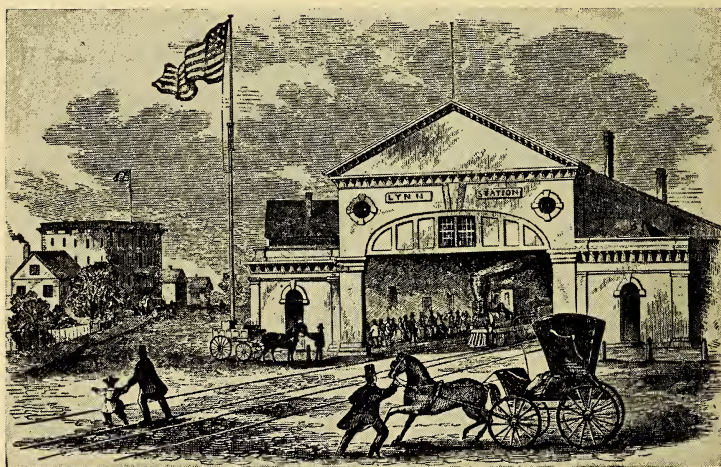
"The RED FLAG is the flag of danger, whenever displayed. At road crossings, when displayed across the







TYPE OF RAILROAD TRAIN OF ABOUT 1850 SHOWING THE  
BAGGAGE CRATE



SECOND RAILROAD STATION AT LYNN, BUILT IN 1848  
From a woodcut in Ballou's Pictorial, 1857.

common road, it signifies that the train is coming, and travelers must look out. But whenever the red flag is displayed on the railroad, it signifies danger to the train, and the train must stop and ascertain the cause of the danger. In the evening, a LANTERN displayed in the track signifies danger, and the train must stop.

“Conductors and enginemen will compare their time daily, the former keeping their watches regulated by Willard’s time.”

JOHN KINSMAN, Sup’t.

Oct. 8, 1849.

A few years after this it was stated that: “No person will be permitted to ride with the engineer and fireman on the engine or tender, excepting the conductor, road-master and bridge inspector, unless by permission of the Superintendent.”

Conductors were “to have charge of the trains and are to decide all questions relating thereto, in the absence of a superior officer of the company.”

“Delays are not to be made up by extra speed, except by express orders of the Superintendent.” This rule was, however, more honored in the breach than in practice.

“Twenty-five miles per hour is to be considered the average rate of running by passenger trains, and fifteen by merchandize trains, and is not to be exceeded.

“If there be ANY doubt of the entire safety of proceeding, the train must stop, and measures be taken to ascertain if there be any danger. . . .

“They (the conductors) will never allow the train to proceed beyond its regular station for meeting, UNTIL THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN DUE, unless certain advice from the conductor that it will not come, or written instructions to the contrary be received from the Superintendent. On this point there is to be NO DISCRETION and this regulation is to be obeyed at all events and under all circumstances.

“They will report any neglect of the engineer or fireman to ring the bell according to law.

“They will allow no disturbance; see that all passengers, especially ladies, are properly accommodated. . . .

“ They will permit no smoking in or on the cars. . . .

“ They will in case of accident by which the train is stopped or passengers injured, remain by the train, but dispatch immediately advice to the trains coming from each way, what course to pursue, and for this or any other purpose connected with the accident, they will call on the track repairers or any other person in the employ of the company.

“ They will also, if necessary, send to the several depots for assistance and for medical aid (if necessary). For this purpose they should make themselves acquainted with the names and residences of physicians and surgeons living near the road.

“ They will also notify the Superintendent as soon as possible of any difficulty and direct the messenger to deliver his errand in person.

“ They will examine the wheels and bearings of the cars at each end of the route. . . .

“ They are to act as brakemen when necessary.” . . .

Engineers were “to take their instructions as to stopping and starting from the conductor who has charge of the train.

“ Will always run within the time noted in the time table. . . .

“ With the fireman, will alternately often look around to see that all is right with the train while passing over the road. . . .

“ Whenever they have any reason to doubt the entire safety of going on with the train, they will stop at once and wait until they and the conductor are both satisfied about it. . . .

“ The whistle should be sounded by all trains coming into the Boston and Salem depots, at one hundred rods distance; also, when approaching road crossings.”

It may be incidentally remarked that all the crossings from Salem into Boston proper were whistled for until 1880.

Among the rules for depot masters were: “ In case of accident to any train on the road, they will on receiving information thereof, act according to circumstances

in such a way as to give the earliest assistance and prevent as much as possible any subsequent detention, but not so as to endanger in the least possible degree the other trains, or interfere with the conductors.

Prior to 1845 in case a train was over one hour late in arriving at either Lynn or Salem, the depot master "will immediately start on horseback to learn the cause of the delay." . . .

Train baggage masters were informed that "passengers are allowed by the regulations 60 lbs. (of baggage) each, but this is not intended to be strictly enforced . . . on this point discretion must be used."

"They will see that the crates are taken off and on the ferry boat with as little jar as possible.

"They will consider themselves and act as brakemen at all times."

Brakemen were to "keep the cars in good order, examine the wheels and bearings at each stopping place, oil up, and generally carry out the conductor's orders."

"On approaching each stopping place they will brake up, but NOT SO AS TO SLIDE THE WHEELS, which should never be done except in urgent cases, or where there is danger."

Besides this, they were expected as a matter of course to take care of stoves (two in each car), clean the interior of the cars, and help the conductor collect the tickets when the train was a long one. All the outward baggage in Boston was loaded on trucks and drawn down to the train on which it was to go by the brakeman. The train baggage master then assisted in loading it in the baggage car. In the case of inward trains the same process was carried out in reverse order.

Conductor Thomas T. Lyon, who entered the service of the Eastern Railroad Company in 1868 when the old-fashioned methods were still in full use, tells the author that braking by hand was not the hard piece of work the present generation of railroad men may think. In the first place the cars were smaller and lighter, and the brakes were constantly kept oiled to such a degree that they could be applied almost with one hand. Conductor Lyon

says that all things being considered, some remarkably quick stops could be made. One brakeman was the rule on all trains except the Portland trains which had two men. The baggage master did his part, but the conductor rarely touched the brakes except in an emergency. The crews were supposed to be able to stop at the regular stations without the signal for "brakes" being given by the engineer. On long and heavy trains the locomotive always was reversed to help bring the cars to a stop.

Mr. Charles C. Dodge of Manchester, Mass., a former employe of the Eastern Railroad, and who has been of the greatest assistance to the author, says: "When there were many cars on a train stopping, for instance, at Revere, west bound, they would begin to set up brakes as far out as Oak Island."

When the bell cord was first used as a signal on the Eastern Railroad cannot be exactly determined, but in 1856 rule 19 for conductors in the time book says: "They will see that they have upon the trains, signal flags, red lanterns, ordinary lanterns, spare shackles and pins, oil, etc. He must also see that he has a signal cord, properly connected through the whole length of the train."

In 1859 was adopted the following rule, probably the most important of all, and today, with modifications, more strictly insisted upon than any other: "If by any accident, or other cause, a train is delayed on the road, the first duty of the conductor and all other persons connected with the train is to warn coming trains of their danger and prevent their running into the delayed train; and in all such cases occurring in the day one man must be sent backwards or forwards as the case requires at least half a mile with a red flag, and in the night two men with lanterns to stop the approaching train. NO *cause whatever* must prevent the signal men from going back at least half a mile and staying there until the approaching train is stopped."

At first the trains were not numbered, but when the practice began, about 1848, each train kept its number

all day : that is, train number 1 would make a round trip between Portsmouth and Boston, and number 4, four round trips between Salem and Boston. Later on (1855) the outward trains had the low numbers and the inward trains the high numbers, and at the same time the conductor's name was listed before each train. Branch trains had no numbers, and freight trains were designated as "freight train number 1," etc.

Some of the Lawrence branch passenger trains had the same numbers as different trains on the main road, which it would seem must have led to confusion. In 1872, after the Revere disaster, the present practice of having outward trains bear the odd numbers and inward trains the even, was begun. The main line trains had the low numbers beginning with number 1, and the branch trains high numbers in the hundreds. At this time the freight trains were designated by letters of the alphabet, but later they were numbered in the same way as the passenger trains.

In 1851 the officers of the Eastern and Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroads were as follows :

David A. Neal, Salem, President.			
Isaiah Breed, Lynn,	Director.		
Iehabod Goodwin, Portsmouth,	"		
Benjamin Tyler Reed, Boston,	"		
Samuel Hooper, Boston,	"		
Samuel Philbrick, Brookline,	"		
Albert Thorndike, Beverly,	"		
W. S. Tuckerman, Boston, Treasurer.			
Wm. H. Foster, Salem, Clerk.			
John Kinsman, Salem, Superintendent.			
Robert Annable,	Eastern Railroad Conductor.		
Jeremiah Prescott,	"	"	"
Benjamin Cram,	"	"	"
J. Akerman,	"	"	"
Camden C. Davis,	"	"	"
George E. Goldthwait,	"	"	"
J. Kilborn,	"	"	"
John Harris,	"	"	"
S. L. Batchelder,	Essex Railroad Conductor.		

James Sweetser, Superintendent and Treasurer of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad.

William Akerman, O. W. Towle, Conductors of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad.

When punches were first used to cancel tickets there were not, as now, distinct perforation marks for each conductor. The first used were all of a like pattern, with a D mark to be used on downward trips and a U mark for upward trips. The punching rules required conductors to "cancel and make useless ALL PAPER tickets that pass through their hands." "On Lawrence Branch, down Boston tickets will receive three punches, Middleton and Boston two, Danvers and Boston one."

Rebate tickets issued by conductors to passengers paying cash fares did not come into use until much later.

Besides running the trains, the conductors were expected to take care of the tin boxes containing the money collections taken in at the various stations along the road and were to deliver them personally at the treasurer's office in Boston. This was a matter of no small responsibility. Many people will remember the conductor's closets that were built in some of the old-fashioned cars at the end to contain these cash boxes.

The rules concerning free passes were as follows:

"Eastern Railroad Company.

To the Conductors:

Dear Sirs:

"The following persons you will pass free on the Eastern Railroad and are not required to report them, viz:

1st. Directors, treasurer, superintendent, and clerk of the Eastern Railroad Company,

2nd. Directors and clerk of the Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire.

3rd. Directors, treasurer, superintendent and clerk of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company.

4th. The members of the immediate families of the above.

5th. The directors, treasurer, clerk and superintendent of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

6th. The chief machinist, bridge inspector and road



master of the Eastern Railroad. Freight agent, clerks in the treasurer's and superintendent's offices, and persons regularly attached to the engines or trains of the company.

7th. Special agents of the post office department, on the exhibition of their credentials. . . .

“Also: circumstances may occur in which you are authorized to exercise a sound discretion in regard to passing persons free. Such, for instance, as the officers of other roads occasionally passing over this road; of shipwrecked seamen; of persons entirely destitute, etc., etc. But in such cases, you will insert the name of the person passed in one of the tickets furnished you for that purpose, endorse your own name on the back of it and return it to the office at Salem.

“D. A. Neal, President.”

Salem, Jan. 1, 1850.

The severe old-fashioned winters hampered railroad travel to a degree which the present generation would find it hard to realize or put up with. A few quotations taken from Lewis and Newhall's History of Lynn will show how heavy snow storms impeded the trains sixty or more years ago. Of course it must be taken into consideration that neither the early locomotives or snow ploughs compared in weight or power with those now in use. “During the first week of January, 1854, there were four snow storms . . . the railroad trains were much impeded. On Thursday five locomotives were joined to force the early morning train from Lynn to Boston.”

“On Friday night, March 17, 1854, a violent gale commenced from the northeast. Upon the Eastern Railroad a train was brought to a full stop, while passing over the (Lynn) marshes, by the force of the wind.”

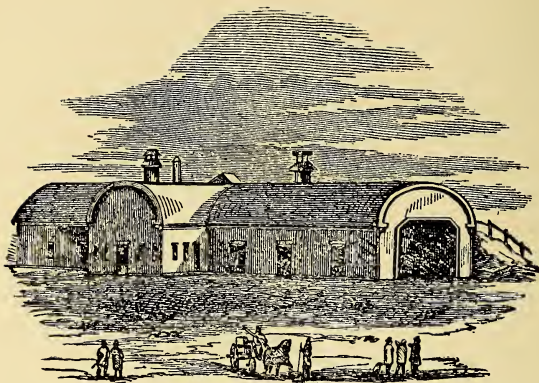
“On Saturday, January 5, 1856, a great quantity of snow fell and the wind blew a hurricane from the northeast. Railroad travelling was greatly obstructed. The half-past six o'clock train from Boston was twenty-two hours in reaching Salem. It became fast bound a short distance east of the Swampscott station and had to remain through the night.”

During the terrific storm of January 23, 1857, conductor George E. Goldthwait left Boston in the afternoon in charge of a passenger train composed of three cars, three locomotives and a snow-plough. The train became stalled between Prison Point, Charlestown, and South Malden (now Everett). Many of the passengers had their fingers and ears frozen and were taken to the nearest points of refuge. Mr. Goldthwait kept the train in commission as long as possible and then returned to Boston. On arrival in that city he collapsed, and it was several hours before he recovered consciousness. He never fully recovered from the effects of that terrible experience, but nevertheless lived to a good old age, dying in Salem at the age of 92 years in 1913, being the oldest living conductor of the old Eastern Railroad.

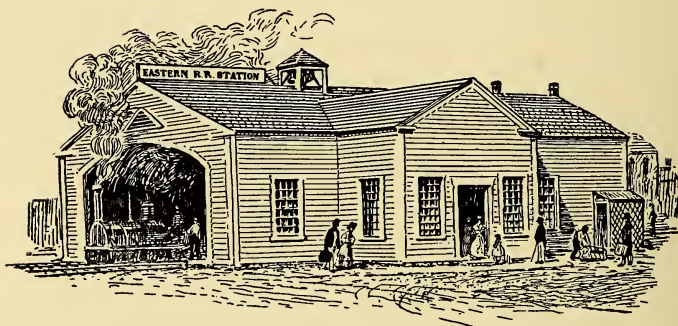
Some of the trains leaving Boston were made up, so to speak, in sections, the cars of which would be dropped at various junction points along the road. For instance, the noon Portland train for years hauled the Gloucester branch cars as far as Beverly. Behind the latter were spare cars to be left also at Beverly. When the other end of Beverly bridge was reached, and while the train was in motion, the Gloucester cars were uncoupled and the locomotive and Portland cars would steam ahead and come into Beverly station (a wooden building on the type of the Salem depot and with three tracks) on the outward track. The switch would then be quickly changed and the Gloucester train would roll in on its own momentum on the middle track, where a locomotive would be waiting to take it to Rockport. In the meantime the spare cars were separated from those for Gloucester, the switch again "thrown," and they would come in on the inward track to be switched off on a side track ready to be taken back to Boston. This practice would now be illegal.

The employees in the train service in the old days also were able to add considerable sums to their pay by buying fruit, vegetables and poultry at stations in New Hampshire, Maine, and far up on the Lawrence branch and disposing of the same at good profits to the Boston pro-





FIRST RAILROAD STATION AT BEVERLY, BUILT IN 1839.  
From a woodcut in the "Traveller's Guide", 1857.



FIRST RAILROAD STATION AT NEWBURYPORT, BUILT IN 1840.  
From Currier's "History of Newburyport".

vision dealers. The latter would often be waiting to meet the trains. As the cost of transportation was nil, the returns were fairly large. There was nothing underhanded in this, as the companies were not unwilling that their baggage cars should so be used if not already laden. Often, also, conductors and brakemen would run errands and transact business in Boston (of course being paid for the same) for residents of places where the express service was poor.

An amusing incident is related of the hackmen at the Eastern station in Boston. Sometimes strangers would wish to be taken to the Lowell station, distant not over fifty feet. They would seat themselves in the carriage, and the hackman would drive round by the water front, perhaps returning by way of the State House, and eventually depositing the travellers at their destination, and charging one dollar each for the ride.

How many people to-day would think of travelling from Salem to Boston by way of the South Reading Branch? Yet it was built as a competing line to the Eastern and was a terrible thorn in its side for some time. Chartered by the Legislature in 1848, it was opened August 31, 1850, from South Danvers (Peabody) to South Reading (where it connected with the Boston and Maine), a distance of a little over eight miles. David Pingree was President, and D. N. Pickering, Superintendent. Its trains ran from South Danvers to Salem on the track of the Salem and Lowell Railroad, and also used the latter's station, a small building at the northern end of the tunnel. The equipment of the South Reading Branch Railroad was of the finest, consisting, according to the advertisement, of "elegant new 16-wheel passenger cars and new powerful locomotives" (the "Express", "Traveller", "Danvers" and "Salem"). The trains ran at convenient times and were in charge of "polite and obliging conductors". They connected at South Reading with express trains of the Boston and Maine. As the fares were slightly lower than on the Eastern, it did not take long for the travelling public to avail themselves of the new road.

During the year 1850-51 the South Reading road, operated independently, carried 44,120 full fare passengers between Salem and Boston, 21,120 "package ticket" passengers, and there were also 8132 holders of season tickets between the two cities. As easily may be imagined, the competition proved very severe for the Eastern Railroad, and during 1851 the directors of the latter company managed by underhand means and paying an exorbitant price (\$110.00 a share) to acquire the controlling interest in the South Reading road. It was not legal for the Eastern to own the stock in its corporate capacity, and to overcome this, the holdings were placed in the names of the various directors. At the next annual meeting of the South Reading Branch Railroad the independent management was turned out and various directors and officials of the Eastern were installed in their places. They proceeded to sell "the elegant new 16-wheel passenger cars"; the "polite and obliging" conductors were dismissed, the locomotives were used to haul the through trains on the Eastern and were replaced by old, worn-out rolling stock, and at the same time the time-table was so arranged as to discourage travel.

The minority stockholders of the South Reading road and the inhabitants of the various towns along its line were soon "up in arms" and petitioned the legislature not to legalize the purchase of their road by the Eastern, but after a bitter controversy the latter company accomplished its aim, though only on condition that it agree to run four passenger trains and one freight train each way daily. The agreement was kept as far as the passenger trains were concerned, but the directors refused to run the freight train, which they said could only be done at a dead loss, and no measures were taken to compel them to do so.

During the year 1851 David A. Neal resigned as President and his place was taken by Albert Thorndike of Beverly, who was more in favor of building the extension into Boston to reach the city proper. This was done by continuing the road from North Chelsea (Revere) and thence in a circuitous route through Chelsea,

South Malden (Everett), across the Mystic river, thence by Somerville and bridging through Charlestown\* into Boston, with a terminus on Cau seaway street, at the foot of Friend street, the total distance being a little over six miles. The worst feature of this plan was that it involved crossing the lines of the Boston and Maine and Fitchburg Railroads at grade in Charlestown, which, besides being dangerous, resulted in costly and tedious lawsuits with these companies. The total cost of the extension, including land damages, double tracked into Boston, was \$791,601.00.

A strong minority of the stockholders fought the project bitterly from the first. One characterized the new part of the line as "built on a solid bed of expensive lawsuits"; another said, referring to the winding nature of the road, "that it seemed to have been planned to enable the traveller to gaze upon all four sides of Bunker Hill Monument." A third opinion was "that the treasury of a railroad seems to be considered like a city carried by assault, the proper arena and admitted apology for plunder."

The trains first ran into the Causeway street station on April 10, 1854. The depot itself was a temporary wooden one-story building, for it was hoped that in time a Union Station could be built for the use of the Eastern and Boston and Lowell Railroads. The new terminus was so small that the locomotives drawing the trains did not enter it at all. About half a mile outside, the engine would be detached and switched off and the cars rolled into the station on their own momentum. This required good judgment and nerve on the part of the train crews, as the slightest miscalculation in applying the brakes might result in the cars crashing through the station into Causeway street. Strange to say, the practice continued for a great many years.

The East Boston depot was given up almost entirely to freight purposes (a few branch passenger trains were

\*From a point a little northerly of the Charlestown State Prison, where the Boston & Maine freight yards now are, was then water and mud flats, which were not filled in until many years later.

run for many years to East Boston from Lynn and Revere), and the stock in the East Boston Ferry Company was divided among the stockholders as a stock dividend.

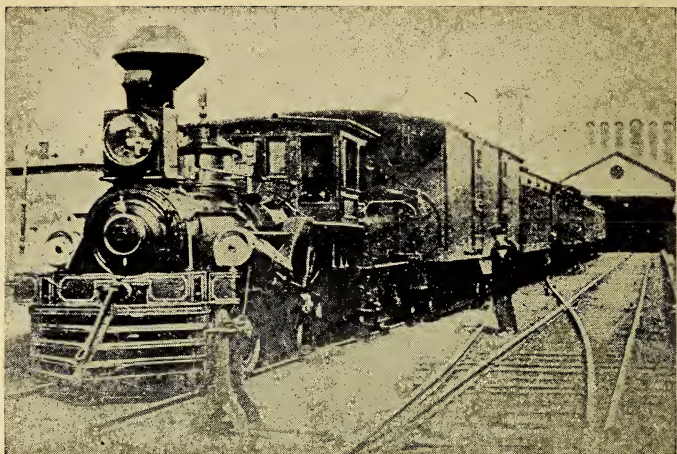
In 1854 the legislature of Massachusetts passed a law allowing railroad corporations to fund their floating debts by means of bond issues, and the stockholders of the Eastern Railroad accordingly authorized their directors to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$1,500,000.00, bearing six per cent. interest; of this \$1,200,000.00 were sold at a rate averaging 83 1-3 per cent.

In the meantime the Saugus branch was opened for travel on February 1, 1853, its eastern terminus being Lynn Common, for its track did not join the main line of the Eastern at West Lynn. At its other end it connected with the Boston and Maine Railroad (main line) at Malden. The only intermediate stations at the beginning were East Saugus, Saugus, Cliftdale, and East Malden (now Linden). The Eastern Railroad soon began to complain that the Saugus Branch, operated as above, benefited no one but their bitter enemy the Boston and Maine, and that they were forced to keep up separate rolling stock which could not by any means be of use to them on other parts of their system. So they petitioned the legislature for permission to consolidate the Saugus Branch Railroad Company (of which they already owned the larger part of the stock) with their own corporation, and at the same time to discontinue the connection of the branch with the Boston and Maine at Malden, and instead extend it to join their main line at South Malden (Everett) Junction, and also extend it at its further end to connect with their main line at West Lynn. This would give them a "loop line" between Boston and Lynn and enable some of the main line trains to be run that way. The legislature gave the required permission, and the new connections were made in 1855.

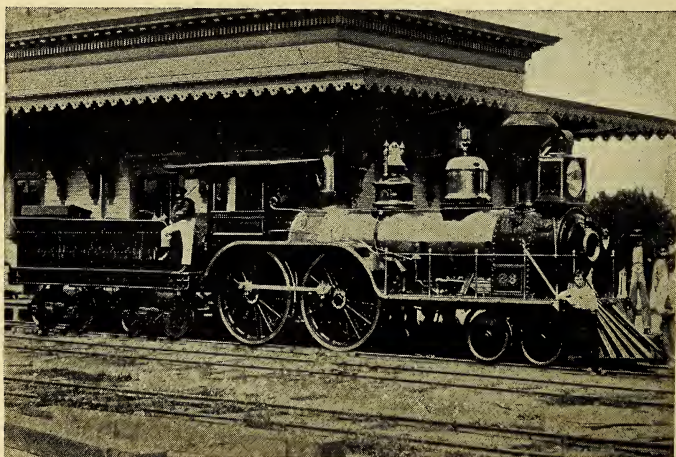
The Saugus Branch was one of the few fortunate investments of the Eastern, for it opened large tracts of land that were soon built up with suburban residences. Until the coming of the electric trolley cars connecting with the Elevated railroad, it was probably one of the







LOCOMOTIVE "MARBLEHEAD, NO. 5" (SECOND OF THE NAME) AND THE MARBLEHEAD TRAIN (PASSENGER AND FREIGHT) STANDING IN THE SALEM STATION.



LOCOMOTIVE "CITY OF LYNN" NO. 28, BUILT IN 1854, STANDING IN FRONT OF THE DANVERS STATION.  
This locomotive won the celebrated race for the U. S. mails between Boston and Portland.

best paying stretches of railroad in New England, but since then the travel has largely fallen off. The through travel to northeastern Maine also had rapidly increased, so that the Eastern, Boston and Maine, and Portland, Saco and Portsmouth roads had built at New York, in 1853, a fine new side-wheel steamboat, of 900 tons, the "Daniel Webster", to run between Portland, Rockland, Penobscot River landings and Bangor, in connection with the railroad. She also proved a lucky "outside investment," and, being considered one of the finest boats of her day on the coast, was always well patronized and paid large dividends. The steamboat train to connect with her was run alternately by the Eastern and Boston and Maine roads. She finally was sold to the government during the Civil War and was used as a hospital ship. The steamboat "Governor," which had been put on in 1848, at this time ran between Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B. in connection with the railroad. During the summer of 1855 the Eastern railroad chartered the propeller steamboat "Lawrence" and ran her between Boston, Marblehead, Salem and Beverly to carry freight and also passengers.

The Massachusetts legislature in 1852 had given permission to the Newburyport Railroad Company and the Danvers Railroad Company to consolidate, as the Newburyport Railroad, their object being to build a line from Newburyport through Georgetown, Topsfield, and West Danvers (now West Peabody) to connect with the Boston and Maine road at South Reading, making thus a competing railroad between Newburyport (and by connections), Salem and Boston. As the Newburyport Railroad was very weak financially, the management of the Eastern did not at first give much attention to the project, as it seemed doubtful of success. It was finished, however, in 1854, and opened for travel October 23rd of the same year. Shortly before this (1853) the Newburyport Railroad Company was leased, in spite of strenuous opposition by the Eastern, to the Boston and Maine, thus precipitating a most serious question for the Eastern Railroad, which protested in its annual report that the Boston and

Maine invaded their territory "without any regard to their rights in the question."

In October, 1854, the following advertisement appeared in the Salem newspapers: "On and after Monday, October 23, 1854—New Route between Salem and Boston via the Salem and Lowell, Danvers and Boston and Maine Railroads—via South Danvers, West Danvers and Lynnfield Center . . . without change . . . Fares as low as by any other line . . . Season tickets may be had either at offices or from the conductors . . .

"F. H. Nourse, Superintendent of the Salem and Lowell Railroad Company."

From Salem the competition did not amount to very much, as it took a much longer time to reach Boston via the new route than by the Eastern. The travel to and from Danvers and Lynnfield was, however, seriously cut into, and in order to meet the situation the Eastern sold tickets from South Danvers (Peabody) and Lynnfield to Boston at rates below what it cost to ride between Salem and Boston. Salem people were not slow in taking advantage of this, and soon the spectacle was presented of passengers using Boston and Peabody tickets to Salem and then re-selling to various expressmen who disposed of them at reduced rates for the ride called for between Salem and Peabody. This absurd state of things was ended by an agreement between the Eastern and Boston and Maine to divide the traffic between Newburyport, Salem and Boston. In the 60's, however, the "war" broke out again, and during 1864-65 the Eastern Railroad carried passengers from Newburyport to Boston for fifty cents, which was nearly half the regular rate.

For a few years in the early 50's the Eastern Railroad managed to get along fairly well and pay dividends at the rate of six and seven per cent, but ultimately the crushing weight of its floating debt, increased largely by the purchase of controlling interests in the various railroad and steamboat companies before mentioned, together with the great cost of building the new extension to enter Boston proper, began to tell, and early in 1855 alarming rumors were in circulation concerning the company's precarious financial situation.

In addition to the outside investments referred to, the Eastern had at this time guaranteed the bonds of the Great Falls and Conway Railroad of New Hampshire (opened in part in 1849) to the amount of \$100,000.00, and also gone through a like process with regard to \$131,000.00 of Grand Junction Railroad bonds and a \$60,000.00 bond issue of the Great Falls and South Berwick (Maine) Branch Railroad (opened February 5, 1855). The Eastern also had paid \$49,000.00 for 495 shares of stock in the South Berwick road. This branch was supposed to be of value as a feeder to the main road, but as it soon afterward became bankrupt, as did the Grand Junction Railroad, these investments were practically worthless. The Grand Junction road was built to connect the railroads entering Boston on the south and west with those from the north and east and the wharves at East Boston.

Just before the annual meeting in July, 1855, bad matters were made worse, and the stockholders of the Eastern Railroad were appalled at learning of the confession of their treasurer, William S. Tuckerman, that he had been speculating with the company's funds and had lost heavily, the defalcation amounting to slightly over \$281,000.00. Tuckerman's books had been in the past regularly examined each year by a committee of the directors. The investigating committee could make neither head nor tail of them, and Mr. Tuckerman, in his efforts to cover up his irregularities, had so far overreached himself that he could not clearly explain his own accounts. The only real statements of the company's finances had been kept by Mr. Tuckerman on scraps of paper and check book stubs for his own use. In their long report the committee (George M. Browne, William Richardson, Levi B. Merriam, William N. Brewster, Henry H. Ladd, Asahel Huntington and Joseph F. Saunderson) found the company's position and future prospects inherently strong, but that the strictest economy must be practiced to restore its financial stability. All hope of dividends for some time must be given up, and the President should be the responsible and directing head of the company. Hereto-

fore the Treasurer had practically managed the road. The committee also recommended "that hereafter no part of any tributary or connecting railroad shall be built, or any bonds or debts of any other company be endorsed or guaranteed. . . . That the price of season tickets be raised, and at the same time the abuse of free passes cut down."

There were then 352 employees of the Eastern Railroad in all departments, and it was thought that some sixty or seventy could be discharged, thus saving \$25,000.00 or \$30,000.00 per annum. Thirteen passenger trains were run each way daily in 1855. This gave Portland three trains, Portsmouth four, Newburyport five, and Salem thirteen. It was thought the number could be reduced to ten trains daily each way without unduly inconveniencing the public.

The alarm of the stockholders was not lessened by the following occurrence, which happened in 1855, soon after Mr. Tuckerman's irregularities became known. A bag containing \$5,500.00 in gold, belonging to the United States Government, and on its way from the Portsmouth Navy Yard to Boston, in charge of the messenger for Jackson's express, was stolen from the baggage car while the train was stopping in Salem. The messenger had left the car for a few minutes, but as he locked the door behind him it was inconceivable who could have broken in, especially as the thief was in plain sight of the many people standing on the platform of the station. Conductor Harris of the Marblehead train had, however, seen John Smith Robinson, a man employed in the freight department of the road, unlock the baggage car door, enter and leave quickly. Mr. Harris thought nothing of it at the time, as Robinson was an employe of the road, but later in the day, when the news of the robbery became known, he telegraphed (the first mention of any use of the telegraph on the Eastern road) what he had seen to Boston, with the result that Robinson was arrested and the gold found hidden under a floor in the Boston station.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE PLUMER GENEALOGY.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

(Continued from Volume LII, page 224.)

1042

JONATHAN PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Rowley, Mass., Dec. 29, 1807. He lived in Georgetown, Mass.; and married Harriet B. Wilkins of Danvers. He died in Georgetown Aug. 1, 1875.

Children :—

- 1666—I. CHARLES H.<sup>s</sup>; lives in Georgetown, unmarried.
- 1667—II. HARRIET F.<sup>s</sup>; married Clarence A. Poor of Georgetown.
- 1668—III. —<sup>s</sup>; died.
- 1669—IV. —<sup>s</sup>; died.
- 1670—V. —<sup>s</sup>; died.
- 1671—VI. —<sup>s</sup>; died.
- 1672—VII. —<sup>s</sup>; died.
- 1673—VIII. —<sup>s</sup>; died.

1044

SAMUEL PLUMER<sup>7</sup>, born in Rowley, Mass., Aug. 31, 1811. He was a tailor; and lived in Georgetown. He married Harriet Newell, daughter of Jonathan Keniston; and died in Georgetown in 189—.

Children :—

- 1674—I. HORACE BRADSTREET<sup>s</sup>; merchant; lived in Boston, unmarried.
- 1675—II. JOHN<sup>s</sup>; died young.
- 1676—III. HARRIET<sup>s</sup>; died young.
- 1677—IV. MARY<sup>s</sup>; died young.
- 1678—V. MARY<sup>s</sup>; unmarried.
- 1679—VI. ANNA E.<sup>s</sup>; unmarried; music teacher in Boston.
- 1680—VII. SADIE F.<sup>s</sup>; married Hon. William Arthur Butler of Georgetown.

## 1061

RICHARD PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born Nov. 25, 1805. He married Lucian(?) Hadley May 20, 1833. She was born Feb. 1, 1804; and died Sept. 6, 1884, at the age of eighty. He died May 24, 1885, in his eightieth year.

Their children were born in Gilmanton, N. H., as follows:—

- 1681—I. JOSEPH<sup>9</sup>, born Dec. 28, 1834. *See family numbered "1681."*  
 1682—II. ELEANOR<sup>9</sup>, born May 6, 1836; died Aug. 11, 1840.

## 1064

JAMES PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Laconia, N. H., Dec. 15, 1815. He was appointed ensign of Fourth company, in the Tenth regiment, April 12, 1843. He married Nancy Daniels at Madbury, N. H., Jan. 20, 1840; and was drowned at Lincoln, Neb., July 14, 1870, at the age of thirty.

Children:—

- 1683—I. HARRIET MINERVA<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 11, 1841; married Onis Perry Young, at Manchester, N. H., Jan. 11, 1858; and lives at Suncook, N. H.  
 1684—II. JAMES MARCELLUS<sup>9</sup>, born Dec. 8, 1843, at Upper Gilmanton, now Belmont, N. H.; and died at Manchester July 2, 1845.  
 1685—III. BYRON SELWIN<sup>9</sup>, born April 8, 1845, at Manchester. *See family numbered "1685."*  
 1686—IV. JAMES MARCELLUS<sup>9</sup>, born March 25, 1848, at Manchester; died Aug. 19, 1848, at Stoneham, Mass.  
 1687—V. FRANK INNIE<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 8, 1850, at Lowell, Mass.; died there Aug. 28, 1851.  
 1688—VI. FRED. J.<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 28, 1853, at Franklin, N. H.; and died, unmarried, at Malden, Mass., Oct. 23, 1882, aged twenty-nine.

## 1067

JOSEPH A. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born Oct. 27, 1800. He married Sarah B. Lamprey in 1823; and died May 6, 1846.

Children:—

- 1689—I. ELIZA ANN<sup>9</sup>, born May 26, 1829; married William A. Ayers May 22, 1864, in Vassalboro, Me.  
 1690—II. SARAH JANE<sup>9</sup>, born July 15, 1827; died Jan. 2, 1853, aged twenty-five.



- 1691—III. CHARLES E.<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 29, 1831. *See family numbered "1691."*
- 1692—IV. MARY E.<sup>9</sup>, born Dec. 31, 1833; married Henry E. Marsh Nov. 30, 1854, in Canterbury, N. H.; and died April 24, 1864, aged thirty.
- 1693—V. MARTHA O.<sup>9</sup>, born July 12, 1840; married Benjamin G. Bryce at Gilmanton Oct. 17, 1861; and died at La Grange, Mo., April 24, 1864, aged twenty-three.
- 1694—VI. LAURA A.<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 17, 1842; married J. Horace Doree of Gilmanton March 2, 1862.

## 1068.

SAMUEL PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in 1804. He married Nancy Lamprey.

Children :—

- 1695—I. SAMUEL J.<sup>9</sup>, born June 2, 1829; died Dec. 30, 1839, aged ten.
- 1696—II. BENJAMIN D.<sup>9</sup>, born Dec. 24, 1833; unmarried in 1889.
- 1697—III. GEORGE W.<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 5, 1843. *See family numbered "1697."*

## 1069

JOHN C. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Gilford, N. H., Jan. 9, 1804. He married, first, Martha Frye of Salem, Mass.; and, second, Mrs. Eunice (Franklin) Davis March 17, 1842.

Child :—

- 1698—I. SARAH J.<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 23, 1843, in Winchester, N. H.; married Eved E. Howard in 1865; and lives in Winchester.

## 1070

JONES PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Gilford, N. H., March 1, 1807. He married, first, Clarissa Hinckley Nov. 30, 1830, at Gilford. She was born April 27, 1813; and became insane. He was divorced from her; and married, second, Mrs. Eliza Calkins, at Swansey, N. H., Dec. 8, 1842. He died at Gilford Feb. 10, 1883, at the age of seventy-five.

Children :—

- 1699—I. MARIA<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 23, 1831; married, first, John Woodman, at Alton, Feb. 15, 1852; he died of sunstroke in 1865; she married, second, Levi B. Glidden of Durham March 29, 1869.
- 700—II. NAPOLEON<sup>9</sup>, born Nov. 22, 1833; supposed to be dead.

- 1701—III. HENRY W.<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 10, 1835; married, first, Eliza A. Carlton July 4, 1857; she died Nov. 10, 1873(?); he married, second, Eliza Bryant Nov. 10, 1873(?); and she died July 9, 1882. Mr. Plumer had daughters, Ermina C. and Carrie E.
- 1702—IV. JERRY L.<sup>9</sup>, born March 16, 1838; was a private in company I, in Third regiment, New Hampshire volunteers, in the Civil war, and died, unmarried, in the Soldiers' hospital in New York March —, 1864, aged twenty-six.
- 1703—V. EDWARD J.<sup>9</sup>, born June 25, 1844; died in the war in 1863.
- 1704—VI. JULIUS D.<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 28, 1847; died Aug. 31, 1849.
- 1705—VII. AMANDA M.<sup>9</sup>, born Nov. 27, 1848; died Aug. 13, 1849.
- 1706—VIII. ELLA A. M.<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 28, 1850.
- 1707—IX. SARAH E.<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 29, 1853.
- 1708—X. OSCAR J.<sup>9</sup>, born July 7, 1856.

## 1071

WILLIAM PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born Sept. 4, 1808. He married Mary N. Stanwood of Salem April 8, 1833; and she died at Salem Jan. 26, 1881.

Children:—

- 1709—I. WILLIAM HENRY<sup>9</sup>, born July 26, 1833; married Lydia Thompson; and died Nov. 2, 1868.
- 1710—II. CATHARINE AUGUSTA<sup>9</sup>, born July 16, 1836; married John H. Bickford.
- 1711—III. SARAH ELIZABETH<sup>9</sup>, born April 8, 1838; married Aza Hayford; and lived in Haverhill.
- 1712—IV. ELLEN LOUISA<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 3, 1840; married Henry F. Andrew of Nova Scotia; and lived in Salem, Mass.
- 1713—V. JOSEPHINE<sup>9</sup>, born March 19, 1843; married Stephen W. Mansfield April 29, 18—, at North Beverly.

## 1075

HENRY PLUMER<sup>8</sup> born in Gilford, N. H., Sept. 24, 1824. He lived at Mattapan, Mass.; and married Mary J. Fellows of Sanborntown, N. H., at Manchester, Nov. 11, 1847.

Children:—

- 1714—I. YORINDA A.<sup>9</sup>, born May 30, 1849, in Manchester; married Acman Cox of Meredith.
- 1715—II. AUGUSTA C.<sup>9</sup>, born June 30, 1851; married William L. Bennett of Bristol, N. H.

- 1716—III. AMELIA<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 18, 1852, at Belmont, N. H.; married Joseph W. Favor.
- 1717—IV. ALBERT EUGENE<sup>9</sup>, born June 23, 1854, in Belmont. *See family numbered "1717."*
- 1718—V. SARAH ELMA<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 27, 1858, in Canaan, N. H.; married Fred C. Price of Concord, N. H., Nov. 25, 1879.
- 1719—VI. MARY J.<sup>9</sup>, born April 29, 1861; married William G. Cox of Meredith Dec. 29, 1877.

## 1078

HIRAM PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born Oct. 12, 1809. He married Rebecca (Nichols), widow of Robert Crane (Crain?), at Meredith, in 1838.

Children:—

- 1720—I. EVELYN J.<sup>9</sup>, born June 3, 1839, at Meredith; married Joseph B. Mitchell of Bridgewater, N. H., in 1860.
- 1721—II. EDGAR A.<sup>9</sup> (twin), born Feb. 17, 1841; died Nov. 18, 1859, aged eighteen.
- 1722—III. EDWIN L.<sup>9</sup> (twin), born Feb. 17, 1841. *See family numbered "1722."*

## 1080

HENRY PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born May 20, 1814. He married, first, Elizabeth A. Tucker of Campton June —, 1839; and she died Jan. 8, 1842. He married, second, Nahala Gilman of Bristol May 23, 1843; and she died Dec. 23, 1864. He married, third, Flora A. Young of Plymouth, N. H., March 19, 1868.

Children:—

- 1723—I. MARY A.<sup>9</sup>, born July 29, 1840; married, first, David M. Heath Dec. 6, 1860; and, second, Christopher H. Marsh of Campton.
- 1724—II. ELIZABETH J.<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 5, 1842; married George W. Gilman.
- 1725—III. JULIETTE<sup>9</sup>, born Feb. 11, 1845; married F. B. Chase of New York Oct. —, 1869.
- 1726—IV. FRANK H.<sup>9</sup>, born March 19, 1848; married and had children.
- 1727—V. WILLIAM N.<sup>9</sup>, born Feb. 26, 1869.
- 1728—VI. GEORGE W. S.<sup>9</sup>, born May 13, 1871.

## 1082

RICHARD J. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born July 25, 1819. He married Nancy H., daughter of Samuel and Abigail Swain, Feb. 6, 1843.

## Children :—

- 1729—I. SARAH A.<sup>9</sup>, born May 2, 1844; married Albert N. Kimball of Holderness, N. H., Jan. 25, 1870.
- 1730—II. JOHN HAYNES<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 7, 1846; married Nellie Russell Jan. 9, 1872, in Plymouth, N. H.

1084

GEORGE W. S. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born Aug. 3, 1825. He married Sarah H. Mitchell of Bridgewater, N. H., May 11, 1853; and died in the army Feb. 1, 1863, at Carrollton, La.

## Child :—

- 1731—I. JOSEPHINE G.<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 23, 1854.

1085

JOSIAH R. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born May 18, 1812. He lived in Groton, N. H.; and married Rachel C., daughter of Asa and Susan Smith, Jan. 12, 1842. She was born in Rumney, N. H., Jan. 7, 1814.

## Children :—

- 1732—I. JOSIAH D.<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 11, 1842, in Groton; married; and died May 16, 1881.
- 1733—II. ELMIRA R.<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 24, 1844; married Oscar R. Kendall, in Bristol, N. H., Dec. 12, 1869; and lived in Groton.
- 1734—III. E. DEXTER<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 1, 1847; married Rhoda C. Cummings of Putney July 16, 1875.
- 1735—IV. MONIRA B.<sup>9</sup>, b. Aug. 25, 1849.
- 1736—V. PRESCOTT M.<sup>9</sup>, born April 26, 1854. *See family numbered "1736."*

1088

WILLIAM R. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born April 29, 1818. He married Lucy E. Smith, in Orange, April 23, 1846.

## Children :—

- 1737—I. EDWIN W.<sup>9</sup>, born March 1(7?), 1849, in Groton. *See family numbered "1737."*
- 1738—II. GEORGE O.<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 12, 1852, in Orange; died at Groton July 28, 1863, aged ten.
- 1739—III. REUBEN S.<sup>9</sup> *See family numbered "1739."*
- 1740—IV. ELLMORE H.<sup>9</sup>, born Dec. 6, 1856, at Groton. *See family numbered "1740."*

1089

GEORGE PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born Jan. 24, 1821. He married

Frances, daughter of Abner Blodgett of Dorchester, N. H., Feb. 23, 1859.

Children :—

- 1741—I. PERSIS M.<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 9, 1860.  
 1742—II. GEORGE FRANKLIN<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 29, 1862.  
 1743—III. LUCINDA BLODGETT<sup>9</sup>, born Feb. 4, 1868.

## 1090

HARRISON PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born March 26, 1823. He married Sarah M. Batchelder in 1848 ; and died in Amherst, N. H., Feb. 10, 1882.

Children :—

- 1744—I. ESTELLA M.<sup>9</sup>, born April 4, 1852; married John Peacock.  
 1745—II. ELVIRA C.<sup>9</sup>, born Dec. 3, 1859; married Alonzo Hill.  
 1746—III. ETTA H.<sup>9</sup>, born April 8, 1863; married Fred Wilson.  
 1747—IV. SARAH AYERS<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 29, 1865; married Edson Field.

## 1094

HORACE PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Groton, N. H., April 3, 1833. He married Welthea Caroline Wheeler Sept. 28, 1858.

Children :—

- 1748—I. —<sup>9</sup> (son) (twin), born June 23, 1859; lived three days.  
 1749—II. —<sup>9</sup> (daughter) (twin), born June 23, 1859; lived three days.  
 1750—III. JOHN WHITMORE<sup>9</sup>, born June 8, 1860, in Groton; married Emma A. Fellows of Charlestown, Mass., in 1881; and was killed on his engine, in Boston, Mass., Fast day, April 5, 1883, aged twenty-two. They had one child, stillborn.  
 1751—IV. CLARA ETTA<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 2, 1862, at Groton; married Charles H. Fellows of Concord, N. H.  
 1752—V. HATTIE JANE<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 18, 1865, at Groton.  
 1753—VI. NETTIE HANNAH<sup>9</sup>, born May 9, 1870, in Groton.  
 1754—VII. MARY LIZZIE<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 23, 1873, at Concord.  
 1755—VIII. ALICE BETSEY<sup>9</sup>, born July 20, 1877, in Concord.  
 1756—IX. ANNA WELTHEA<sup>9</sup>, born April 4, 1879.

## 1098

WILLIAM GARDNER PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 20, 1822. He married Bridget Josephine Kennedy Feb. 4, 1844.

## Children :—

- 1757—I. WILLIAM HENRY<sup>9</sup>, born Nov. 9, 1844; married Mrs. Fannie (Platts) Booth; and had a son John.
- 1758—II. THOMAS AUGUSTUS<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 7, 1846; died May 22, 1851.
- 1759—III. JOHN EDMUND<sup>9</sup>, born Feb. 14, 1849; died May 13, 1851.
- 1760—IV. EDMUND AUGUSTUS<sup>9</sup>, born Nov. 1, 1851; married Katie O'Donnell Oct. —, 1882; and had a son Edmund born in 1883.
- 1761—V. MARY JOSEPHINE<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 6, 1853; married Abraham A. T. Rogers.
- 1762—VI. FRANCIS JOSEPH<sup>9</sup>, born Feb. 4, 1856; married Mary Hickey.

## 1107

WILLIAM LAURENS PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born May 11, 1824. He married his cousin Mary Cram Plumer (1124) Nov. 5, 1850; and she died Aug. 6, 1873. He died Dec. 17, 1874, at St. John, N. B.

## Children :—

- 1763—I. THOMAS GEORGE<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 13, 1863; lived at Jackson Brook, Me., unmarried.
- 1764—II. ARTHUR KENT<sup>9</sup>, born April 14, 1857; lives in St. John; married Amy Underhill; and had a daughter born in 1881.
- 1765—III. LAURENS CRAM<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 6, 1873; lives in St. John.

## 1116

JOHN ADAMS PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born May 4, 1841. He lives in Chicago, Ill.; and married Fleeta Sercomb Jan. —, 1869.

## Child :—

- 1766—I. FLEETA DAISY<sup>9</sup>, born June 7, 1870.

## 1129

JOHN THOMAS PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born May 19, 1844. He lives in New York City; and married Serina Mason Broughton of New York City July 11, 1878.

## Child :—

- 1767—I. CARRIE HEMINGWAY<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 17, 1881; died Feb. 19, 1882.

## 1136

WILLIAM PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 8, 1808. He married Elizabeth C. Safford.

## Children :—

- 1768—I. ELLEN CUMMINGS<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 29, 1831; married Alexander, son of John C. and Mary Sinclair, Dec. 24, 1855.  
 1769—II. MARY B.<sup>9</sup>; married Somerby N., son of Somerby C. Noyes of West Newbury, Nov. 26, 1857.  
 1770—III. ELIZABETH DEAN<sup>9</sup>; married Frederic, son of Luther and Jeanette L. Allen, June 13, 1867.  
 1771—IV. GOREON<sup>9</sup>.

## 1159

NATHAN PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born May 19, 1837. He lives in Denver, Col.; and married Emma Cordelia Wheeler of Seneca Falls, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1860.

## Children :—

- 1772—I. GRACE<sup>9</sup>; died.  
 1773—II. EDWARD NATHAN<sup>9</sup>, born about 1878.  
 1774—III. —<sup>9</sup> (daughter); died.

## 1168

GEORGE HALEY PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Newburyport, Mass., April 28, 1847. He lived in his native town, where he was a dry-goods dealer. He married Elenour Guy, daughter of the poet William W. and Ruth (Woodcock) Caldwell, Dec. 12, 1872.

## Children :—

- 1775—I. FRED CALDWELL<sup>9</sup>, born March 5, 1876.  
 1776—II. MARY LOUISE<sup>9</sup>, born Dec. 5, 1878.  
 1777—III. RALPH WARNER<sup>9</sup>, born July 15, 1883.

## 1169

WENDELL PHILLIPS PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Newburyport, Mass., April 14, 1852. He married Mary Abbie, daughter of Harrison G. and Martha G. (Cole) Smart, Oct. 29, 1879.

## Children :—

- 1778—I. ALICE GREENWOOD<sup>9</sup>, born July 4, 1880.  
 1779—II. RICHARD<sup>9</sup>, born June 11, 1884.  
 1780—III. MARGARET<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 2, 1888.

## 1170

FRANK HORNE PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Newburyport, Mass., April 27, 1857. He married Augusta Louisa, daughter of Heinrich and Wilhelmina Rhode. She was born near Hamburg, Germany.

## Children :—

- 1781—I. EDWARD<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 21, 1887.  
 1782—II. LESLEY<sup>9</sup>, born March —, 1888; died Sept. 22, 1888.

## 1173

JAMES PETTINGELL PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 4, 1852. He married, first, Sarah Adelaide, daughter of James H. and Sarah P. Way (Vay?), Dec. 31, 1872; and she died. He married, second, Mary E. Porter, April 2, 1878.

## Children :—

- 1783—I. CHARLES<sup>9</sup>.  
 1784—II. ALICE<sup>9</sup>.  
 1785—III. MARY<sup>9</sup>.  
 1786—IV. JAMES WILLIAM<sup>9</sup>, born Feb. 11, 1879.  
 1787—V. RICHARD AVERY<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 21, 1881.  
 1788—VI. HENRY DEARBORN<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 31, 1883.  
 1789—VII. GEORGE LEEDS<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 11, 1886.  
 1790—VIII. —<sup>9</sup> (daughter); died at the age of six months.

## 1187

ABIEL G. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born May 24, 1824. He resided at West Creek, Ind.; and married Kate, daughter of Jacob and Sally Baughman, June 5, 1855.

## Children :—

- 1791—I. FRANK BAUGHMAN<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 16, 1858. *See family numbered "1791."*  
 1792—II. ALBERT R.<sup>9</sup>, born March 14, 1863; died Sept. 22, 1871, aged eight.  
 1793—III. EDWIN<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 19, 1864; married Sophia Paulina, daughter of Simon and Lena W. Sunderman, March 23, 1887. She was born Nov. 5, 1869.

## 1192

FRANK J. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born Feb. 16, 1844. He married Abbie D., daughter of George W. and Abigail (Davis) Knowles, Sept. 17, 1868.

## Children :—

- 1794—I. HANNAH LOUISE<sup>9</sup>, born Feb. 27, 1872.  
 1795—II. MARY ABBIE<sup>9</sup>, born Dec. 20, 1873.  
 1796—III. CHARLOTTE M.<sup>9</sup>, born April 4, 1875.  
 1797—IV. GEORGE BITFIELD<sup>9</sup> (twin), born Aug. 23, 1876.  
 1798—V. INEZ EVA<sup>9</sup> (twin), born Aug. 23, 1876.  
 1799—VI. SARAH ANGENETTE<sup>9</sup>, born Nov. 4, 1877.



## 1201

CYRUS PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born Dec. 6, 1817. He married, first, Marian Grogan Nov. 2, 1840 ; second, ——— Martin ; and, third, Nancy Blaisdell.

Children :—

- 1800—I. BENJAMIN<sup>9</sup>, born April 26, 1842, in Rollinsford; married Ellen M. Frye Dec. 25, 1867.
- 1801—II. AMANDA<sup>9</sup>, born April 7, 1845; married Nathaniel Cates of Portsmouth.
- 1802—III. MARY ELLA<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 24, 1845(?); died unmarried.
- 1803—IV. JOHN<sup>9</sup>, born Feb. 10, 1850, at Portsmouth; died unmarried.
- 1804—V. ALBERT C.<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 22, 1852; married Ellen Moulton.
- 1805—VI. CHARLOTTE E.<sup>9</sup>, born March 9, 1854; lived in Boston, unmarried.
- 1806—VII. LUCY D.<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 29, 1858; married Horace Huzzey of Boston.
- 1807—VIII. HARRIET N.<sup>9</sup>, born Nov. 27, 1862; died young.
- 1808—IX. WILLIAM<sup>9</sup>.

## 1213

JOHN LINCOLN PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Bowdoin, Me., Nov. 9, 1811. He lived at home on his father's farm until he became of age, when he went to Bangor and engaged in the lumber business. In 1838, he entered the wool trade, and removed to Boston, where he became a prominent merchant and citizen. He lived in Roxbury ; and was a representative in the legislature and was on the governor's staff. He was a member of the Dudley Street Baptist Church. About 1854, he removed to New York, and became connected with the woolen business in the firm of Collins, Plumer & Co., residing in Brooklyn.

Mr. Plumer married, first, Susan Rand White, in Hampden, Me., Aug. 13, 1835. She was daughter of James and Susan (Atwood) White ; and she died Aug. 7, 1872. He married, second, Mary, daughter of Daniel Lee and Betsey (Garritt) Wells and widow of Nehemiah Curtiss, Oct. 1, 1873. She was born at Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1830. Mr. Plumer died Aug. 12, 1885, at the age of seventy-three.

## Children :

- 1809—I. SUSAN AUGUSTA<sup>9</sup>, born June 16, 1838, in Bangor, Me.; married Henry Jackson Foster Dec. 13, 1866.
- 1810—II. JOHN FRANKLIN<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 2, 1840, in Boston, Mass.; married Emily Maria Atkins Dec. 9, 1862, in Brooklyn.
- 1811—III. CHARLES HENRY<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 28, 1842, in Roxbury; died Oct. 27, 1845.
- 1812—IV. SUSAN WHITE<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 12, 1844; died Nov. 17, 1845.
- 1813—V. ALBERT TURNER<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 13, 1846; married Jane Augusta, daughter of George I. and Phebe A. Seney of Brooklyn, Nov. 30, 1875.
- 1814—VI. ELIZABETH WHITE<sup>9</sup>, born March 5, 1848, in Roxbury; married Henry Elliott, son of Henry Chandler and Lucy (Tappan) Bowen, Dec. 14, 1869.

## 1217

ANDREW PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Topsham, Me., May 1, 1822. He lived at Lisbon Falls; and married Elizabeth Smith of Harpswell, Me., April 30, 1858.

## Children :—

- 1815—I. ALVAH<sup>9</sup>; married Ella Toothaker of Brunswick.
- 1816—II. ARALETTA<sup>9</sup>; lives in Topsham, unmarried.
- 1817—III. FRANK<sup>9</sup>; lives in Chelsea, Mass.

## 1220

ISAAC PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Topsham, Me., Dec. 7, 1829. He lived in Brunswick, Me.; and married Frances A. Merrow of Bowdoinham Sept. 3, 1855.

## Children :—

- 1818—I. AROLINE W.<sup>9</sup>, born Dec. 19, 1856.
- 1819—II. ISAAC MARCELLUS<sup>9</sup>, born Dec. 16, 1867; died July 11, 1888, aged twenty.
- 1820—III. JULIA E.<sup>9</sup>; married M. V. Adams, M. D., and lives in Brunswick.

## 1232

JAMES J. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Vassalboro', Me., May 6, 1824. He resided in Augusta, Me.; and married Elizabeth Neal Clifford Sept. 7, 1845.

## Children :—

- 1821—I. SAMUEL<sup>9</sup>, born July —, 1846; died Oct. —, 1846.
- 1822—II. MARY ELIZABETH<sup>9</sup>, born March 1, 1848; married Ellison Gilbert of Vassalboro' July 25, 1870.

## 1248

CHARLES F. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>. He lived in Laconia; and married, first, Ida Cox of Sandwich; and, second, Zoe McKenney of Tilton, N. H.

Children:—

- 1823—I. —<sup>9</sup> (son); died.  
 1884—II. —<sup>9</sup> (son); died.  
 1825—III. GEORGE ERNEST<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 26, 1886.  
 1826—IV. ARTHUR W.<sup>9</sup>, born July 13, 1888.

## 1257

COL. ENOCH PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born April 4, 1815. He lived in Milton, N. H.; and married Orinda Ayers of Wakefield, N. H., June 16, 1840. He was a farmer.

Children:—

- 1827—I. JOHN TYLER<sup>9</sup>, born June 3, 1841; married Armina Gilman; and died June 20, 1868, aged twenty-seven. They had a daughter Belle, who died in infancy.  
 1828—II. JOSEPH EMMONS<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 5, 1842; lived in Concord; married Susan Pecker of Concord Oct. 20, 1869; and had no children.  
 1829—III. MARY B.<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 8, 1844; married Samuel W. Wallingford Nov. 10, 1870; and lived in Milton.  
 1830—IV. BEARD BURGE<sup>9</sup>, born June 18, 1846. *See family numbered "1830."*  
 1831—V. SARAH<sup>9</sup>, born June 17, 1848; married Rev. Frank Haley, D. D., May 1, 1878.  
 1832—VI. FANNY W.<sup>9</sup>, born Feb. 8, 1851; married Dr. John H. Twombly July 11, 1878.  
 1833—VII. SUSAN<sup>9</sup>, born April 27, 1854; married John Roberts of Farmington Nov. 30, 1876; and died Oct. 12, 1878, aged twenty-four.

## 1259

JOSEPH PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born March 11, 1820. He lived in Milton, N. H.; and married, first, Adeline F. Baker of Somersworth Oct. 30, 1844; and, second, Hannah D. Clark of Framingham, Mass., Oct. 1, 1862.

Children:—

- 1834—I. MOSES BAKER<sup>9</sup>, born April 7, 1848; lived at home, unmarried.  
 1835—II. JOSEPH<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 28, 1850; married Carrie Fall of Lebanon, Me.; and had a son Jay, born Feb. —, 1883.  
 1836—III. SARAH BELL<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 6, 1854; died Sept. 7, 1854.

## 1264

JONAS M. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in 1832. He lived on the old homestead; and married Annie H. Nute of Milton in 1862.

Child:—

1837—I. FREDERICK E.<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. —, 1868.

## 1266

JOHN PORTER PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Sweden, Me., Sept. 26, 1814. He lived in his native town, and was town clerk twenty-five years. He married, first, Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Sarah P. (Walker) Holden of Sweden, June 23, 1842. She was born in Sweden June 20, 1821; and died Oct. 15, 1854. He married, second, Cordelia A., daughter of Joseph and Mehitabel (Moulton) Bennett of Freedom, N. H., Nov. 22, 1855. She was born in Freedom Oct. 6, 1827; and died in Sweden Dec. 30, 1888.

Children:—

1838—I. MARTHA ANGELIA<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 4, 1844; married Charles L. Palmer of Brookline, Mass., Jan. 1, 1879.

1839—II. SARAH ABIGAIL<sup>0</sup>, born Sept. 17, 1846; married George H. Nichols of Lynn April 21, 1869.

1840—III. ELIZABETH VICTORIA<sup>9</sup>, born May 14, 1851; married George Palmer of Brookline Nov. 22, 1869.

1841—IV. RUTH ELLA<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 18, 1854; died March 21, 1879, aged twenty-four.

1842—V. HATTIE CORDELIA<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 10, 1856; died March 20, 1875, aged eighteen.

1843—VI. JOHN ARTHUR<sup>9</sup>, born June 20, 1858; married Martha A., daughter of Palmer and Lydia (Gordon) Walker of Norway, Me., Oct. 9, 1887; lived in Norway; and had a daughter Hazel Pearl, born May 27, 1888.

1844—VII. CORA FLAVILLE<sup>9</sup>, born June 6, 1860; married Dr. C. L., son of Elias and Hannah F. (Howe) Pike of Norway April 26, 1883. He was born Feb. 21, 1859.

1845—VIII. SAMUEL ENFIELD<sup>9</sup>, born Feb. 2, 1863; lived in Sweden, unmarried.

## 1267

SAMUEL PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Sweden, Me., Feb. 14, 1817. He lived in his native town, and was a prosperous farmer and an influential and responsible citizen. He married,

first, Esther Elizabeth, daughter of William and Hannah (Holden) Nevers of Sweden, Aug. 24, 1843. She was born in Sweden March 5, 1821; and died Sept. 22, 1852, aged thirty-one. He married, second, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Evans) Hamlin, March 21, 1854. She was born in Sweden Feb. 1, 1830.

Children :—

- 1846—I. SAMUEL LYMAN<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 16, 1844; died Jan. 15, 1850, aged five.
- 1847—II. JOHN FELLMAN<sup>9</sup>, born May 19, 1846, in Sweden. *See family numbered "1847."*
- 1848—III. MARY ANN<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 3, 1848; lives in Sweden, unmarried.
- 1849—IV. SAMUEL LYMAN<sup>9</sup>, born March 1, 1850, in Sweden. *See family numbered "1849."*

## 1269

GEORGE PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born in Sweden, Me., Jan. 30, 1821. He lived in Sweden until 1879, when he removed to Bridgton, Me. He married Hannah Jane, daughter of Benjamin B. and Hannah W. (Dunham) Holden of Sweden, June 9, 1848. She was born Nov. 11, 1826.

Children :—

- 1850—I. ELLEN R.<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 2, 1851; married James G., son of James G. and Olive D. (Wentworth) Porter of Bridgton May 30, 1875. He was born Feb. 22, 1843.
- 1851—II. GEORGE ORRIN<sup>9</sup>, born Dec. 13, 1856; lives in Bridgton; married Eliza L. Dresser Aug. 25, 1877; and had no issue.
- 1852—III. LUNETTE A.<sup>9</sup>, born March 23, 1858; married Ira Harri- man Nov. 25, 1877; and died Aug. 1, 1885, at the age of twenty-seven.
- 1853—IV. MABEL E.<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 8, 1867; married Walter C. Morri- son April 3, 1888; and lives in Bridgton.

## 1275

WILLIAM PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born Nov. 29, 1823. He graduated at Harvard college in 1845; entered the law school, then in charge of Judge Story, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. During the Civil war he entered the service of the United States, and commanded a company of sharpshooters. In this service he received an injury at the

battle of Gettysburg, which obliged him to leave the service. He married Emily Josephine, daughter of Joseph H. and Judith (Mansfield) Lord of Salem, Oct. 2, 1850; and lived in Lexington, Mass.

Their children were born in Lexington, as follows:—

1854—I. WILLIAM<sup>9</sup>, born Sept. 5, 1851.  
 1855—II. EDITH MANSFIELD<sup>9</sup>, born Feb. 27, 1853.  
 1856—III. MARGARET FROST<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 8, 1854.  
 1857—IV. GRACE HERBERT<sup>9</sup>, born Jan. 28, 1856.  
 1858—V. EDWARD LORD<sup>9</sup>, born Oct. 17, 1857; died June 24, 1858.  
 1859—VI. MARY ELIZABETH<sup>9</sup>, born July 27, 1859.  
 1860—VII. NANNIE DOW<sup>9</sup>, born March 7, 1861.

## 1281

GEORGE WASHINGTON PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born June 11, 1827. He married Mary Jane Randlett, in Newmarket, Nov. 7, 1853; and died in Epping July 11, 1881.

Their children were born in Mendota, Ill., as follows:

1861—I. KATE JAY<sup>9</sup>, born Nov. 12, 1858.  
 1862—II. ANNIE MAY<sup>9</sup>, born Aug. 26, 1864.

## 1296

GEORGE E. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born Feb. 28, 1838. He married Mary A. Withington of Winchendon Jan. 1, 1859; and was killed at Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863.

Children:—

1863—I. GEORGE F.<sup>9</sup>, born July 15, 1860.  
 1864—II. LILLIAN A.<sup>9</sup>, born May 9, 1863.

## 1297

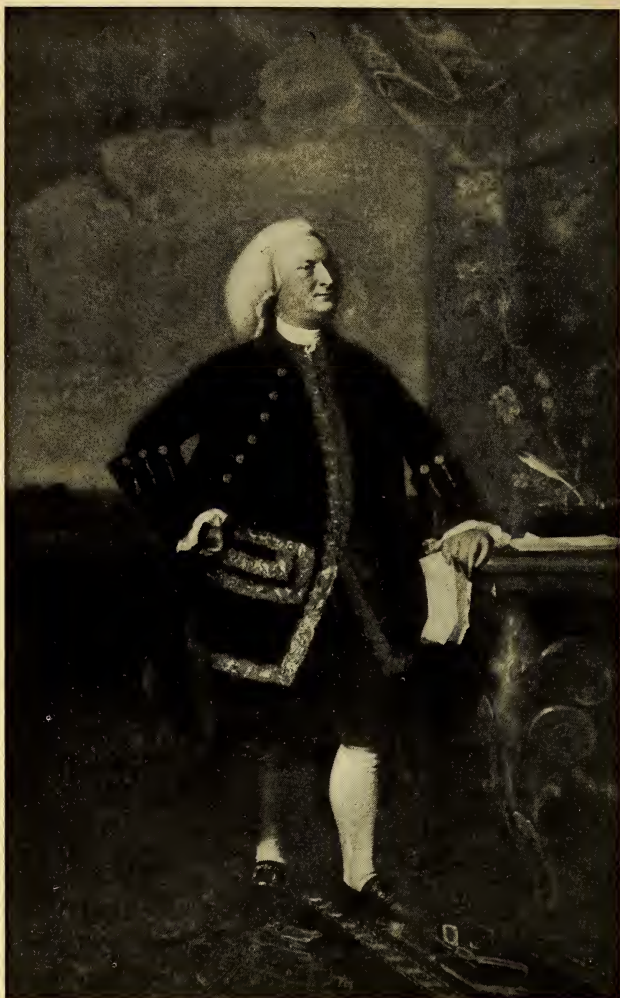
CHARLES W. PLUMER<sup>8</sup>, born March 25, 1840. He married Frances, daughter of James G. and Sally Nutting, Aug. 16, 1862.

Children:—

1865—I. LENA(?)<sup>9</sup>, born April 2, 1864.  
 1866—II. AMY C.<sup>9</sup>, born May 8, 1866; died Oct. 25, 1866.  
 1867—III. ABIEE G.<sup>9</sup>, born May 12, 1869.  
 1868—IV. ADA C.<sup>9</sup>, born Dec. 12, 1874.

(To be continued.)





COL. JEREMIAH LEE

From the portrait by Copley now owned by Thomas Amory Lee.



## THE LEE FAMILY OF MARBLEHEAD.

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BY THOMAS AMORY LEE.

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(Continued from Volume LII, page 240.)

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22. COL. JEREMIAH LEE, son of Justice Samuel and Mary (Tarring) Lee, "the illustrious patriot of the Revolution,"\* was born April 16, 1721, in Manchester, and died May 10, 1775, "at his country seat in Newbury." Although younger than either of his two brothers, he became the most prominent of the three. On June 25, 1745, he married Martha Swett, born June 12, 1726, and died Nov. 14, 1791, at Newbury, daughter of Joseph and Martha A. (Stacey) Swett. Her father, sometimes known as Dr. Joseph Swett, was the founder of the commercial prosperity of Marblehead, being the first of her merchants to engage in foreign commerce. He was Justice of the Peace, Jan. 12, 1744-5. A few months after Col. Jeremiah Lee married Martha Swett, his father married Hannah Swett, the widow of Mistress Martha's father. Moreover, Martha's sister Hannah married Dr. Joseph Lemmon, and their daughter Mary became the wife of Col. Jeremiah Lee's favorite nephew, Col. William Raymond Lee. A fourth daughter of Joseph Swett, Ruth, married "King" Robert Hooper, perhaps the richest merchant of his time in New England and a picturesque figure. He was called "King" not only on account of the power which he wielded as a great merchant who lived in splendid style, but also on account of his absolute honesty, fairness, and even liberality to the poor fishermen with whom he dealt. He lost the confidence of his townsmen, however, when called upon to choose between King and country. Still another sister

\*Greenleaf Genealogy, by James E. Greenleaf, p. 28.

married Hon. Col. Benjamin Marston, of Marblehead and Salem, an eminent merchant, who was driven out of the country as a Tory. There is an old tradition that the daughters of Joseph Swett were great beauties, somewhat like the "Seven Stars of the Chandler family." Certainly Copley's portrait of Mistress Martha Lee shows that she was a beautiful woman. "King" Hooper, Colonel Lee, and Colonel Benjamin Marston at one time were partners in trade.

Jeremiah Lee, though born in Manchester, went to Marblehead with his father before 1745. When he became of age he went into partnership with his father, in whose counting-room he acquired the commercial knowledge which made him in later years one of the great merchants of his time. His business with his father proved very profitable, and upon the latter's death, in 1753, he continued in business as a great importing and exporting merchant, whose name was known in all the commercial ports of Europe, and whose business at the period of the Revolution probably was more extensive than that of any other merchant in the then British colonies. He early became one of the most influential men of Marblehead, and it must be remembered that Marblehead at that time was not a mere fishing village, but the great shipping centre of New England, second to Boston in population and first in point of shipping. There were then sixty merchants engaged in the foreign trade.

Jeremiah Lee apparently took part in town affairs from an early time. About 1751 he was commissioned colonel of the Marblehead regiment, and in 1755 he was appointed a member of a committee "to petition His Majesty to disallow the act of the General Court in 1754 imposing an excise duty on spirituous liquors, wines, lemons, oranges, etc." The same year Col. Jacob Fowle, Col. Jeremiah Lee and Major Richard Reed were appointed a committee to build the powder house, a circular brick magazine on the old ferry road, now one of Marblehead's landmarks. He was Justice of the Peace, as were his two brothers, father and grandfather, being appointed Jan. 11, 1758, and Nov. 19, 1761.

Col. Jeremiah Lee was moderator of the town meeting

held on Sept. 18, 1765, to give instructions to their representatives concerning the "Stamp Act." He belonged to the well known "Tuesday Evening Club" of Marblehead, of which Gen. Glover, Elbridge Gerry, Dr. Story (father of Justice Joseph Story), Col. Lee, and other well known citizens were members. The meetings were held in the Prentiss house on Mugford street, where the Committee of Safety later held its meetings. An interesting letter from Col. Lee of about this period (Dec. 4, 1767) to Capt. John Allen of Manchester, on placing him in command of the schooner "Derby," is worthy of note on account of the last few words: "Break no Acts of Trade, suffer no man to bring above six pounds of Tobacco."\* Shortly after, Colonel Lee built his beautiful mansion, which yet stands on the north side of Washington street. "At the time of its erection it was one of the finest and most expensively furnished homes in the colonies. It was designed by English architects, and cost more than £10,000. It was stated in the Boston papers of that time that this was 'the most elegant and costly furnished home in the Bay State Colony.' The finish used in its construction was brought from England as ballast on the colonel's own ship,"† as was the furniture, some excellent pieces of which remain in the family. Rev. Manasseh Cutler at an early date described it as the most magnificent house in these colonies, though he found nothing else to admire in Marblehead. It is now owned by the Marblehead Historical Society, which has issued a little book extolling its beauties, the closing sentence of which is as follows:—

"Jeremiah Lee builded better than he knew when he placed his home in the heart of the little town, and the reclaimed mansion stands to-day a monument not only of the early prosperity of the town, but a reminder to young and old of Lee and others of his day, who gave of their best to their town and their country. As it was 'the pride and wonder of their day,' it is still the joy and admiration of our own."‡

\*Lamson's History of Manchester, p. 120.

†Comer's Landmarks in the Old Bay State, p. 205.

‡The Lee Mansion, by Miss Hannah Tutt, p. 16.

Four Presidents of the United States, including Washington, and also the Marquis de Lafayette, have been among its many guests.

At a town meeting held May 10, 1770, Jeremiah Lee and six other citizens were appointed a "Committee of Inspection," and a few days later the following notice appeared: "The Committee of the Trade, in this Town, have minutely examined all the Parcels of unexcepted goods that were stored in the Town, and have the Pleasure to inform the Publick that they do not find one single Breach made on them for Sale. Jeremiah Lee, Chairman of the Committee."\*

The various measures of this committee evidently made enemies, as the entire first page of the next issue of the *Essex Gazette* for May 15-22, is occupied by a letter beginning "To the Publick. The committee of merchants and traders in Marblehead were called upon by sundry persons, in the last week's Gazette, who seem to be very angry that the said committee made known to the public that they refused to come into the agreement of merchants and traders in this town."

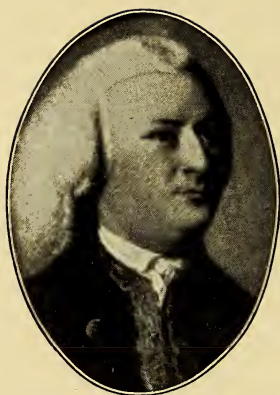
So many persons were drowned at sea in the year 1770 that a committee, of which Colonel Lee was chairman, was appointed to receive and distribute charitable donations collected in the Province for the relief of the widows and orphans of those persons, belonging to Marblehead, who perished at sea since January, 1768.

In 1774 Colonel Lee was elected to represent the town at the Continental Congress, but declined the honor, as the condition of his private affairs was such as to prevent acceptance. In September, 1774, Marblehead sent to the County Convention held at Ipswich the following delegates: Jeremiah Lee, Azor Orne, Elbridge Gerry, Joshua Orne, William Dolliber. Colonel Lee found there his brother, Col. John Lee, as chairman of the delegates from Manchester. The convention elected Col. Jeremiah Lee its chairman.

Meantime the town had required all the officers of the Marblehead regiment to resign and had appointed new

\**Essex Gazette*, May 8-15, 1770.





COL. JEREMIAH LEE

From a miniature by Copley now in the  
possession of Bishop Kinsman.

officers. A letter of John Andrews, dated Oct. 1, 1774, gives a graphic picture of the times. "The County towns in general, have chose their own officers, and muster for exercise once a week at least—when the parson as well as the Squire stands in the Ranks with a firelock.—In particular at Marblehead, they turn out three or four times a week, when Col. Lee as well as the Clergymen there are not asham'd to appear in the Ranks, to be taught the manual exercise in particular."\* It is evident from a letter of Colonel Lee directed to the famous Captain Tucker, ordering him to take the brig "Young Phoenix" to South Carolina and the Isle of Wight, that he intended to go into active service. He directs Captain Tucker to return and seek some safe port at home if there is war with England, for, wrote the patriotic merchant, "then I shall be in the Provincial army, as I am determined not to survive my country's liberty and privileges."†

In the meantime a proclamation had been issued excusing the members from attending the General Court at Salem, as it was deemed inexpedient to hold it then, on account of the patriotic instructions of the county conventions to hold a Provincial Congress. Nevertheless, 90 of the delegates chosen met at Salem on Oct. 5, 1774. Neither the Governor nor the Council appeared to administer the usual oaths, and the following day a convention was organized and Hon. John Hancock was chosen chairman and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq., clerk, and it was voted that members resolve themselves into a Provincial Congress, which convened Friday, Oct. 7th. The delegates from Marblehead were Jeremiah Lee, Esq., Azor Orne, Esq., and Mr. Elbridge Gerry. The Congress elected John Hancock, Esq., chairman, and adjourned to Concord, where one of the early matters of business was the election of a "Committee on the State of the Province," of which Colonel Lee was a member. On the next day after election the committee reported an address to be sent to Governor Gage, remonstrating against those British measures which he had adopted in conformity to

\*Mass. Hist. Society Proceedings, 1st series, v. 8, p. 372.

†Sheppard's Life of Samuel Tucker, p. 27.

the several acts of Parliament as calculated to involve the Province in the horrors of civil war. A committee of twenty-one, of which Colonel Lee was chairman, was appointed to wait upon Governor Gage with the report. Once more Andrews\* tells what took place.

“ A Committee from the provincial Congress waited upon the Governor this afternoon with an address or remonstrance. He treated them very politely, but would not allow it to be read to him. He told them he must consider whether he could admit of an address from a provincial Congress. Col. Lee of Marblehead, their chairman, told him, that admit or not admit, times were such now that something *must* be done, and that it was highly necessary that they should be heard and regarded. Upon which his Excellency told him he would take it as a favor if he would leave it for his perusal, and he would endeavour to give them all the satisfaction in his power, consistent with his duty to his Majesty.”

The Congress adjourned to Cambridge, where on Oct. 17th Mr. Hancock read the answer of Governor Gage, addressed to Col. Lee and others, warning “ you of the rock you are upon, and to request you to desist from such illegal and unconstitutional proceedings.”† Colonel Lee also served on other important committees, including the famous “ Committee of Safety and Supplies.”

On Dec. 28th a town meeting was held in Marblehead to consider the conduct of the loyalists who had signed the complimentary address to Governor Hutchinson, among whom were Joseph Lee, Esq., son of Colonel Lee, and John Lee, son of Capt. Seaward Lee, and a cousin of Colonel Lee. Colonel Lee was appointed chairman of the committee to prepare resolutions, which were promptly adopted by the town and which denounced the late governor as “ an unparalleled hypocrite,” the address as an “ indecent, absurd and ridiculous instrument,” the addressers as “ enemies to their country,” and their conduct as “ ungenerous, unjustifiable and opprobrious.”

It was also voted to “ break off all connection in commerce and in every other way with the persons mentioned

\*Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, 1st ser., v. 8, p. 375.

†Journals of the Provincial Congress of Mass., p. 21.



until they manifest tokens of good disposition to join their country in its just cause," and to publish their names in the Essex Gazette, "that a proper resentment from the Province may likewise fall upon them."\* It is interesting to note that Joseph Lee, Esq., became captain in Glover's regiment and that John Lee saw much service as a privateersman.

The second Provincial Congress convened at Cambridge, Feb. 1, 1775. Colonel Lee was a delegate, and was again appointed a member of the "Committee on the State of the Province" and the "Committee of Safety and Supplies." On May 15th the Congress resolved, "That five o'clock this afternoon be assigned for the choice of a person to serve on the Committee of Supplies, in the room of Col. Lee, deceased." This is the last time that Colonel Lee is mentioned in the records of the Provincial Congresses. In the meantime the records of the "Committee of Supplies" show that he was an active member of that famous committee.

On the 27th [of October, 1774], David Cheever of Charlestown, Moses Gill of Princeton, Col. Jeremiah Lee of Marblehead, Capt. Greenleaf of Newburyport, and Benjamin Lincoln of Hingham were elected commissaries, and constituted the important permanent "Committee of Public Supplies," which was established in conformity to a resolution that day reported and adopted, whose duty it was to make provision for the reception and support of the militia when called into service, and to procure cannon and cartridges, small arms, ammunition, and other ordnance stores. This committee was one of the first consequence at the period and purpose for which it was organized, it being in fact a board of ordnance, and it at the same time discharged the duties of a quartermaster and commissary general. That committee and the one charged with the public safety constituted the chief executive authority of the Province during the most critical and momentous epoch of the Revolution, for they often met and co-operated together in devising ways and means for placing the country in a state of defence."†

\*Road's Marblehead, pp. 120, 121.

†Dearborn's Life of Col. Wm. R. Lee (MS.), p. 30.

On April 17, 1774, both committees met at Mr. Taylor's house in Concord. The committees were chiefly concerned with artillery officers at this meeting, and it was "Voted that the two committees adjourn to Mr. Wetherby's at Menotomy at ten o'clock of the following day."\* A great deal of business was transacted on April 18th, and among other things a letter was sent to Capt. Timothy Bigelow requesting him to meet the committee on April 19th at Wetherby's "Black Horse Tavern." But that meeting never took place. After the session of the 18th was finished several gentlemen of the committee, including Col. Hancock and Mr. Adams, went to Lexington to spend the night, but Col. Lee, Col. Orne and Mr. Gerry remained at the tavern. As several parties of British troops passed the tavern, Gerry thoughtfully sent a message to Hancock and Adams. Hancock replied that the troops had gone to Concord and that he should return to the meeting on the next morning.† The three members from Marblehead had retired to rest without any apprehension of being exposed to seizure by an armed force, when they were suddenly aroused towards morning by Revere,‡ and shortly thereafter, standing at the windows in their night dresses, they saw the head of the column of regulars go by. When the centre of the column was opposite the tavern, they saw an officer and file of men defile to surround the house and search it. It was not until this moment that they deemed themselves in any danger. "Gerry, in a flurry of excitement, would have thrown the door open in their faces in his effort to escape, had not the landlord hurried all three to the back." Back of the tavern was a corn field. "Once outside Gerry tripped in the stubble and called to Orne, 'Stop, wait! I can't get up, I'm hurt!'" This fall suggested to the others that perhaps they had best all lie low, and so they did till the danger from the British was over.§ Even the beds were searched, but no one was found. A small gold watch was left under Col. Orne's

\*Journals of the Provincial Congress of Mass., p. 515.

†Dearborn's Life of Col. Wm. R. Lee (MS.), p. 33.

‡Chase's Beginnings of the Revolution, vol. II, pp. 356, 357.

§Chase's Beginnings of the Revolution, v. II, pp. 356, 357.





THE COL. JEREMIAH LEE MANSION, MARBLEHEAD  
Now owned by the Marblehead Historical Society.

pillow, though Gerry's silver watch and French great coat disappeared. As is well known, no member of the committee was found, and the famous battle of Lexington was fought with the same troops on the 19th.

"Having been thus exposed in an almost naked condition for several hours during a very cold night in the open field, Colonel Lee was soon after attacked by a severe fever, and died early in the following May, universally lamented; for, from his exalted rank in society and the abundant means at his command to aid in the glorious cause into which he had so zealously entered, there were but very few among the worthy patriots who had determined on taking up arms in defence of their rights that were as able and willing to do so much, at a time when so much was required to be done, both in personal exertions and pecuniary assistance. He was one of the earliest and most momentous champions of American liberty.

"He was an intelligent and accomplished gentleman of the old school, and as much admired for the urbanity of his manners as loved and respected for his generous disposition and dignified deportment in his private intercourse with his fellow citizens and in the responsible public stations which he held. The friend of the poor, the patron of the industrious, and a zealous, able and active advocate of liberty and the independence of his country, his eminent services will be gratefully remembered and his character and name revered by the town and state whose best interests he had so long at heart."\*

The current newspapers, even so far away as South Carolina, noticed his death as follows:—

"On Wednesday Morning, the 10th Instant, died at Newtown, Newbury, Jeremiah Lee, Esq., of Marblehead, a member of the Honourable Committee of Safety, one of the most eminent merchants on this Continent, and a distinguished, resolute Asserter and Defender of the Liberties of his oppressed and much injured Country. We hear he has left the Province a Legacy† of £2,000 sterling."‡

\*Dearborn's Life of Col. Wm. R. Lee (MS.), p. 34.

†Colonel Lee died intestate.

‡Essex Gazette, May 12-18, 1775.

In 1769, the artist, John Singleton Copley, "painted those two most beautiful pictures of Colonel and Mrs. Lee, which are signed with a monogram and dated. In his later years Mr. Copley frequently spoke of these pictures, declaring that, for the manner in which they were painted, he could not surpass them. They are in the possession of a [great] grandson, General William Raymond Lee."\* "The painter has introduced the colonel in a brown velvet coat laced with gold and full-bottomed wig. He was short in stature and rather portly, with an open face, thin nostril, and fine intelligent eye. The head is slightly thrown back, a device of the artist to add height to the figure. Madam Lee is in a satin overdress, with a pelisse of ermine negligently cast about her bare shoulders. She looks a stately dame, with her black eyes and self-possessed air, and as if she might have kept the colonel's house, slaves included, in perfect order."† After Madam Lee's death these portraits passed to Mrs. Mary (Lee) Tracy, then to her sons, Lieut. Jeremiah Lee Tracy and Patrick Tracy, then to their sisters, who willed them to Gen. Wm. Raymond Lee, who in turn willed them to his son Robert Ives Lee. They now belong to the latter's son, Thomas Amory Lee, and have been loaned by him to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where they now hang in their original frames, carved by Paul Revere. His great-great-grand-daughter Mrs. O. H. Ernst of Washington, owns full length copies of the Copley's, made by Harding. It is said that Copley also painted several miniatures of the family at the same time as the portraits. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Kinsman, Bishop of Delaware, owns one of these Copley miniatures of his great-great-great-grandfather, Colonel Lee. It is also said that the late Bishop Satterlee of Washington owned a duplicate, but that has been said to represent Sir John McDonald (of Canada). Nothing is known of the other miniatures, unless the miniature of Colonel Lee's daughter, Mary Lee Tracy, now owned by his great-great-granddaughter,

\*Mass. Hist. Society Proceedings, v. 12, p. 322. See also John S. Copley, by Martha B. Amory, pp. 76, 77, and Bayley's John Singleton Copley, 1915, p. 163-5.

†S. A. Drake's Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast, pp. 245-248.





MRS. JEREMIAH LEE

From the portrait by Copley now owned by Thomas Amory Lee.



Mrs. William Morton Grinnell of Washington, is one of them.

In 1773 Colonel Lee owned or chartered, either alone or in partnership with his son Capt. Joseph Lee, or his nephew Col. Wm. R. Lee, the brig "Young Phoenix," 100 tons, of which his nephew, Capt. David Lee, was master, the ship "Vulture," 110 tons, schooner "Derby," 50 tons, schooner "Manchester," 50 tons, brig "Young Africa," 100 tons, schooner "Horton," 50 tons, schooner "Pellican," 40 tons, schooner "Hawke," 50 tons, and snow "Guardoqui," 100 tons. How many others he owned is not now known. He owned many slaves, fourteen it is said, much fine silver and elegant imported furniture, some of which is still possessed by members of the family. His estate was appraised at £45,148, 1s., 2d., after expenses of administration were deducted.

The will\* of Madam Lee leaves her property to Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Pike, the children of Capt. Joseph Lee, and Lucy Temple, a minor. A legacy is also left to widow Sarah Oliver, daughter of Hon. William Pyncheon and widow of Rev. Thomas Fitch Oliver, eldest grandson of Lieut. Gov. Andrew Oliver, who had been rector at St. Michael's in Marblehead, and a legacy to Hon. Azor Orne for the poor women of Marblehead.

Children, born in Marblehead :

MARY, b. Aug. 31, 1747; d. Sept. 14, 1747.

36. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 23, 1748; buried Aug. 31, 1785.

SAMUEL, b. July 8, 1750; d. Aug. 7, 1750.

SAMUEL, b. July 7, 1751; d. before 1792.

MARY, b. Sept. 16, 1753; d. Oct. 31, 1819; "the greatest beauty of her day;" m. Feb. 28, 1775, Hon. Nathaniel Tracy, "the dashing young merchant," b. Aug. 11, 1751, buried Sept. 21, 1796, son of Capt. Patrick Tracy, J. P. and Hannah Gookin. He graduated from Harvard in 1769; A. M. 1772; took a supplementary course at Yale, and received an honorary, A. M. at College of New Jersey (Princeton), 1773; travelled abroad, and went into partnership in Newburyport with his brother, Col. John Tracy, and his brother-in-law, Hon. Jonathan Jackson, "a most accomplished gentleman, and sagacious and enterprising mer-

\*Essex Probate Files, No. 16,634.

chant.”\* Nathaniel Tracy was perhaps the greatest merchant of the Revolution, with the exception of Robert Morris, and at all events the greatest merchant of the Province at that time. “The meteoric brilliancy of this man’s career is unmatched in the early history of the State.” He fitted out the first privateer of the Revolution, and had 110 merchant vessels, valued at \$2,733,300.00, and 24 cruising ships, which captured during the Revolution 120 vessels, which sold for \$3,950,000.00. Besides this, he loaned the government \$167,000.00, which was never repaid. Among his possessions were that residence in Newburyport now occupied by the Public Library, the Spencer Pierce house at Newbury, large properties in Connecticut, a farm in Medford, the beautiful Vassall estate in Cambridge, now known as the Longfellow home, where he gave a famous frog dinner to the officers of the French fleet, and with “other lands and houses in different places he was enabled to live in the grandest style and most luxurious manner. He had the finest horses and coaches and possessed a well selected library. He was the first treasurer of Dummer Academy, and continued to hold the office until 1784. He was large, robust, and comely, a finished gentleman of lively and sportive wit and humor.”† He entertained many prominent guests, among them Brissot de Warville, who describes both his host and hostess on pp. 254 and 255 of his “Notes of Travel in the U. S.,” 1788. The Marquis de Vaudreuil and Marquis de Chastellux, Monsieur de Montesquieu and Baron de Talleyrand, and Lieut. General Lynch visited Col. John Tracy in 1782, and Chastellux’s description of the Tracy household is well known.‡

Nathaniel Tracy was a Representative in 1780-2, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, State Senator in 1783 and one of the charter members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was the friend of John Quincy Adams and of Thomas Jefferson, and went to Europe with the latter in 1784 on Tracy’s ship “Ceres.”

Nathaniel Tracy’s portrait was painted three times, once

\*Jones’ Under Colonial Roofs, p. 77. The best accounts of Tracy are in Jones, pp. 77-80; Bullard’s Historic Summer Haunts, pp. 239-43; Currier’s Old Newburyport, *passim*, and Greenleaf’s Greenleaf Family, p. 28, and S. L. Knapp’s American Biography. See also The Tracy Family of Newburyport by Thomas Amory Lee.

†Jones’ Under Colonial Roofs, p. 78.

‡Travels, vol. 2, p. 240.

by Stuart, owned by Gen. W. R. Lee, and given by him to the town of Newburyport (it now hangs in the Tracy mansion—the Public Library), and once by Trumbull, owned by Gen. Lee's daughter, Mrs. Gen. O. H. Ernst of Washington. The third likeness is owned by the Newburyport Historical Society. Children : (1) Hannah, b. Jan. 25, 1776, d. Sept. 14, 1823, m. May 21, 1801, Lieut. William Raymond Lee, b. Aug. 19, 1774, d. 1864, her second cousin, son of Col. Wm. Raymond Lee (*see* Family No. 47); (2) Martha Lee, b. 1777, d. Nov. 10, 1778; (3) Patrick, b. Feb. 17, 1780; (4) Nathaniel, b. June 27, 1781, d. 1788; (5) Jeremiah Lee, b. Dec. 21, 1782, d. Jan. 16, 1844, "a distinguished artillery officer of the War of 1812"; (6) Mary, b. at Cambridge, in the Longfellow house, Feb. 25, 1786, d. Dec. 23, 1809; (7) Louisa Lee, b. at Cambridge, April 25, 1787, d. 1869; (8), Nathaniel, b. Nov. 25, 1788, d. 1788; (9) Nathaniel, b. March 18, 1790, d. 1866 in Medford, a well known broker of Boston, who lived at 35 Essex street, Boston; he was an officer of the Stock Exchange for many years; (10) Martha Abby Lee, b. Sept. 27, 1791; (11) Helen, b. Jan. 22, 1796, d. 1865.

ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 10, 1758 ; d. Aug. 3, 1758.

MARTHA, b. Jan. 16, 1760; d. Jan. 16, 1833; m. March 8, 1785, William Pike of Newburyport; d. before 1833. Children : (1) Elizabeth Warner, b. Feb. 8, 1794; (2) Mary Ann, b. Dec. 20, 1786; (3) William Augustus, b. April 6, 1790, d. in Porto Rico, June 4, 1814.

ABIGAIL, b. April 20, 1762; d. before 1792, apparently about 1785. She was a girl of great beauty and a skilled musician. She was a guest of her sister Mary's brother-in-law, Gen. John Tracy, in Nov., 1782, when the Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Montesquieu, Baron de Talleyrand, Lt. Gen. Lynch and Marquis de Chastellux visited Gen. Tracy at Newburyport, and is referred to by Chastellux: "Miss Lee sang and prevailed on Messieurs de Vaudreuil and Baron de Talleyrand to sing also."\* She is said to have been engaged to John Temple, of the well known English family of that name, an officer of the English army, who was suddenly recalled to England before the marriage could be celebrated and was drowned on his passage. It is said that Sir John Temple, the American (8th) Baronet, was financial secretary of Col. Jeremiah Lee before he succeeded to the baronetcy.

\*Travels in North America, vol. II, p. 240.

JEREMIAH, b. Nov. 20, 1763; vaccinated and living in 1775; ward of Nathaniel Tracy, Esq., after the death of his father; d. before 1792.

Lucy Temple, the only child of Abigail Lee and John Temple, was born probably in Newburyport,\* Feb. 3, 1785; died in Athens, Ohio, March 28, 1818. She married in Newburyport, May 31, 1805, Joseph Dana, A. M., son of the famous Rev. Dr. Joseph Dana, D. D., of Ipswich, and brother of Daniel Dana, D. D., President of Dartmouth. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, and there received the degree of A. M. He became a lawyer, and removed to Athens, Ohio, about 1816, where he soon became Professor of Languages in Athens College, or the University of Ohio. As Lucy Temple's mother died shortly after her birth, she was brought up in the family of her aunt, Mrs. Nathaniel Tracy, who raised her as her own daughter. She was a woman of great beauty, as her silhouette, owned by her granddaughter, shows; of exceptional education and culture, and of beautiful character. She is remembered by her descendants with much pride. Her children were; (1) Mary Tracy Dana, b. Nov. 13, 1808, d. Nov. 11, 1827; (2) Lucy Temple Dana, b. March 3, 1813, d. June 23, 1861, m. Dec. 25, 1838, Rev. Joseph Marvin, A. B., 1807-1901, son of Capt. Joseph Marvin; he was a Professor in Ohio University and a minister of the gospel for 61 years; (3) Louisa Tracy Dana, 1815-1890(?); m. 1847, Spencer Harding, brother of the artist, Chester Harding. The two latter children had issue.

23. LIEUT. AARON LEE, son of Capt. Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Benet) Lee, was born Feb. 8, 1728-9, and died June 19, 1806. He married, first, April 3, 1751, Lydia Allen, born June 8, 1730, died Jan. 15, 1800, daughter of Jeremiah and Lidah (Tuck) Allen. He married, second, Jan. 1, 1801, Bethiah, daughter of Solomon and Mariam (Hooper) Driver, born Sept. 20, 1784, died July 19, 1844. He was quite prominent in Manchester affairs, civil and military. When a young man he had a curious adventure with the Indians.

\*Sir John Temple is said to have been in Newburyport in 1780, and "Hon. William Temple, Esq." died in Newburyport about 1785. He was perhaps the brother of Sir John Temple, who married a daughter of Governor Whipple.

“In August, 1747, Capt. Amos Hilton was fishing off the coast of Maine. Being out of wood and water, he entered a little harbor, where he anchored his vessel, and with his son and crew, was soon busy filling his casks from the brook and cutting wood, when they were surprised by the Indians and massacred. It was a dreadful blow to the bereaved families, for whom every one in the village felt the deepest sympathy, and especially for the aged parents of Aaron Lee, a boy of twelve, who was on board the ill-fated vessel.

“Some three years after this sad event, while the Lee family were taking their seats at dinner, the door opened and a young man of swarthy complexion, with long black hair and clothed in skins, entered. In the few words they understood of the Indian tongue they asked if he would have food. He made no reply, but gazed from one to another. At length, walking to where Mrs. Lee was seated, he called her mother. Their grief of many years was soon changed to joy, for he ‘their son who was dead is alive again, he was lost and is found.’

“The story of his adventures is as follows: Soon after the attack was commenced he was seized by strong arms and hurried to the village, where his clothes were taken from him, and clad in skins he was made to work with the women in fetching wood and water. He soon learned their language, but was never allowed to leave the village: thus months and years passed, with no opportunity to escape.

“One day, when all the warriors were away on some murderous expedition, he was at work under the direction of the women cutting fagots. When he had made a great pile they told him he had cut enough, and when the braves returned he was to be placed upon it and burned to death.

“The prospect was not pleasing to the poor boy, and he so excited the sympathy of the women that they advised his escape and promised to aid him. They pointed in the direction of the nearest white settlement, and went with him until they came to an abandoned house, where they concealed him in an oven, and then they went back to their homes.

“When the warriors returned they were told their prisoner had escaped, and a vigorous search was made for him. Every part of the old house was examined, except the oven. At twilight the disappointed savages gave up the search, and when it was quite dark Lee crept from his hiding place and pursued his way through the forest. By concealing himself by day and travelling by night, he reached the settlement. Then concealment being no longer necessary, he resumed his weary journey by daylight until the long wished for home was reached. Aaron lived to a good old age, and for many years he served the town as their clerk.”\*

The records show him to have been an excellent penman. He held a number of town offices from 1753 until his death. In 1771 the town gave “Liberty to Mr. Aaron Lee to Erect a Ware House on y<sup>e</sup> Town Landing by the Meeting House for a number of years.” It would seem from this that Aaron Lee was a merchant. In 1774 he was elected a member of the Committee of Inspection.

July 3, 1775, he was chosen lieutenant in the Manchester company, and either he or his son Aaron was a private in Capt. Andrew Marster’s company which had marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775. It was probably the son, as he was a private and as it was a march for young men rather than for older ones.

On July 17, 1775, the Committee of Correspondence of Manchester was chosen, consisting of John Lee, Esq., Capt. Isaac Lee, Mr. Aaron Lee, and six others.

Lieutenant Lee was town clerk, 1775, 1779 to 1800, and 1802-1806, when he died. He was selectman, 1770, 1771, 1773, 1780-1786, 1793, 1794, 1796, 1797, 1799, 1800. He was apparently a merchant, and was taxed £3, 2s. 4 1-2d. in 1769. At that time there were only five inhabitants who paid more.

\*Hurd’s History of Essex County, v. II, p. 1271. See Lamson’s History of Manchester, p. 113.

*(To be continued.)*

JOURNAL OF REV. JOSHUA WINGATE WEEKS  
LOYALIST RECTOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S  
CHURCH, MARBLEHEAD, 1778-1779.

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FROM THE ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF THE  
MARBLEHEAD HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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(*Concluded from Volume LII, page 176.*)

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Gen<sup>l</sup> Burgoyne spoke a few minutes; his person is good & his manner engaging & one who speaks so sensibly cannot be disregarded. But Burk appears to me to excell them all in the powers of oratory. He has the advantage of a good person & an agreeable voice. He speaks extempore with all the precision of grammatical propriety & with all the elegance of oratorical art. His gesture is lively, his manner animated, & there is the greatest variety in the tones of his voice which you can well imagine, & the matter which he delivers is not more beautifully put together than it is agreeably pronounced. He is in the opposition & all he wants is a good cause to manage, which, if he had, no man would be more agreeably entertaining & none could set off truth to such advantage. I do not mention any thing of their speeches because I expect the substance of them will be given in the morning papers with greater accuracy than I am able to do it.

I forgot to mention Governor Johnstone, who is a little corpulent, but lively. He speaks with energy & is listened to with pleasure. There are not many better speakers in the house. He ascribes the ill-success of the American War to General How's going to Philadelphia at the very time he should have been aiding General Burgoyne.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 18. I went over London bridge from thence to Westminster, then through St. James's & Hyde park to Paddington, where I dined. After dinner I visited Mr. Hooper & staying with him an hour returned home, stop-

ping however at Bagridge wells to take a turn in the garden & drink a dish of tea. I observe by today's paper that they have got the speeches in Parliament printed pretty much as they were delivered. However they have omitted near one half. And the whole of Mr. Burk's long harangue upon Admiral Keppel was passed over in silence tho' it made as great a figure before the house as any thing delivered for the day. The matter which he delivered was trivial, & the sentiments were generally trite, yet he embellished them with all the lively colours of eloquence & they received new graces from his manner of speaking them. Tho' I extremely dislike his political sentiments, yet I cannot help saying that he possesses in an eminent degree every qualification necessary to render him an accomplished public speaker.

Feb'y 19. This being the day on which the venerable Society hold their annual meeting & on which they have a sermon preached at St. Mary le bow Church, I did not fail to attend. The sermon was preached by Dr. York, the Bishop of St. David's. It was well composed, but delivered in such a heavy lifeless manner as to make no impression on the minds of the hearers. But I retract my aspersion, I myself was a proof of the contrary. For towards the conclusion of his discourse, when he came to speak of the sufferings of the clergy in America, driven from all that a man holds dear, persecuted & imprisoned merely for their loyalty, it renewed in me a remembrance of what I had felt, it opened afresh the wounds of grief and tears flowed in liberal streams from my eyes. Good God! Who can tell what I suffer'd. Every object around me fills me with melancholy. Even the beams of the Sun do not shine with their wonted cheerfulness, places of amusement seem to wear a dismal gloom, & even the house of God does not afford me that pleasure it used to do. I am like a man who has lost all his friends whose presence he frequently enjoyed & in whose company he was happy. For my Wife, my Children, my friends are in a manner dead to me. I am banished from them & perhaps may never see them again untill I see them in the mansions of bliss, where I hope we shall all meet



Feb<sup>r</sup> 20. This evening I went to the play, which was a new one written by Mr. Jephson, Author of Braganza, & by no means a bad one, tho' I must confess it has no very extraordinary merit. The entertainment was a new Farce never before acted. The spirit of tumult & opposition had made its way into the Theatre & the[re] was such a violent phrensy seized the people for hissing it off the Stage, that the actors could not proceed far, & so interrupted by the Clamours in the gallery that they did their parts but in difficulty. It must be confest the Piece was entirely destitute of merit, so far as I was able to judge from the specimens I heard of it. It had neither wit, sentiment nor character. There appeared indeed an ineffectual attempt at wit & a lifeless affectation of humour. But the observations were trite & trivial, & the characters quite unengaging. And tho' King did his utmost to save the play from condemnation, he could not avail. The Farce was called John from a Noble Lord, who was the Hero of the tale, & who seemed to have no regard to any thing but his horses & his hounds. Compositions designed for the entertainment & instruction of the public must be inspired by Genius, or at least wrought up with judgment & conducted by good Sense or else they can never please. I must confess I was sorry the people would not hear the whole of it, because then one might have been better able to have passed sentence on its merits. And I would then gladly have joined in damning the piece to oblivion, tho' it really deserved the flames.

Admiral Keppel dined in the City. And there were every where such crouds, such throwing of squibs & crackers that I could not pass to my lodgings in the main street. I was obliged to go round thro' obscure allies, else I could never have reached home.

Feb. 21. I went to Park street chapel to hear Mr. Duché of Philadelphia. He delivers his discourses with a very good grace & I have heard no preacher since I have been in London any ways to be compared [with] him. Yet I must own he fell much short of my expectations. In his sermons there is nothing striking [tho'] his manner is indeed easy & graceful, but not enough animated.

In short he did not appear to be sufficiently in earnest to affect the minds of the Audience. Afterwards I went into a Romish chapel in a short street at the lower end of Park street. Their worship consists almost entirely of ceremony.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 22. I went after breakfast & delivered two letters at the post office, one for J. Finley Esq. a Representative in the Irish Parliament & another to T. Winder Esq<sup>r</sup> at Cork. After which I took a walk to Governor Hutchinson's & then went into Mr. Fisher's who lives in the same street. He was exceedingly glad to see [me]; informed me that he had seen my worthy friend Cap<sup>n</sup> Ballew, that he assured him that there was no one thing he so much wished for as to serve me; that if I desired it he would undertake to procure me a ship, which would be a certain income, as good to me as 150£ p<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>o</sup> or would serve me in any other way I should point out. Never never can I be sufficiently thankful for so much disinterested goodness, neither will it ever be in my power to make any suitable returns. Such men are rare. They are an honour to human nature & make the present world tolerable, when a good man is very apt to be sick of it, he meets with so many knaves & fools to disgust him.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 23 & 24. These two days I have done nothing but wander about the City. Yet I cannot say I have seen or heard any thing which can have the least claim of being committed to paper.

[Leaves missing.]

[April] 4. This morning I arose at 6 o'Clock in order to go to the Arch-bishop to beg of him to endeavour an acceleration of our business with the Bishop of London. As Viets & Buckham are unacquainted with the world of Mankind, they put it upon me to address his Grace in their behalf. When we had arrived to his Palace at Lambeth, after passing thro' several fine Halls & apartments, we at Length came to the Room where the Arch-bishop was seated. The Room was lin'd on all sides with Books, having a large Table before the fire, & 3 Chairs, one of which was an arm'd one on one Side of it & his own Chair on the other. Upon our Entry he rose up,

bow'd & bid us good morning with a smiling Countenance, & told us he was so much out of order that he was not fit to see any body, but he did not know how to turn us away & desir'd us to sit down, which we did, I assuming the Great Chair. Upon which I inform'd him of the reason of our troubling him, mentioned the Causes that urg'd us to desire to be dispatched immediately & inform'd him that as yet we were not ordain'd. He express'd his Surprize at our not being ordain'd & was very sorry to find it was so, contrary to his expectations, as he had before spoke to the Bishop about dispatching us as soon as possible. But as he should see his Lordship on the morrow he would do his Endeavour, that our request might be answered. Upon the whole he treated us in a most obliging complaisant manner, without the least shew of Grandeur; but spoke to us in the same familiar way as tho' we had been his intimate acquaintance, & by his Character in the City & by what I've seen of him, he is the finest man that ever fill'd that see. He concluded with saying that if one of us would wait upon him on Wednesday, he would give us further information about it. Upon our return we went to see the Lord Mayor's Procession to the Church of St. Bride's, a custom that has been practic'd from time immemorial, where we had the pleasure of seeing the Lord Mayor & his Lady, with the Aldermen & Ladies, &c. &c. with a great Number of Gentry. . . .

Sunday, 10. This morning we appeared at the Chapel Royal at St. James to be ordain'd, accordingly having received the Communion. We were admitted to the office of Deacons. At two o'clock we waited on the Bishop & receiv'd his paternal blessing, together with the *Orders of Deacons*.

Monday, 11. This morning I waited on Dr. Buxton, who advis'd me to see the Bishop of Litchfield, who as the Arch bishop told me offer'd to ordain us Priests. Which I did, & found him quite ready to fulfil his promise. . . .

Tuesday, 12. This morning we inform'd Mr. Dicks, the Bishop's Secretary, of our Success, who had heard the

same from the Bishop himself. He gave us directions how we might find Dr. Parker, who is his Lordship's Chaplain, & offer'd his Service to examine us on Thursday morning at ten o'Clock. This day also I went down to Deptford in order to see Capt. Solley, but unluckily miss'd him. I walkt down thro' a most delightful Country, every where cultivated like a Garden & adorn'd with the most beautiful Country Seats of Gentlemen that can be imagin'd.

Wednesday, 13. I went to carry Mr. Fowle's Letter to the only Letter founder in the Kingdom, who after using me with the utmost Complaisance, show'd me his Shop in which he had about 20 Journeymen. He inform'd me that one man cou'd mould about 3000 Letters in a day. It was indeed very pleasing to see with what dexterity they worked; but more especially the Children who in placing the Letters on a rule or measure made their fingers fly as nimbly over the Letters, rejecting the bad & reserving the good ones.

Thursday, 14. This forenoon we waited on Dr. Parker in order to go thro' his examination, and after asking me several Questions concerning the College at Cambridge, gave me a greek Testament, & opening at the 26th Chapter of St. Mathew, gave me the two first Verses to write out in Greek Characters. After which I wrote the latin Translation. . . .

Being dismiss'd a long time before the others I went to the royal exchange & the New England Coffee-house, where I was invited to go with a Number of Gentlemen to Sadler's Wells to see the performances there, the dramatic & musical parts of which were very low & indifferent. The first thing Curious which we saw was Jumping & tumbling which they did in a surprizing manner turning heels over head two or three times without stopping. But the most curious thing which next succeeded this was playing a tune on the Glassicord in a most melodious affecting Strain. The next thing was dancing on a Wire. There then came a man, who s[w]ang him backward & forward 15 or more feet, he standing all the time on one Leg. There was then a long board bro't that was pliant,

which wou'd not rest upon the Wire before he put his feet upon it, and then k[n]eeling down on one knee took a Glass & held the foot of it in his mouth, then taking a Sword & placing the point in the Glass swang back & forward. Then placing a pewter plate upon the hilt of the Sword, whirl'd the Sword round very swiftly. There were many other things, which he perform'd with surprising agility, as fixing a Hoop upon a Pipe in such a manner as to stand steady; then fixing the small end of the pipe upon the Hoop, one part of which he held in his mouth. He the[n] took a french Horn & placing it to his mouth, stretch[ed] forth both his hands horizontally & blew very well a Minuet. He plac'd his Cane upon the top of his head & a hat upon the End of that, then swinging about, threw his Cane of[f] so as it fell upon his head; this he repeated twice.

Friday, 15. This morning I waited on the Society & took my leave of them, they wishing me a good Passage.

Saturday, 16. This morning I waited on the Bishop of London and subscribed to the Articles and took the oaths, &c. I received one half of my Salary viz. 25£ from the Society, having thro' their goodness been allow'd pay from last Christmas.

Sunday, 17. This morning early we appear'd at the Royal Chapel at St. James's, where the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry ordain'd us Priests, & sign'd our orders before he went out of the Vestry-Room. At two o'clock we waited on the Bishop of London, who gave us our other credentials. After we were ordain'd We went to Court, passing thro' three Rooms we at last came to the drawing Room, a Room adjoining to that in which the King resides. There was a brilliant appearance tho' nothing so very uncommon as we are apt to imagine. Lord Talbot carried the Rod, before the Royal family, who came out to go to Chapel at 1/2 after one. I stood close by the King as he past by and his Cloaths brushed against my hands. There were many Noblemen there, one of whom Sr. Robart showed me the King and informed me of other's names as they past by.

Monday, 18. Early this morning we convey'd our

Letters to the Treasury from the Bishop in order to rec[e]ive our bounty. After that we went again and view'd Westminster Abby in every Part, where we saw many curious Monuments executed with the greatest niceness. In one Appartment There is Queen Elizabeth, William & Mary & Queen Ann done in Wax, exceeding near the Life, & so natural that I at first Sight took them for real Persons. There is in another apartment the Similitude, of the young Duke of Buckingham dead, excessively natural, and the Two Chairs, in Which the King & Queen sat when they were crowned, which I had the honour to fill for some time. But time would fail me to mention every thing. After this we view'd Whitehall and past thro' the Door King Charles entered when he went to be beheaded; & we saw the Window he went out of opening into the Street. We then went to Lincoln's Hall, where we saw the Lawyers in their Robes, & the Lord Chancellor seated in a handsome old fashion'd Chair with his habit on and a large Wig. We then went to Tower Hill to see the Venetian Ambassadors land, after which we came up to Fleet-street & saw them make their entrance. In the Evening we went to the Society, that meet at Robin Hood's, & heard many learned Speakers on the Naturalization Bill.

Wednesday, 20. This day I went again to view St. Paul's. . . . and going after that to the New England Coffee House I agreed with Capt. Jarvis for my Passage.

Saturday, 23. Went to a Painter to have my Likeness taken.\*

Monday, 25. This morning I sat a 2d time for my picture. In the after noon I went down to Stone Stairs in order to see the Ship I am to go to America on, in doing which I saw the London Hospital, a very large & spacious Building upon an universal plan, it being for the reception of all People in distress. In Stepney Church yard I found this curious Epitaph

\*This portrait at one time was in the possession of Judge Dodd of Sidney, Nova Scotia, who married a descendant. A boy defaced the portrait by shooting an arrow through it and it is thought ultimately that it was destroyed.

Here Thomas Saffin lied inter'd, ah! why?  
 Born in New England did in London die  
 Was the third Son of right begat upon  
 His Mother Martha by his father John  
 Much favour'd by his Prince he 'gan to be  
 But nipt by death at th' age of twenty three  
 Fatal to him was what we small Pox name  
 By which his Mother & two Brethren came  
 Also to breathe their last nine years before  
 And now have left their father to deplore  
 The Loss of all his Children with that Wife  
 Who was the Joy & comfort of his Life.  
 Deceas'd June 18 1687.

Tuesday, 26. This Afternoon Mr Mascarene & Leachmore & I took a Walk to Maribone Gardens, which are about 2 miles out of Town, conveniently situated & beautifully ornamented with pleasure walks fine Arbors & agreeable prospects. Here we drank Tea & entertain'd ourselves a while after which we return'd to Leachmore's Lodging & s[p]ent the evening very agreeably together. I had forgot to mention our being at Whitefield's Tabernacle at Prayers, where a man officiated after the manner of the Church of England, making at the conclusion an extempore Prayer. Also went to ye British Museum.

Wednesday, 27. To day I went to the Treasury & got my Letter & Warrant upon the Exchequer for my money, upon delivering which to Mr. Jennings, he told us we might have it on Monday next; but upon my informing him we expected to sail very soon, he promis'd to get it for us on Friday.

Friday, 29. Sat again for my picture. Then went to the exchequer to receive my money, which I did with 10 Sh<sup>gs</sup> deduction for the civil List.

Saturday, 30. Went down to Stone Stairs, to see that my things were safe aboard Capt Jarvas.

Sunday, May 1st [1779] This Afternoon went to hear Dr. Fordoyce, who preach[ed] a very elegant Sermon upon our Saviour's healing the 10 Lepers. His Elocution was pure & natural & his action unforced, while his Discourse was full of the sublime & beautiful. . . .

Tuesday, 3. After being at the royal exchange & paying Capt. Jarvis 6 Guineas to lay in Stores for our voyage, Mascarene & I took a Walk to Hampstead, about 4 1-2 Miles from London, a very beautiful Village situated on a high Hill, from whence you have a most lively prospect of the surrounding country which is truly delightful. From this we went to Highgate, about a mile's distance, where as has been the Custom time out of mind, I was sworn the Common oath, which the present King, when Prince of Wales, took about 4 Years ago. There is a large pair of horns, which you must take hold of & stand & hear the formal Dame repeat the oath, thus, "Silence! take notice what I say, for that is the first Word of your oath." There is a pair of Horns tipt with gold having a bowl between them, with which the King was sworn & which I drank out of. But I was sworn with a large pair of spreading Horns, enough to fright a[n] unmarried man.

Wednesday, 4. This morning by particular favour I gain'd admittance into the Britism Museum, one of the greatest repositories of natural Curiosities perhaps in the world. The Place containing them is Montague House, a large spacious elegant building, containing as many Windows as there are days in the year. To see the whole took up two Hours. It wou'd be very tedious to relate all the natural rarities that strike one with wonder & admiration. There is the incombustible Purse made out of stone, the large Horns found in the Bogs of Ireland, the Water Snake 16 feet long, the Ostrich's Egg as big as a Quart pot, the artificial Crab made out of precious Stones & by its clock work would crawl very naturally, the first Bible ever printed in English, a Cherry Stone found in a man's body. Din'd with Dr. Burton, after which Mascarene & I went up to the Physic Gardens, Chelsea.

Friday, 6. This Morning I went to hear Mr. Wilkes's Tryal in Westminster Hall, at which there were at least 12 or 15,000 people, awaiting the issue of the Tryal, who upon hearing Mr. Wilkes was discharged, huzza'd several times, crying Liberty & Prosperity forever, & discovered their joy by the loudest acclamations. He waited some



time in hopes the Croud wou'd disperse, but finding they would not, he went out of a Back door, when the Croud of Gentlemen took him & carried him to his house amid the most joyous Shouts & swinging of Hats. After he had got into his House he looked out of the Window & bowed to the many thousande of people that fill'd the Street before him. They then huzza'd 3 times & dispersed.

Saturday, 7. For the forenoon I went down to Lambeth to take my leave of the Archbishop, but he not being at home I return'd without seeing him. Here I saw Lord Morton & Lady; after this I return'd and went with Mascarene & Leachmire down to Stone-Stairs, where I saw the manner of Cutting Glass & beautifying it with flowers, &c. also a famous Instrument for taking the Sun's Height, without a Horizon, &c. . . .

Wednesday, 11. This Morning we carried our things on board Capt. Jarvas—mine being two boxes of books—which were stowed away in the Hole.

Thursday, 12. Paid Jarvis for my Passage in full, £7, 7s. Ster'g & 10s. 6d. Premiage & Freight for my Boxes. Saw Mr. Huske at the Coffee House & had a little Chat with him.

Saturday [14]. This day employ'd in getting together my things, &c. &c. in the afternoon I hired a Coach to carry them down to Billingsgate in order that the passage Boats to Gravesend might carry them down there, which I got on board about 3 o'Clock & set off immediately for that place. We arrived there at 1/2 after 9 & after getting my things on Shore, I returned in the next boat to London, where we landed 1/4 before 4 next morning.

Sunday, 15. Came down to go to Gravesend at 4 o'Clock, where we cou'd not arrive on account of the tide making up sooner than we expected. Landed about 1 1/2 Mile above it & so walked to it at 12 o'Clock. Mascarene with me.

Monday, 16. Found Mr. Lane & Leachmere there. Mr. Lane invited Mascarene & I & the rest of the Passengers to dine with him at the white heart. Took a Walk into the fields with Akin & Mrs. Lane & Daughters & Leach-

mere & Mascarene. Then we walked up to Windmill Hill from whence we had a fine prospect of the adjoining Country, interspersed with beautiful Seats & Gardens. At one we dined on an exceeding good dinner & at 3 o'Clock went on board the Hannah & sail'd immediately.

Tuesday, 17. Tuesday we are off Margaret at 11 o'Clock when we dropt Anchor in order to wait for the tide. This Day makes 6 months since I left New England. At 3 o'Clock we hoisted in our anchor & sail'd again with a pleasant Gale.

Wednesday, 18. Off the South Foreland.

Thursday, 19. Saw the Coast of France, being as we supposed Cape Le Hague. This is the second time we saw it, having seen it before when we were off Dover. We are now off the Isle of Wight, upon which we discovered the Lights. Spoke with a Ship from Lisbon to Cork.

Sunday, 22. Got as far as the Start, which we passed by about 11 o'Clock, within sight of the Eddistone. Past by one of the Flat bottomed Boats, which was of a great Length (100 feet & 28 Wide). She was rigged like a Sloop. P. M. spoke with a Brig from Burdeaux bound to Rotterdam, laden with Wines. The Number of Vessels we have seen are Surprizing, the Channel being full.

[*End of the Journal.*]

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