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*IN MEMORIAM MAJORUM.*

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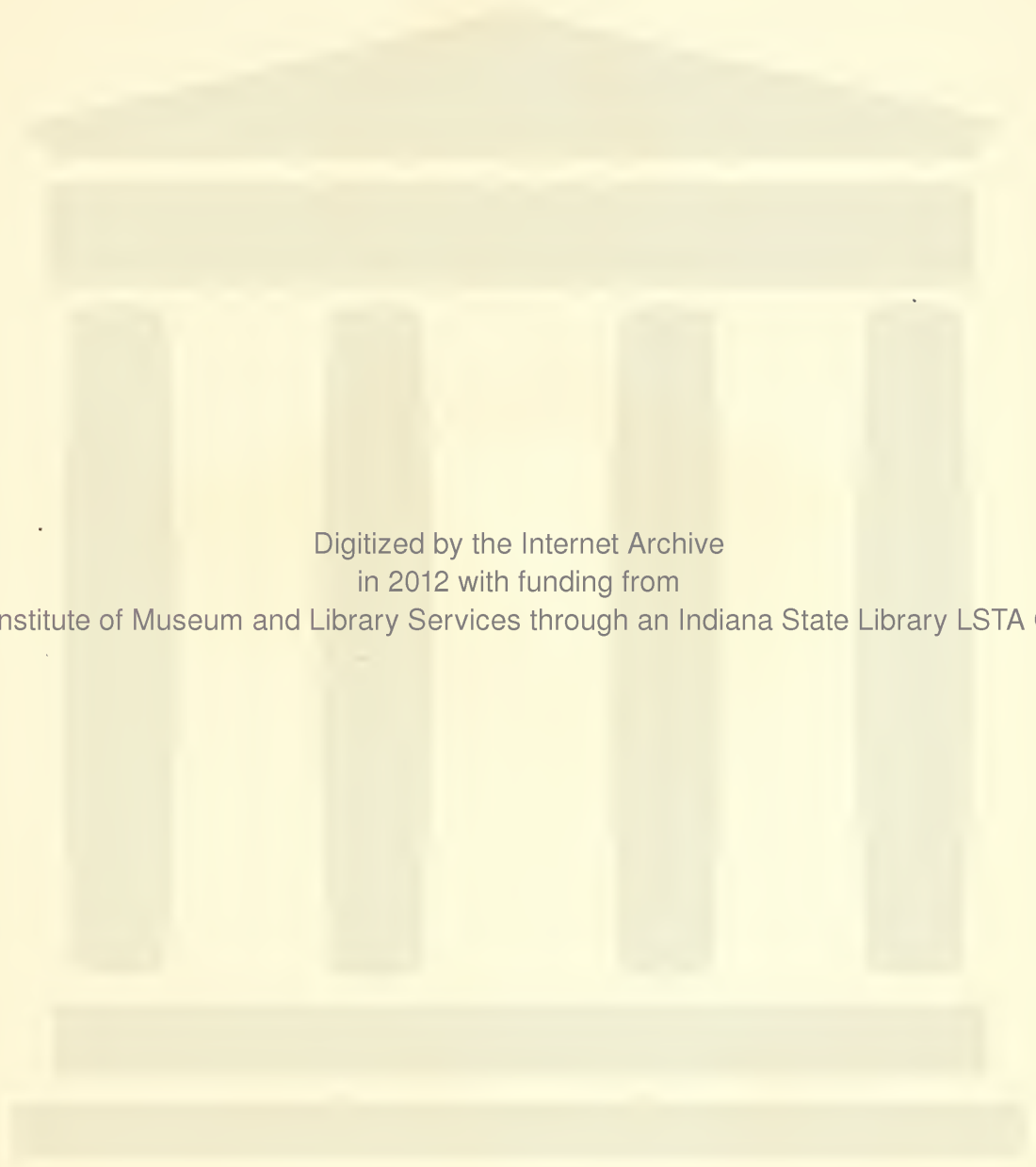
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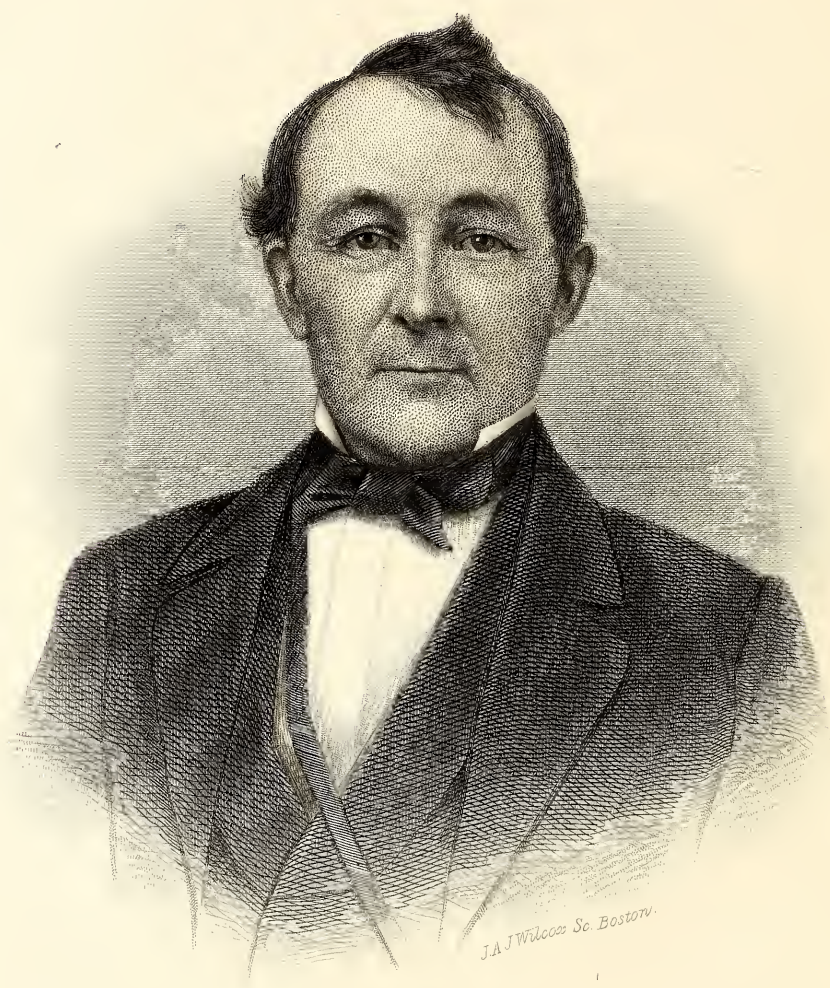
Designed to gather up and place in a permanent form the scattered and decaying records of the domestic, civil, literary, religious and political life of the people of the United States, and particularly of New England, is published quarterly by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, on the first day of January, April, July and October, at \$3 a year in advance, or 75 cts. a number. Each number contains not less than 96 octavo pages, with a portrait on steel. Address, JOHN WARD DEAN, Editor, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

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*Frederick Kidder*

THE  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL  
REGISTER.

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APRIL, 1887.

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MEMOIR OF FREDERIC KIDDER.

By JOHN WARD DEAN.

FREDERIC KIDDER was born April 16, 1804, in the town of New Ipswich, N. H., of which territory his grandfather, Col. Reuben Kidder, was one of the purchasers from the Masonian Proprietors. Col. Kidder was also an early settler, and for many years a prominent citizen of the town. His son Isaiah, the father of Frederic, was born February 3, 1770, and received his education at the town schools and the Academy of New Ipswich. The Academy was opened October 15, 1787, though not incorporated till two years later. For a year or two he taught a district school. In 1799 he opened a store in Mason village, then called Mason Harbor, and subsequently, in 1804, purchased, and removed to, the farm in New Ipswich on which he was born. Here he is said to have been the first to introduce the merino sheep into that part of the country. In 1806 he purchased of the Hon. Charles Barrett his interest in the factory erected two years previous by Mr. Barrett, Ephraim Hartwell and Benjamin Champney. This was the first cotton factory in the state.\* Before Mr. Kidder purchased an interest in it the operations of the factory had been confined to the process of spinning yarn.

But Mr. Kidder had closely examined the subject, and foretold that the manufacture of cotton into various fabrics was to be a great interest in New England, and if pursued with energy would be of much importance to the town. He commenced in the establishment as principal manager, and the business was carried on under the firm of Isaiah Kidder & Co. With a sanguine spirit he soon began the manufacture of various kinds of goods, such as stripes, checks, ginghams and velvets, and for this purpose he procured various fixtures till then unknown in the country. As no persons proper to carry on these projects were to be found here, they were procured from England and Scotland. A long series of experiments had to be gone through with, and a long time elapsed before the goods were pro-

\* Cotton Manufacture in the United States, by Samuel Batchelder. Boston, 1863, p. 54; History of New Ipswich, N. H., p. 332.

duced. Much difficulty occurred in making sales. They were sent to the south, and sometimes to Canada; but prejudice was very strong against home manufactures, and their introduction was consequently exceedingly slow. It was left to later times and other persons to mature and carry out such enterprises successfully.\*

Isaiah Kidder died April 28, 1811, aged 41. His wife was Hepsy, daughter of Jonas Jones, of New Ipswich, and granddaughter of Capt. Ephraim Jones, of Concord, Mass. She survived her husband many years, and died at East Cambridge, Mass., October 21, 1853, aged 83.

The subject of this memoir, Mr. Frederic Kidder, son of Isaiah and Hepsy Kidder, gives the following facts in his youth and early manhood:

My earliest remembrances are of playing with my brother Edward under the shade of the forest elms which grew so luxuriantly in front of the old mansion-house, which was the birth-place of my father some thirty-five years previous; of going at about the age of five years to the town school in the village, and of the sickness, death and funeral of my father when I was but seven years old. Soon after this I attended the Academy in my native town. When I was fifteen years old I was sent to Hanover to a friend of my father,† who wished to do something for his oldest son to repay favors received from him many years before. Here I attended the preparatory department of Dartmouth College,‡ with the prospect of finishing my education there. But in about two years, being the eldest son, my services were required at home to assist my mother in taking care of a large family and in managing the property.

My desire being to get forward in life and take care of myself and help others as soon as I could, I came to Boston in March, 1822, and entered as a clerk in the large wholesale grocery firm of [Macomber, Sawin & Hunting, afterwards] Macomber, Howard & Sawin, No. 13 Broad Street. Boston was then a town of about forty thousand people, and in business as well as population was but the nucleus of what it has since become. Everything was much as it had been for years, and one can hardly now conceive with what economy and long-continued toil the merchants and their clerks performed their daily and yearly tasks. Goods were seldom sold beyond the limits of New England, and such things as vacations and visits to the springs and mountains, or to the sea-shore farther than Nahant, were hardly ever heard of. As the effect of severe toil in the east winds, and privations resulting from a small salary, my health, never robust, gave way, and I felt during that autumn that a more congenial climate might soon be a necessity.§

To benefit his health and to improve his business prospects, he decided to seek his fortune at the South, and selected Wilmington, North Carolina, as the place in which to begin his operations. In November, 1826, when he was in his twenty-third year, he purchased some goods, and loading a small schooner with them sailed

\* History of New Ipswich, N. H., pp. 413-14.

† Gen. James Poole, of Hanover.

‡ Moor's Charity School.

§ MS. Autobiography in Mr. Kidder's Jones Family.

for Wilmington. In this voyage he was accompanied by his younger brother Edward, who had just attained his majority, and who was associated with him in the enterprise. The passage was stormy and unpleasant, and more than twenty days were consumed by it. On reaching their destination they rented a store and commenced business, under the firm of F. & E. Kidder. At this time they were not acquainted with a single person in the town. Wilmington was then a very sickly place in summer, so that they could only do business for about six months. Every May they closed up their affairs and visited New England. For about eight years they followed this plan. Mr. Kidder's health, however, seemed gradually to decline, and his brother Edward, having an opportunity to become a partner in a large establishment there, they closed up their business. Frederic returned to Cambridge, Mass., where his mother resided, and Edward became a member of the firm of Dickinson, Morriss & Kidder, and made Wilmington his home for the rest of his life. He resided there nearly sixty years.\*

After Mr. Kidder's return to New England his health gradually improved, and in a few years he was able to enter mercantile life again. His first business was in the West India goods trade at No. 42 India Street, his partner being John H. Collins, and the firm name Collins & Kidder. In 1840 or 1841, this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Kidder continued in business alone as a commission merchant at the same place for about six years longer. Then, in partnership with the Hon. Benjamin F. Copeland, he opened a store at 33 India Street, under the firm of Copeland & Kidder. They continued in the commission business at this place and 26 Chatham Street till 1852, when Mr. Kidder's health becoming impaired, he sold out his interest in the concern and retired from business. Mr. Copeland admitted as partners Messrs. James R. Gilmore and H. B. Williams, and continued the business, the firm name being Copeland, Gilmore & Co. Mr. Gilmore was some years later a partner of Mr. Kidder in New York city.

In 1845 Mr. Kidder, with his partner the Hon. Benjamin F. Copeland and Mr. Charles Copeland, a brother of the latter, purchased of the Barings of London, a large tract on the Schoodic lakes in Eastern Maine. The tract was more than thirty miles in extent, and contained over a hundred thousand acres. The investment proved a very profitable one, and had the partners held it longer they would have realized a large fortune. A map of this tract was lithographed.

After his return to New England in 1834, Mr. Kidder resided with his mother in Cambridge till January 12, 1841, when he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Maria Hagar, a lady of rare accomplishments, and fitted in every way to make his life

\* See sketch of his life in the REGISTER, vol. xxxix. p. 397.

happy. She was a daughter of Jonathan and Lois (Mixer) Hagar, of Cambridgeport, and was born October 26, 1817. The union lasted nearly thirty-five years. She died at Melrose, Mass., Dec. 22, 1875, aged 58 years. Mr. Kidder, after his marriage, resided at Cambridge a few years, and then removed to Boston.

Mr. Kidder, who by nature had strong antiquarian tastes, was in 1849 elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and from that time took an active part in its affairs. It was, as he has informed me, from his connection with this society and the encouragement of his fellow members, some of whom were engaged on similar works, that he was induced to undertake his first literary work, the history of his native town. I have often heard him name several early members of this society who were the authors of local or family histories, and who had admitted to him that they would not have undertaken them had they not been members of the society and enjoyed the facilities which it afforded for such work. The origin of the *History of New Ipswich* is thus given in the preface to that book. It is there stated that Mr. Kidder, in the summer of 1849, "visited his native town to repair the tombstones of his ancestors and collect such materials as he might" find for compiling a history of his family.

In wandering over the "old burying ground" he was struck with the number of the great and good resting there, whose names and deeds were likely to be forgotten. On looking over the town records of the period of the Revolution, he could not but admire the firm and bold resolves of the citizens, their clear views of republican principles and constitutional liberty and their self-sacrificing patriotism. He desired that some one should chronicle the history of the town, before the loss of records or the death of the remaining few whose memory extended back to early times should render it too late. After unavailing efforts to prevail on some one to undertake the task, he concluded to attempt it himself.\*

Having acquired a competency, he determined, on retiring from mercantile pursuits in 1852, to gratify his historical tastes, and also by leisurely travelling over the country, find rest, and so improve his health. He had for the two years past employed his leisure in collecting materials for the history of New Ipswich and the genealogy of the Kidder family. These he set himself at work to complete, and before the year closed the history of his native town was issued, and in it was included a history of the branch of the Kidders to which he himself belonged.

In this work he was associated with his friend Augustus A. Gould, M.D., who like himself was a native of New Ipswich. The book was issued as the joint production of the two. But the bulk of the work was performed by Mr. Kidder. He collected the material and wrote out for the printer nearly all the manuscript. Dr. Gould contributed the first chapter on the "Physical History" of

\* *History of New Ipswich*, Preface.



the town. I was frequently consulted by Mr. Kidder while the book was passing through the press, and saw most of the manuscript and proof, but I do not recollect anything else from Dr. Gould's pen. Probably he made other contributions to the work, but they could not have been many or important. He assumed none of the pecuniary responsibility of publishing the book.

Mr. Kidder at first intended to make a small duodecimo volume, and subscriptions had been obtained for such a book at one dollar and fifty cents a copy. But as he proceeded with his work he found his materials accumulate, and a desire arose to make a better book than could be afforded at the price fixed. The late Samuel Appleton, the wealthy and benevolent Boston merchant, was born in New Ipswich, and he also was desirous that the history of their native town should not be surpassed by those of other towns. He urged Mr. Kidder to make as elegant and expensive a book as his judgment dictated, promising to bear all the loss that Mr. Kidder would incur by so doing. A book was produced that "marked a new era in this department of literature. In size, beauty of typography, excellence of engravings and thoroughness of treatment, it surpassed anything of the kind that had appeared."\* The subscribers were supplied with the book at a dollar and a half, but the selling price was advanced nearer to a remunerating rate. There was of course a considerable loss, which Mr. Appleton, according to agreement, bore. He also purchased a large number of copies for his friends and for public libraries. The book was dedicated to Mr. Appleton, and in the dedication as first set up, his liberal pecuniary contribution was distinctly stated; but on the proof being shown to him he decidedly objected to its being printed, and the passage was accordingly struck out. Mr. Peck relates the following interesting fact:

An incident connected with this history is worthy of record. Daniel Webster, whose early career in the law in New Hampshire made him acquainted with many of the persons mentioned in Mr. Kidder's work, expressed a desire to see it. Mr. Kidder forwarded a copy to him at Marshfield, where he was then lying in his last illness. Mr. Webster was much interested in it, and, after his death, it was found lying on a light-stand near his bed, and was said by Mrs. Webster to have been the last book he ever read. At the sale of the Webster library in 1875, this book was sold with the rest, and in it was found Mr. Kidder's note of presentation, which the great statesman had used as a book-mark.

In a little more than a year after he joined the New England Historic Genealogical Society, he was elected its treasurer, and held the office from January, 1851, to January, 1855, when having removed to New York city he declined a reelection. In October, 1851, he was chosen a member of the publishing committee, and was reelected the three following years, but for the same reason refused to serve longer. The REGISTER in 1851 was at a critical

\* Sketch of the life of F. Kidder, by T. B. Peck, in the *Melrose Journal*.

point in its history. Mr. Drake, the editor and publisher, not having realized from the publication sufficient profit to induce him to renew his contract with the society for another year, declined to do so. It remained for the publishing committee either to find a new publisher for the year 1852, or let the REGISTER die. Mr. Kidder determined that it should not die if he could prevent it, and took upon himself the task of finding a publisher. Members of the committee had agreed to edit the several numbers gratuitously. Mr. Kidder had much trouble in finding a publisher, but finally made an agreement with Mr. Thomas Prince to publish the work. To induce him to undertake this he gave him the printing of his History of New Ipswich, and advanced money to purchase new type and other necessary printing materials.

At the end of the year, Mr. Prince not finding the publication profitable, gave it up. Mr. Kidder and the Hon. Timothy Farrar, members of the publishing committee, spent much time in trying to induce some of the publishers of Boston to undertake the work, but no satisfactory agreement could be made. At length Mr. Kidder, by promising to subscribe for extra copies himself, and obtain a certain number of additional subscribers, prevailed upon Mr. Drake to resume the publication of the work. On other occasions the REGISTER has felt the aid of Mr. Kidder's helping hand and wise counsel.

In 1854 he removed to New York and formed a partnership with Mr. James R. Gilmore, before referred to. This gentleman has since become well known as an author, under the pseudonym of "Edmund Kirke." The business did not prove profitable, and in about two years and a half Mr. Kidder returned to Boston, where he renewed his connection with his old partner, the Hon. Benjamin F. Copeland, in the same business, chiefly the southern trade. But they were both too old to compete with younger men. The crisis of 1857 bore very hard on them, and they had scarcely recovered from it, when in the spring of 1861 the war began. As their property was largely at the south, they found themselves much involved. They soon dissolved their firm. Mr. Copeland was appointed by President Lincoln collector of the port of Boston, and Mr. Kidder settled the copartnership affairs of the firm.

The four years of the war were very severe upon him. His business with the south was of course broken up. His brother Edward, with whom he had been closely connected in business, remained at Wilmington, but being a union man was almost ostracised. The brothers seldom heard from each other, and only once during the whole time did they meet. Mr. Kidder gives this account of his life at this time :

I was left to get along as I could, and felt a loneliness I never before experienced. Just before the war we had taken up our abode—for the summer only, as we expected—at the Sturtevant House, East Boston, but finding it a very comfortable place, well suited to my income, we con-

tinued there six years. Here for much of the time we enjoyed the society of old friends, and lived very quietly amid all the continual excitement of the war. Here I was chosen on the Boston School Board, and served for three years.

At last the war was ended, and I met my brother whom I had not seen for more than four years. I soon resumed my business in cotton and naval stores, and with the business of my brother and some old friends in the south, had a very successful trade for about two years. Fearing a revulsion in business, which in fact came soon after, I closed up my affairs, and feeling the need of a home in the country for the benefit of the health of my wife and myself, I purchased a French-roofed cottage in Melrose, and in April, 1869, removed there.

Although I came to Melrose with a desire to take no part in public affairs, I was in 1870 made chairman of a committee to erect a Unitarian church. As it involved, to some extent, the raising of funds from outside parties, it caused me considerable labor. It was, however, a success. Another enterprise which has become of great service to the town, was taking the initiative in forming a public library. I acted as chairman of the board of trustees for more than six years.

Mr. Kidder and his wife, after their removal to their comfortable home in Melrose, hoped to spend many years of quiet enjoyment. But their hopes were doomed to disappointment. About the time of his removal Mr. Kidder's health failed him, and it was not fully restored till the following winter. In December, 1870, Mrs. Kidder was taken sick with a disease from which she never recovered. After five years of suffering, Dec. 22, 1875, she expired. It has been truly said of her that she was "beloved by all who knew her and felt the charm of her manner. In but few cases, it is believed, has such christian fortitude as a lingering illness exacted, such sweetness of character as she constantly displayed, left their fragrant memory in the breasts of friends and kindred."\* She had a love of reading and a fine taste, and she encouraged and assisted her husband in his literary labors.

The death of his wife was a blow from which Mr. Kidder never fully recovered. His health had begun to fail before her death, and as the years passed on it grew worse, till on Saturday, December 19, 1885, he being in his 82d year, death relieved him from his sufferings. "By a singular coincidence his death occurred almost exactly on the anniversary of his wife's, and just ten years after her death his remains were laid by her side in Mount Auburn."† He died at his house in Emerson Street, Melrose, where on the following Tuesday funeral services were held, the Rev. John H. Heywood, his pastor, and the Rev. Richard Eddy, D.D., officiating.

The following is a list of Mr. Kidder's books :

1. The History of New Ipswich, N. H. Boston, 1852. Cloth, 8vo. pp. 488+iv. Already noticed.

\* REGISTER, vol. xxx. p. 140.

† Thomas B. Peck in the *Melrose Journal*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. The Expeditions of Capt. John Lovewell. Boston, 1865. Cloth, fcp. 4to. pp. 138.

3. Military Operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia during the Revolution. Albany, 1867. Cloth, 8vo. pp. x.+336.

4. History of the First New Hampshire Regiment in the War of the Revolution. Albany, 1868. Cloth, 8vo. pp. vi.+184.

5. History of the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1870, consisting of the Narrative of the Town, the Trial of the Soldiers, and a Historical Introduction. Albany, 1870. Cloth, 8vo. pp. 291.

6. Memorial of the Jones Family from 1648 to 1876. Boston, 1876. 4to. post. folios 88, MS. Never printed. This book was presented to N. E. Hist. Gen. Society. Appended to it is an autobiography of Mr. Kidder, of which free use has been made in writing this memoir.

The following pamphlets are by him :

7. The Adventures of Capt. Lovewell. Boston, 1853. 8vo. pp. 10. Reprinted from the REGISTER for January, 1853.

8. The Abenaki Indians; their Treaties of 1713 and 1717, and a Vocabulary. Portland, 1859. 8vo. pp. 25. Reprinted from the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, vol. vi.

9. The Swedes on the Delaware, and their Intercourse with New England. Boston, 1874. 8vo. pp. 13. Reprinted from the REGISTER for January, 1874.

10. The Discovery of North America by John Cabot. A First Chapter in the History of North America. Boston, 1878. 8vo. pp. 15. Reprinted from the REGISTER for October, 1878.

Mr. Kidder was a contributor to several magazines and newspapers, among which may be named the REGISTER, the *Historical Magazine*, the *Continental Monthly*, the *Boston Journal* and the *Boston Transcript*. His contributions to the REGISTER were numerous. The principal articles were reprinted and their titles are given in the above list of his works. To the *Historical Magazine*, while it was edited by me, he contributed a "Historical Sketch of the Indians who inhabited the Eastern Part of North Carolina," and various shorter articles. In the *Continental Monthly*, edited by his friend and former partner, James R. Gilmore, appeared in April, 1862, "Beaufort, Past and Present," and in May, 1862, "Roanoke Island." As Beaufort had just been captured, and as little was known of its history at the North, his full and reliable details attracted much attention, as did those concerning Roanoke Island.

Mr. Kidder's first ancestor in New England was James<sup>1</sup> Kidder, who was born in 1626 in East Grinstead in Sussex. He came to New England and settled at Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1650. From him Frederic Kidder was the sixth in descent, through John,<sup>2</sup> born about 1655; Thomas,<sup>3</sup> born 1690; Reuben,<sup>4</sup> born 1723; Isaiah,<sup>5</sup> born 1770, to Frederic,<sup>6</sup> born 1804.\*

\* For full details see History of New Ipswich, pp. 400-15; and History of the Kidder Family, by F. E. Kidder, Allston, 1886, pp. 11-79.

Mr. Kidder, as early as 1850, through the instrumentality, I think, of Mr. Horatio G. Somerby, opened a correspondence with the Rev. Edward Turner, rector of Maresfield in Sussex, who was a distinguished antiquary and genealogist. The Kidder family had long been seated at Maresfield, and Mr. Turner was able from the information of Mr. Kidder, to ascertain the birth-place of James Kidder the emigrant, and to trace his ancestry back several generations to Richard Kidder, who was living at Maresfield in 1492, a year rendered memorable by the discovery of America; the descent being Richard,<sup>a</sup> living 1492, Richard,<sup>b</sup> Richard,<sup>c</sup> John,<sup>d</sup> John,<sup>e</sup> born 1561, James,<sup>f</sup> born 1595; to James<sup>1</sup> the emigrant, born 1626.\* Through the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. Kidder was made acquainted with Mr. James Crosby, of London, who gave him much information concerning the English Kidders.

My first acquaintance with Mr. Kidder was in 1850, when I became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He had only joined the society a year before, but he showed a deep interest in everything pertaining to it. The next year he was chosen treasurer. He was strenuous for keeping the expenses of the society within its income, and crushed many a project which would have jeopardized the existence of the society, or at least curtailed its usefulness. He had its welfare always at heart. At one crisis some of us thought that but for his exertions the society would have been abandoned.

He had read much, travelled much and been a keen observer of men and manners. As his memory was tenacious, he had a wonderful fund of information, and could say something interesting or valuable upon almost every topic that was broached. As a business man he was active and enterprising, and his judgment was seldom at fault.

Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., the well known historical writer, gives me the following recollections of him:

I first became acquainted with Mr. Kidder at Boston in the fall of 1848, when I was gathering materials for my "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution." I was introduced to him with the assurance that he was one of the most earnest and trustworthy of antiquaries and most obliging of men. Events justified this commendation. He kindly proposed to accompany me to historical localities about Boston with which he was familiar, and he gave me the first information that Roxbury Fort, erected on an eminence that commanded Boston Neck, was then in a state of good preservation. We visited the old work together, and the long evening of that day, spent with him and his charming wife, was exceedingly pleasant and profitable to me.

That first acquaintance ripened into a life-long friendship, which was kept warm by personal and epistolary intercourse; and when some years afterwards he made his residence in New York city, we were much together.

\* A tabular pedigree of this family is printed in the History of New Ipswich, pp. 398-9, and is reprinted in Kidder's Kidder Family, pp. 8, 9.

He was an earnest, enthusiastic and indefatigable seeker after truth, and was always generous in sharing with others any knowledge which he possessed. He was highly patriotic in his impulses, and nobly loyal to his professions. One always felt sure of him as a friend who deserved his confidence.

Mr. Kidder was an uncompromising unionist during our late civil war, and gave to his country the benefit of his peculiar knowledge of Wilmington, N. C., and its surroundings. He had held intimate social and commercial relations with Wilmington for many years, and was acquainted with the country and the coast far around it. Foiled in its efforts to absolutely close the port of Wilmington against blockade runners, the government considered plans for capturing and holding the city.

Mr. Kidder had found means for communicating with friends in Wilmington during the war, and so early as the beginning of 1864 he submitted a plan to Gen. Burnside, then recruiting men in New York and New England for his Army Corps, the Ninth. Burnside was so pleased with and interested in the plan that he went with it to Washington, and received from the War Department full permission to carry it out. He gathered a large force at Annapolis for the purpose, and was nearly ready to go forward, when Gen. Grant arranged for the campaign in Virginia and Georgia, and the Ninth Corps was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. This put an end to the expedition, and postponed the capture of Wilmington. Mr. Kidder's plan, as communicated to me in a letter from him at the close of the war, was as follows: Wilmington is thirty miles from the sea by the Cape Fear River, but only about twelve miles from a navigable sound east of it, into which from the ocean was Masonboro Inlet with seven feet of water at high tide. It was proposed to have a fleet of flat steamers rendezvous at Beaufort, fifty or sixty miles up the coast, in which to put 12,000 armed men under an energetic commander. These were to be suddenly landed on the main at Masonboro' Inlet, and marched directly on Wilmington. It was known that there were no defences beyond two miles from the heart of Wilmington (and they not very strong) to oppose the force coming in from the sea. It was proposed to have a strong cavalry force move simultaneously from New Berne, to tear up the railway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and, if possible, go down and destroy the bridge within ten miles of Wilmington. This force was to coöperate fully with that marching from Masonboro' Inlet. The feasibility of Mr. Kidder's plan was so apparent that Gen. Graham, in the summer of 1864, submitted a similar plan to our War Department, which involved the landing of troops at Masonboro' Inlet, to coöperate with cavalry, infantry and artillery coming down from New Berne and other points above.

Mr. Samuel Adams Drake, author of the "Landmarks of Boston," "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast," and other works, writes to me:

Mr. Kidder was a frequent visitor at my father's house in the earlier days of the society's history, when a few men were in the habit of meeting together to talk over its prospects in the temper of enthusiasts, before whom all obstacles disappear. They were all deeply in earnest, these men, and so became worthy pioneers in the cause to which their mutual support was pledged, notwithstanding the fact that neither money, social position or the prestige of high literary standing was a strong factor in the undertaking

itself. Mr. Kidder was ever one of the most sanguine and cheerful members of this little coterie, and if not so ready with ideas as some others, his suggestions were always apt, and seldom failed to show the shrewdness that to me always seemed a conspicuous trait in his character. Though going back into the forties, my recollections of that early time naturally embrace only what a boy sees in a man whose manner is a little abrupt and imposing, though never unkind, but whose thoughts and interests are far beyond him. Therefore I cannot speak of the best years of Mr. Kidder's life as his friend Mr. Lossing, or Mr. Trask, or yourself, might do, for all that is to me a gulf impossible of being bridged over. Later in life I came to know Mr. Kidder intimately. He was for a long time my neighbor and valued friend. Our tastes and pursuits run on somewhat congenial lines, so that it was a pleasure to meet him if only to listen to the store of reminiscence of which he was so full. Now, as I remember these talks, it seems to me that Mr. Kidder always had something to say, in his pithy way, that was apt to go clear to the root of a matter. He was an excellent judge of men. I now recall his estimate of certain persons with added respect for the unerring insight it exhibited on his part, although at the time the estimate may have seemed to fall short of or overshoot the mark.

Mr. Kidder was fond of relating his meeting with Gen. Grant at City Point when the Union army lay in front of Petersburg. His errand there was to give Gen. Grant information of importance concerning the best way to capture Wilmington, N. C., with which port Mr. Kidder was well acquainted, and he always deplored what he considered the unnecessary sacrifice of life made in carrying Fort Fisher by assault, inasmuch as the garrison could have been cut off from its water supply, and so forced to haul down the Confederate flag without bloodshed. Perhaps the one strongest literary purpose of Mr. Kidder's later years was seen in the desire to put in suitable shape for publication the voluminous and exhaustive materials he had collected bearing upon the early history of Acadia. This had been with him a veritable labor of love, but after exhausting the field of research he felt himself unequal to doing the work of compiling, annotating and testing such a mass of crude materials, and was therefore compelled to abandon the hope he had formed of seeing what was meant to be his most important literary work go uncompleted. Nevertheless, the manuscript itself remains to show some of Mr. Kidder's leading literary characteristics, his knowledge of authorities to be consulted and of the men of the time, his dogged persistence in following up the most trifling clew, his industry, and his ambition to produce a work worthy of the subject by gathering together everything that could be brought into relation with it, even though it might seem to the superficial observer an unconsidered trifle indeed.

At a meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, held March 3, 1886, Mr. William B. Trask, chairman of a committee previously appointed to prepare resolutions on his death, offered the following :

*Whereas*, it has pleased our Heavenly Father, after a decade of loneliness and suffering, to remove by death our esteemed associate Frederic Kidder,

*Resolved*, That we bear witness to the earnestness, fidelity and promptness with which he discharged his various duties in behalf of this society, through a membership of six and thirty years, until his waning health and

strength forsook him, being for some years its treasurer, and for a long time a director, working willingly and faithfully on many and important committees, with an ardent desire to promote the interests of our institution.

*Resolved*, That he was an efficient student of history and genealogy, as is evident in what he did for his native town, New Ipswich; in behalf, also, of Indian nomenclature and history, the earlier and the Revolutionary movements in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and North Carolina; his many and valuable contributions to our REGISTER and other publications, as well as in the several separate volumes that he wrote and published.

*Resolved*, That as a merchant and business man he was upright and honorable, energetic and self-commanding; as a citizen, neighbor and friend, worthy and respected.

*Resolved*, That we gratefully acknowledge the generous bequest made by Mr. Kidder to this society, the foundation of a Kidder Fund, the income whereof is to be expended for books much needed for our library.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

The Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, after announcing a bequest by Mr. Kidder of five shares of the Cabot Manufacturing Company, of the par value of \$500 each, offered the following resolution which he had prepared at the request of the directors:

*Resolved*, That the society gratefully accepts the legacy bequeathed them by the will of the late Frederic Kidder, Esq., denominated the "Kidder Fund;" that the trustees named by the testator, Deloraine P. Corey, John Ward Dean and William B. Trask, be requested to receive a transfer of the shares of the capital stock of the Cabot Manufacturing Company, to hold in accordance with the provisions and limitations of said will, wherein this society is made the beneficiary and *cestui que trust*.

Remarks on the character of Mr. Kidder and expressions of gratitude for his bequest were made by the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, LL.D., president of the society, the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, Mr. Trask and the Hon. Charles Cowley, LL.D. Mr. Slafter's remarks were in substance as follows:

Our older associates especially will always remember Mr. Kidder with great respect for his deep interest in this society, and his loyal fidelity towards it, from its earliest years to the day of his death. In some respects he was an extraordinary man. He was not erudite, or learned in the ordinary and proper sense of the words, but nevertheless he had a profound love of history, especially of the history of this continent. He had an instinct, almost a genius, for the investigation of themes that had in them elements of uncertainty, that were involved more or less in mystery and doubt. On such subjects he was pretty sure to arrive at a clear and fixed opinion, and subsequent and wider investigation often proved that his views were not incorrect. At our monthly meetings, when at one time and another almost numberless historical questions have been discussed, many of them involved and complicated, we shall none of us forget how almost uniformly our late associate brought forward illustrations, principles and facts, germane to the subject under discussion, and which were always entertaining and suited to enrich or reinforce our historical knowledge.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.



POSTHUMOUS ADDRESS  
OF THE  
HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER, LL.D.

THE annual meeting of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, on Wednesday, January 5, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In token of the common grief felt by the members of this Society at the death of their late president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the hall was draped in black, as was likewise his portrait which hung upon the wall on the left. The massive mahogany chair which once belonged to John Hancock, of late years occupied by Col. Wilder as president of the Society, stood vacant near the middle of the platform, and covered with the habiliments of mourning. The Hon. Joseph B. Walker, of Concord, N. H., the senior vice-president, presided, and on taking the chair made some brief and appropriate remarks.

The address, prepared for this occasion by the late Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, president of the Society, was then read by the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, who had been selected for this duty by the Board of Directors. Mr. Slafter prefaced the reading by these remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT:—

It has been the custom of our late lamented president, immediately after the committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year had announced to him that his name would be presented for the presidency at the next annual meeting, to prepare an address to the Society on assuming the chair for another term. During the last weeks of his life he had made his usual preparation. On Wednesday, the 15th day of December, he completed his last revision, and sent the copy to the printer, that it might be put in type for the greater convenience of reading. On Thursday he rose apparently in better health than he had been for several days. Having attended to some matters of business, he dictated a letter of importance, his daughter acting as amanuensis, and signed it with his own hand. His physician entering at that time, to whom he announced himself as very well, and to the special inquiry as to the rheumatism that had been playing about his chest for several days, he replied that "he felt none of it, that it was all gone." After a few additional words he lifted his hands to his breast, settled back in his chair, the pulsation of his heart ceased, and his spirit passed

"To that undiscovered country, from whose bourn  
No traveller returns."

Thus calmly, without a struggle, in the multitude of years and ripeness of knowledge, his faculties still fresh and vigorous, untouched by any symptom of decay, our venerable president rounded out and finished up with a rare completeness his earthly career.

In the discourse which I am about to read to you, we have an exhibition of his broad and comprehensive interest in historical studies, and his warm affection for this Society, and his co-workers in what he loved to call "this noble work." And I am sure, if he were conscious of these proceedings to-day, his sensibilities would be touched by the eagerness with which, as his old associates, we shall listen to his last counsels, and embalm them as a part of our proceedings at this annual meeting.

#### MR. WILDER'S ADDRESS.

##### GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY :

This completes nineteen years of my service as president of this Society. I am most grateful for the repeated tokens of your good opinion. But when I see around me from time to time so many gentlemen distinguished for their learning and historical knowledge, who are better qualified to discharge the duties of the chair than myself, I feel a delicacy in occupying it any longer. I cannot, however, without your consent sever the relations which have existed between us for so many years. I shall therefore accept any duties you may lay upon me, asking your indulgence, and at the same time assuring you that I shall bring to their discharge a warm heart, the best of my feeble strength, and all the wisdom I possess.

While we most gratefully acknowledge that Divine Goodness which has preserved the lives of so many of us, and permitted us to assemble again for the prosecution of our noble work, we have to record the loss of many associates who have rendered important services, and who during the past year have joined the silent majority, and passed on to receive their reward.

Among them we have to record the loss of two of our Vice-Presidents, the Hon. George Carter Richardson of Massachusetts, and the Hon. John Russell Bartlett of Rhode Island.

Mr. Richardson was my intimate friend for many years, and I sincerely cherish his memory and deplore his loss. He was an enterprising business man, and a liberal and public-spirited citizen. The Society is deeply indebted to him for his interest in its welfare, and his generosity in its behalf.

Mr. Bartlett was well known as an able writer on history, archæology and bibliography, and was distinguished for his thoroughness and accuracy. The elaborate and illustrated catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library, which he prepared for the press, is a monument to his learning and industry. To his kind offices we owe it that we have a copy of this invaluable catalogue in our library.

Prominent among other members, whom we have lost, is Chester Allan Arthur, ex-President of the United States, the upright chief magistrate, who ably conducted the affairs of the nation at a period of unusual solicitude; Archbishop Richard Chenevix Trench, late primate of Ireland, a distinguished scholar and poet; Amos A. Lawrence, the honored son of an honored sire; Henry P. Kidder, the philanthropic banker; the Hon. John James Babson, the historian of Gloucester; and the Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., a long trusted public officer in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Brief memoirs of all the deceased members have been prepared by the historiographer, the Rev. Dr. Tarbox, and special action has been had by the Society on those who have been officially associated with us in our labors.

Most deeply do we sympathize with those of our associates who mourn the loss of the near friends or companions of their lives. But we console ourselves with the hope that ere long we shall meet them again, where love shall be complete, and death and parting never come.

“Beyond this vale of tears  
There is a life above,  
Unmeasured by the flight of years;  
And all that life is love.”

It gives me renewed pleasure to state that our Society is still in a sound, prosperous, and progressive condition. The acquisition of funds, the enterprise and enthusiasm of our members, the public interest shown in the gift of books and other historic material, are an ample reward for our toil, more than fulfilling our anticipations for its perpetuity; the plans for the extension of our building, which we so much need, are held in abeyance, as we do not know what effect the erection of the new Court House is to have on our property.

One of the most judicious and liberal bequests that the Society has received is that from the late Francis Merrill Bartlett, of Cambridge, who left us his entire library consisting of nearly sixteen hundred volumes. Mr. Bartlett, though fond of belles-lettres and general literature, had a particular interest in local and family history, the specialties of this Society. He collected with much care and judgment a library that might serve him in his investigation of these subjects, which he thoroughly mastered. He was a subscriber to our quarterly publication, and a contributor to its pages. He was reluctant to have the library from which he had received so much profit and enjoyment, and on which he had bestowed so much time in its accumulation, dispersed at his death, and his interest in this Society induced him to make it the depository of his precious volumes. This is an example which I hope others will follow. It is a melancholy fact that every year witnesses the dispersion of libraries on special subjects, on which the owners

had bestowed great care, and in which the works have a much higher value as parts of a complete collection than they have as separate volumes. Should not such collections be kept together, and deposited in some great library, and thus become a monument to the wisdom and generosity of the collector?

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, the Society's organ, has now been published forty years, and numbers forty volumes. It has well earned the reputation which it has attained. No public or private library that is intended to be useful in historical research can be considered fully equipped without this work. During these two score years the Register has had twelve editors, namely, the Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., Samuel G. Drake, A.M., William Thaddeus Harris, A.M., the Hon. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, A.M., M.D., the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., the Hon. Timothy Farrar, LL.D., William B. Trask, Esq., John Ward Dean, A.M., William H. Whitmore, A.M., the Rev. Elias Nason, A.M., the Hon. Charles Hudson, A.M., and Col. Albert H. Hoyt, A.M. Of these the first six and Mr. Hudson are dead. They are all well known for their contributions to historical literature. Mr. Dean, the present editor, has had charge of the work for the past eleven years, and was editor on two former occasions, the aggregate of his services covering over one-third of the time of the Register's publication.

All the money received from subscribers is expended on the work, and members of the Society and friends of the publication, who are not already, can increase its value by becoming subscribers to the work. The materials are abundant for its enlargement, and only more means are needed to pay for the increased expenditure.

I desire to call your attention, as I have repeatedly done before, to the researches now making in England, by Mr. Henry F. Waters, under the auspices of this Society, with the pecuniary aid of others friendly to this undertaking. These investigations, as you all know, have been systematically carried on for the four past years, and have attracted great attention from antiquaries, not only in this, but also in other countries. It is a vastly important work, certainly among the foremost that this Society has been called upon to undertake during the forty-two years of its existence, and, as has been well said, it marks an epoch in genealogical research. A department of research is, or ought to be, a permanent feature in a Society like ours. The time has now come to put it on a more permanent basis.

The remarkable success that has attended these investigations hitherto, should lead us to hope that provision may be made to establish a fund, the income of which may be available for the promotion of original research in this department. This would free us from the necessity of asking for annual contributions, and would enable the work to be carried on on a grander scale and with greater re-

sults. An endowment like this is a great want of the Society. Who will put into his WILL \$20,000 for this purpose?

Anniversaries and celebrations are constantly recurring, and our early history is becoming more familiar to the present generation than it was even to those who were actors in it. These historical festivals are, as Mr. James Russell Lowell has well said, "keeping alive the thread of historic continuity so important to men, to families, to towns and to nations, in the development of character."

Among those of the year 1886, which were conspicuous, the following may be named:

Few occasions, if any, have awakened a broader interest in New England than the late celebration of the founding of Harvard College. As the President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., justly said, "On no other occasion and in no other place throughout our whole land could such a company have been gathered and such observances have been held as gave to the commemoration at Cambridge such felicity, dignity and completeness in all its elements and incidents."

Most appropriate was it that the Chief Magistrate of the nation and his Cabinet, as well as the representatives of the colleges of our own and foreign countries, should meet to exchange congratulations on the influence and prosperity of this the oldest college in our land, and that a great concourse of people from all parts of our country should be present to join in the rejoicings of the occasion; and that more than a thousand of its alumni, with Winthrop, Holmes, Lowell, Ellis, and other golden stars that still shine in the constellations of her sons, should come home with grateful hearts to honor their Alma Mater and remember John Harvard, who planted this nursery of knowledge for the benefit of his race.

One of the most interesting occasions of the past year was the unveiling and dedication of a magnificent bronze statue of Daniel Webster, presented to the State of New Hampshire by her generous son, our associate member, Benjamin Pierce Cheney, Esq., a fitting tribute of respect to his native State, and an enduring memorial of New Hampshire's matchless son. As the champion of the American Union, the expounder and defender of the Constitution, Mr. Webster stood like the highest summit of his granite hills, towering aloft, far above all around him. To him is our nation more indebted than to any other man for the establishment of the great principles which have made our government what it is. As New England's greatest son, America's illustrious statesman, the apostle of freedom and fraternity, his words will live to adorn the pages of history so long as our Charter of Liberties shall bear on its scroll the declaration that "all men are born free and equal," or Liberty and Union shall have a place in the hearts of freemen,— "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

Perhaps the most imposing event of this series was the completion

and dedication of the statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," on the 28th of October, on Bedloe's Island in the harbor of New York. A vast concourse of people from our own and other countries assembled to do honor to the patriotic and gifted Bartholdi. The occasion was honored by the presence of the President and Cabinet of the Republic, the Governors and dignitaries of our States, the Military, Naval and Civil organizations composing a grand procession of two hundred thousand men, such as has seldom if ever been witnessed on this continent. The stars and stripes and the tricolored flags were garlanded and blended together in sympathy for the perpetuation of the freedom which they once helped to achieve; and what added to the brilliancy of the occasion was the presence of hundreds of ships of war and vessels of commerce moored side by side, and decorated with thousands of banners floating proudly in the breeze, and announcing the completion of this august work of art.

We rejoice in the erection of these testimonials to perpetuate through coming generations the love of freedom and human right, and we pray that its progress may go on until the monarchies of earth shall be revolutionized, and the golden light of liberty shall penetrate to the darkest recesses of the earth. We rejoice in the memorials erected in the interest of liberty, which now grace our land:—the monument on Bunker's Heights where the first great battle of the Revolution was fought; the monument at Yorktown where victory crowned the cause of American liberty; the Washington Monument in memory of the Father and Deliverer of his Country, the loftiest structure of which we have any record; and the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, one of the loftiest figures in human form on the globe. Glorious memorials! which speak to mankind of the blessings which are enjoyed by a most free, progressive and prosperous nation, under a government made and controlled by themselves.

Wonderful indeed has been the progress of civilization on this continent; it has no parallel in the annals of history, in its growth, power and influence, opening a new era in the destiny and happiness of the race. As the beams of the morning spreading into the broad sunlight of day, so is the sun of liberty gradually diffusing its rays over the earth; unfolding the principles of free thought, free speech, free education, free labor and free government, as seen in our own country, in Greece, in France, in Mexico, and in the present demand of Ireland for home rule. Grand indeed has been our country's record, fast fulfilling the predictions of statesmen and philosophers of past times. Surpassing all their glorious anticipations, our country constitutes herself the Mother of an Empire of States, and stands forth as the richest and most powerful nation of the globe.

With what almost superhuman foresight Bishop Berkeley wrote almost two hundred years ago of the destiny of this land:

“Westward the course of empire takes its way,  
The first four acts already past,”

by which we suppose he meant the Babylonian, Persian, Grecian and Roman Empires, and looking through the blood of England to America, he saw the “Fifth” in our own land.

“A Fifth shall close the drama with the day,  
Time’s noblest offspring is the last.”

The Eight Hundredth Anniversary of the completion of the Domesday Survey in 1086, was celebrated by the Royal Historical Society of England, of which Lord Aberdare is president. The commemoration took place in October last, the sessions holding five days from the 25th to the 29th of that month. One feature of the celebration was the exhibition of the Domesday book or rather books, for there are two volumes, of which our associate, Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., gave a graphic description in the letter read at our October meeting. The size of the larger volume is about twelve inches by eight, and the smaller ten inches by eight. They are beautifully engrossed and in fine preservation. Other historical manuscripts in the Record office and in the British Museum were inspected by those who attended the celebration; and at subsequent meetings papers were read on subjects connected with that renowned survey, by well-known historical scholars. George W. Marshall, LL.D., F.S.A., of London, and Augustus Thorndike Perkins, A.M., of Boston, were appointed delegates from this Society to the celebration. Mr. Perkins was prevented from attending, but Dr. Marshall represented the Society on that interesting occasion.

The last month in the year witnessed the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of King’s Chapel, which was held on the 15th of December, with addresses from the Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, its minister, and some of the most distinguished speakers in Boston and vicinity. The services which began the parish life of King’s Chapel, of which two hundred years have been completed, were memorable also as the introduction of the English Church into the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

In my last Address I gave emphasis to the relation which history holds to biography. When they are combined with genealogy a great work opens before us, both in the researches of the past, and in those to be made in future years. At the present time I wish to refer to the reasons why this study should be pursued, not only in its bearing upon those who love the work, but for accomplishing and accelerating the primal design of this Society.

The need of such an organization first suggested the formation of this Society, which as a pioneer on this continent is specially distinguished. In the Mother Country genealogy was so interwoven with heraldry that neither could be complete without local and

family records. The armorial bearings on the equipages of the gentry often proved the key to the line of ancestry for generations back; and family crests led many to search musty records to learn who were their progenitors, and what were their exploits. In England it is only the privileged classes whose pedigree and entails from the time of the Norman Conquest are recorded on early sealed and attested parchments. It is of them that the Heralds' College, presided over by the Garter King of Arms, keeps the armorial record, their "coat armour" and lawful "crests" and "bearings." No yeoman enters there. Only "the blood of all the Howards" is worth tracing, even though it runs in the veins of knaves or cowards.

But we of New England, never forgetting our birthright, or the stock whence we came, have no dividing line by which to separate the patrician and the plebeian. This marks, in a very significant manner, a stage in the social progress of our race, and furnishes an occasion and encouragement for genealogical study. Democracy ought highly to estimate the purpose and the province of genealogy. For the range of the subject at once shows us that we must no longer confine our interest in humanity to the great ones of earth, to princes and nobles. Genealogy with us knows no distinction between the great and the small. It recognizes simply the lineage of families limited by natural descent.

It is true we often find great difficulty in tracing the line of many of our "Anglo-Saxon" families anterior to their arrival in America. Nevertheless, by patient and unceasing investigation we may hope that many additional lines may yet be traced back to the original stock in England. There are those of our people who feel a pride as they contemplate the unbroken chain of their family descent through successive generations, which in most cases embraces a great variety of talent, official rank and respectability.

Say what you will, there is an instinct implanted in human nature with its "Who?" and "What?" of the past, an innate love of kindred, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. The American Indian sacredly preserves the bones of his ancestors, carries them with him from place to place, cherishing their memory and thus handing down the story of brave deeds for many generations. Look at the Chinese in our country to-day, noted as a nation which honors its kindred, and with grateful assiduity transports their remains to their distant home that they may mingle with their native dust. Recall the traditions of man, each generation in its day bears testimony to the character of the preceding. He who worships the past, believes we are connected not only with those that came before us, but with those who are to come after. What mean those hieroglyphic inscriptions on the Egyptian monuments? Says one of them, "I speak to you who shall come a million years after my death." Another says, "Grant that my words may live for hundreds and thousands of years." The writers were evidently thinking, not only of their own time, but of the distant future of the human race, and hoped themselves never to be forgotten.



Look at the genealogy of the Hebrews, accurately delineated in the Scriptures. They preserved for four thousand years the line of descent from Adam to the Messiah, through a chosen people, to whom, in connection with the royal line of David, certain great promises were made.

Not till pure domestic family relations are established, not till vital statistics are faithfully gathered and recorded, not indeed till there are materials for historical narrative at hand, will there be the widest scope for genealogical investigations. It insists upon facts, monuments and records, and whatever tends to preserve the memory of passing events. It is of the highest service in all legal processes for establishing the rights of property. Much in the past has been lost to the world from lack of data of time and place. That question which has come down the centuries, "Who reared the Pyramids of Egypt?" must remain forever unanswered. That stony face of the "Sphinx" which guards them well, and round whose base the sands of the desert have drifted, gazes still into futurity, revealing no tale to the passing traveller, save the echo of history, "Before thou wast, I was."

But we of this nineteenth century, through our archæological explorations, and our historical and genealogical researches, which secure the past, seize upon the present, and perpetuate them in the future, are amply repaid for our labors. Mother Earth has kept her secrets well, but is revealing them one by one, as the reward of patient toil. What must have been the delight of the discoverer, when those two Egyptian mummies were unrolled, to be able to identify them so perfectly as Ramases the Second and Third, father and son!

At last, through the indefatigable labors and perseverance of the agent of our Society in England, Mr. Henry F. Waters, we have been enabled to lift the veil which for nearly two hundred and fifty years has hidden the modest, obscure, but generous benefactor of America's ancient university, to discover his parentage and birth-place, and also to form some idea of his youthful surroundings. With what new enthusiasm must its thousands of alumni who attended its late quarter-millenary celebration, with the other thousands who once trod its classic halls, but are now scattered over the wide earth, have uttered the name of their "Alma Mater," and paid fresh tributes of gratitude to its founder, John Harvard, whose memory is forever immortalized!

Genealogy in its widest sense embraces more than what appertains to the pedigree of the human species. It embraces in its broadest principles and effects, not only the mental and moral, but the physical world, the dominion of man over nature, of mind over matter. Here comes in a new branch of genealogical study, termed Heredity, which seeks to discover those immutable laws which Eternal Wisdom has fore-ordained for the government, improvement, and perfection of the works of creation. Its aim "is to trace through families,

direct or affiliated, the transmission through continuous generations, or by recurrence in alternating generations, physical, mental and moral traits and qualities." Carlyle says, "I can trace father, son and grandson; the family stamp is distinctly legible in each;" and in after generations there often comes the prototype of a line of descent, with the stately figure, the massive brow, the Roman nose, or the energy, skill, or genius of the far-off line of ancestry, establishing the right to rule. How far classes of ideas and sympathies may be transmitted to posterity, is a study for the physiologist and philosopher, "when inferences and inductions to be of any value must be trustworthy, and most carefully certified."

The laws of scientific development for the improvement of species, whether animal or vegetable, in producing an ever-increasing advancement, are evidences of that Divine Benevolence which has for its object the ultimate perfection of all things.

Thus man as His agent produces the delicious apple from the sour crab, and the luscious peach from the bitter almond. From the wild tenants of the forest we have our beautiful, symmetrical and intelligent, domestic animals, the result of human co-operating with divine skill. And so on, by the same genius, to the grander manifestations in the kingdom of matter; from the dewdrop, we have an element which turns the machinery of the world, and from the spark caught by Franklin, a power which speaks with tongues of fire and carries thought instantaneously to every part of the globe.

And so in the sublimer issues of life, in the realms of matter and of mind, will civilization and science advance hand in hand, when the demands for "human rights" in the emancipation of mankind shall triumph in the enjoyment of the blessings of freedom; when a common prosperity and a common brotherhood throughout the world, shall ever be approaching nearer and nearer to that great "First Cause" who declared his works to be "very good." And finally, when the germ of immortality in man shall burst its earthly confines, and in its native clime expand in celestial beauty, the designs of Infinite Perfection will be consummated; and the glories and mysteries of creation now hidden from our eyes will be unfolded, and written in letters of ever-living light, on the tablets of Eternity.

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#### EXCERPTA FROM A SUFFOLK PARISH ACCOUNT BOOK.

By the Rev. JOHN JAMES RAVEN, D.D., Vicar of Fressingfield, Eng.

"THERE is nothing so old but there's something older in it," said a neighbor of mine when he pointed out an *echinus* in a 15th century Church wall. His words recur to my mind as I look to the binding of the Weybread Church Book lying before me. The book is noted as beginning

from 1588, but the first eleven years, alas! are gone. Certain strips of parchment have been used to strengthen the back. On one is the red ink flourish springing from some lovely illuminated capital letter, long ago destroyed; but the words, *nos non pauescim' terrores* have escaped the knife. On the other side of the sheet I read . . . *regem men xpm in celis Ad . . .* while in another part, with a little trouble, may be deciphered the opening words of Psalm xxxiii. Vulg. (our xxxiv.) *Benedicam dn'm in omni te'pore : semper lans sins i ore meo.* These with a few other words have just managed to survive as memorials of the piety of mediæval life in Weybread.

But to the book itself. "The Receytes of Thomas Meene at myll and Josua Elgood, Churchwardens" for 1599, show from rates and rent a "summa totalis ix li. v s. vijd," and the items of expenditure are not at first of any special interest.

In 1608 we have some entries illustrative of the regard in which the Holy Communion was held:

"Nyñe pynts of muskedyn" were provided for Easter Day, six pints for the following Sunday, and a pottle for each of Whit Sunday and Christmas Day.

1618 seems a year unusually abounding in briefs for various towns suffering after fire—"Barnstable" and Stepney are named with many Eastern Counties places, the sums collected being usually about a shilling. But the first item in September is "for Virginia ij<sup>s</sup>," and though it may seem dangerous for a tyro in American History to piece facts together, this surely seems to take its origin in the distress in Virginia in that year, when, "having planted our fields came a great drought; and such a cruell storme of haile, which did such spoile both to the Corne and Tobacco, that wee reaped but small profit," as Captain Samuel Argall and Master John Rolfe relate.\* Rolfe further reports that in May, 1619, the *Margarett of Bristol* came, with "many devout gifts,"† which expression is very appropriate to offerings made in church. We may think then that the Weybread two shillings lent their little aid to build up Virginia and something more.

In 1619 the Table of the Ten Commandments was repaired and enlarged. Sacramental bread and wine, washing of the "surplisse," and charges at Archidiaconal visitations run on steadily year by year. In 1621 "David Michell his breife loss 3000li. by water," drew xd. from the parish, and the same amount to Robert Lawe, "Vicar in Huntington," probably known to Oliver Cromwell, he having lost "200li. by fire." Tramps are treated with a lenity which would have shocked the Tudor legislators, two "passengers" having a shilling bestowed on them; but in 1623 the screw is on, and sixpence given to Anne Johnson and Ellin Johnson, bears record as to their "being permitted by warrant from two Justices of the peace to passe with three small children from Warike shire to Winton,‡ their husbands being drowned and all their goods lost by sea, May 9." Vagrancy increased again, and we find 49 "travelers" relieved in 1636.

In 1623 appears for the first time the signature of John Thurlby, Vicar. His last is in 1642, when he seems to have been ejected.

\* Arber's Capt. John Smith, p. 536. † p. 540.

‡ A fishing village, about 10 miles N. of Yarmouth.

In 1626 Ann Mayman's absolution cost the parish 1s. 4d., and we can only hope that the result was satisfactory.

Three years more bring us to the end of one of the Forced Loans of Charles I. "Item the gift and last subsidie or Lone money lent to the King viij.s."

Most notable in 1639 is, "Item, to a pore distracted minister 1s. 0d.," the representative, it is to be feared, of a large class in those troubled days, perhaps fearing reprobation from a study of Perkins's Tables, perhaps leaving his little all for conscience' sake, and unbalanced in a struggle for dear life in this hard world.

Soon the Earl of Manchester rules these counties.

By 1643 Sir John Hobart's name ceases to appear as assenting to the year's account. The parish pays "M<sup>r</sup> Verdin for demolishing and taking away onlawfull thinges upon our church windowes, and in other partes about our church, being authorised heronto by the Earle of Manchester." He that will read impartially the diary of Will: Dowsinge, of Laxfield, hard by, may see what irreparable mischief was done by allowing fanatical clowns to destroy at their own sweet will whatever displeased them. All was superstition in their eyes, from the most objectionable representations of the Trinity to the simplest scenes from Scripture history, such as we now see in children's Sunday books. All round these parts Dowsing and his subordinates raged, but by some happy miscalculation they missed Fressingfield. The "summa totalis" of books, the property of the parish, changes. The great Bible, Jewell's works,\* the book of Homilies, a "paper booke," and a Register book remain, but the place of the Book of Common Prayer is taken by the Covenant, which cost the parish half-a-crown for "wrighting" it in a sheet of parchment. Next year a pen is run through the Book of Homilies. The parochial minds are not at all stirred by these vicissitudes in theology. Thomas Kent, Nicholas Algar, Francis Burley attest the account as of yore.

The days of the Commonwealth were not without church reparation. In 1651 Brande [Brend] of Norwich is paid £3 2s. for recasting one of the bells (which till lately bore his name and the date), and other expenses were incurred, running up the amount to over £5.

It is easy to pull down, but reconstruction is another matter. In 1655 one Joseph Artise desires to be the "spiritual pastor and master" of Weybread. But the parish, however ill served or unserved, will not have him without a struggle, and an old parishioner, John Meen, champions the cause and wins. "Item, payed to John Meen 13s. 4d. money disbursed by him in opposinge Joseph Artise when he indevored to gett sequestrac" of the church and suply the place 13s. 4d."

In 1658 the Parchment of the Covenant disappears from the small list of Church Books.

The tingle (literally) of great events in the realm is distinctly perceived in this remote parish, where on the 20th of May, 1661, we find the ringers receiving 3s. for their performance on "Crownnation" day, the previous 23d of April. These accounts are passed by Daniel Jacob, John Nelson, Nicholas Algar and John Meen. The last but one especially had experienced with equanimity many vicissitudes in things political.

In 1663 the Revised Book of Common Prayer, which had received so

\* I found a black-letter Jewell some years ago in the tower of Ilketshall St. Andrew, while I was bell-hunting.

much attention at the hands of Archbishop Sancroft, then Clerk of Convocation, appears among the other books as "A Service Book."

Thus I have endeavored to show the course of a very rivulet of history, through a little of its extent. There is more to come, should this awaken a desire to know more of the genuine simple annals of a little East Anglian parish.

ENGLAND. 1599 and forward.

*Weybread, Suff.*—Surnames occurring in the Parish Account Book—Meene "at myll," Elgood, Newson, Chittocke, Algar, Harcoke, Godbolde, Goodwyn, Lawrence, Storer (Storer), Halles, Brabone,\* Stuntlye, Cooke, Andrewes, Doggett, Snett, Freman, Godfrey, Falcher, Noller, Barber, Goodyng, Ketyll, Seaman, Crowne, Man, Legate, Ayton, Dickerson, Crane, Smeyth, Leman, Woodroffe, Harper, *John Chatteris, Olark (Vicar)*, Everard, Greive, Tallyer, Styles, Myller, Linstead, Austen, Lambert, Harryson, Toppyng, Yonge, Newman, Whitehall, Skynner, Adamson, Pollard, Fiske, Deane, Luby, Lowd, Barkler, Waller, Lark, Miller, Sutfield, Burley, Neech, Branson.

## THE LINEAGE OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN TRACED FROM SAMUEL LINCOLN.

By SAMUEL SHACKFORD, Esq.,† of Chicago, Ill., a descendant of Samuel Lincoln.

SAMUEL LINCOLN came from Norfolk County, England—probably from the town of Hingham—in 1637, at the age of 18 years. He appears to have been first at Salem, an apprentice to Francis Lawes, a weaver; and on becoming of age settled at Hingham, Mass., where lived his brother Thomas, a weaver, who came over in 1633.

The family name of Samuel Lincoln's wife is not known. By wife Martha he had a family of ten children, whose descendants are numerous. Through their first son, Samuel, came the governors Levi Lincoln, father and son, of Massachusetts, and Enoch Lincoln, governor of Maine.

2. MORDECAI<sup>2</sup> LINCOLN, the fourth son of Samuel and Martha, born at Hingham, 17th June, 1657, was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade in the town of Hull, where he married Sarah, daughter of *Abraham* and Sarah (Whitman) Jones. From Hull the family removed into the neighboring town of Scituate, about 1704, where Mordecai engaged in establishing a furnace for the smelting of iron ore. The children of Mordecai and Sarah (Jones) Lincoln were:

Mordecai, Jr., born 24th April, 1686.	} b. in Hingham.
Abraham, born 13th January, 1689.	
Isaac, born 21st October, 1691.	
Sarah, born 29th July, 1694.	
Elizabeth.	} b. at Scituate.
Jacob—by a second wife.	

The will of Mordecai Lincoln, dated at Scituate 3d March, 1727, is of a somewhat unusual character. The younger sons, Isaac and Jacob—the

\* This name, properly *Brabant*, seems to be the origin of *Barebone* (Praise-God).

† A portion of this article was printed by me in the *Chicago Tribune*, but I have received valuable information since then, which is here incorporated.

latter a lad of 16—are appointed executors, and to them is bequeathed all lands in Hingham and Scituate, saw-mill, grist-mill, and interest in iron works. To son Mordecai he gives £110 in money, or lawful bills of credit; to son Abraham £60 in money, or bills of credit, beside what he hath already had. To the oldest son of Mordecai and the oldest son of Abraham, each £10 in money when they become of age, and provision is made for sending three of his grandsons to college, should they desire a liberal education.

It appears evident from the wording of the father's will, that his sons Mordecai and Abraham were not living in his vicinity at the time of his decease, and there is no record to be found in New England of them, or their descendants, since 1727. That many of the settlers of East New Jersey were from New England is a well authenticated fact. The Ilsleys, Moores, Hales, Rolfs, Pikes and others, went from the town of Newbury, Mass., to Middlesex County, N. J., and founded the town which they named in honor of their old Puritan pastor, Rev. John Woodbridge, and these people left their New England homes of their own free will, induced by temporal rather than spiritual considerations. They were not driven away by sectarian intolerance, and were, as the history of their town informs us, as uncharitable in their theological views, in their new homes, as men generally were in those days the world over. At a somewhat later date, the Lincoln brothers left their home in Scituate, and we find strong evidence that they were Mordecai and Abraham Lincoln who are found early in the last century in Monmouth County, N. J., which adjoins Middlesex.

Of these, Mordecai married Hannah, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Bowne) Salter, of Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., previous to September 14, 1714, the date of her uncle Capt. John Bowne's will, in which Hannah Lincoln has a bequest of £250. Richard Salter was a leading lawyer of the province, was County Judge, member of the Provincial Assembly, besides holding other official positions of honor and trust. Capt. John Bowne was a wealthy, influential person; the settlement of whose estate involved a tedious lawsuit, as shown by the court records of Monmouth County. The suit was commenced in 1716 by Obadiah Bowne, executor, against the other heirs, and the name of Mordecai Lincoln appears as one of the defendants. Twice the plaintiff was nonsuited. In 1719, the suit being renewed, there stands against the name of Mordecai Lincoln the words "non est," and again in 1720 the same words stand against his name, and the suit is withdrawn as against him at this term of the court. In connection with this suit, John Bowne, one of the heirs, wrote a letter, relating to the estate, to his uncle Obadiah Bowne, the executor, dated April 16, 1716, in which he calls Mordecai Lincoln "brother." The original of this letter is in the possession of Judge John C. Beekman, of Monmouth, N. J., who has kindly furnished the writer with a copy of the same.

There is on file at the secretary of state's office, Trenton, N. J., a deed dated February 29, 1720, from Richard Salter to Mordecai Lincoln, both of Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., conveying four hundred acres of land situate on the Machaponix River and Gravel Bank, Middlesex County; and another deed of May 26th, 1726, from the same to the same, conveying one hundred acres of land at the same place, and mentions the grantee as then of Chester County, Penn.

It appears from the preceding extracts and the following circumstances, that Mordecai had not alienated himself from New Jersey in 1720; there was unearthed in 1876, in the old burying ground near Allentown, a tomb-

stone bearing the inscription, "To the memory of Deborah Lincoln, aged 3 years 4 months, May 15, 1720," which was, I presume, the child of Mordecai and Hannah Lincoln, as I find no evidence of any other family of Lincoln having ever lived in the neighborhood.

From a deed on file among the records of the department of internal affairs of Pennsylvania, dated Dec. 14th, 1725, the following extracts were obtained:

Know all men by these presents that I Mordecai Lincoln of Coventry in the County of Chester, for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred pound, etc., do forever quit claim to William Branson Merchant of Philadelphia, his heirs and assigns, one full and undivided third part of one hundred and six acres of land, according to articles of Agreement made between Samuel Nutt of the one part and the said Mordecai Lincoln of the other part, together with all and singular of the Mynes and Minerals, Forges, Buildings, Horses, Lands and Improvements whatsoever thereunto belonging.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

MORDECAI LINCOLN. [Seal]

Jn<sup>o</sup> Robesen

Jane Speary

The foregoing deed is important as showing the place at which the grantor first resided on going to Pennsylvania, and that he was there engaged in the manufactory of iron, a trade which he undoubtedly learned in his father's establishment at Scituate.

It is through this Mordecai Lincoln that President Lincoln's pedigree is traced to Samuel Lincoln, but it is essential that Abraham of Monmouth County should also be identified as one of the missing sons of Mordecai and Sarah (Jones) Lincoln. Abraham, like his supposed father, was a blacksmith, as the following deed proves:

Abraham Lincoln, blacksmith, of Monmouth County Province of N. J. conveys to Thomas Williams Feby. 20<sup>th</sup> 1737, two hundred and forty acres of land near Crosswick, County aforesaid, being the same granted and confirmed to him from Safety Boyden, by deed bearing date Feby. 11<sup>th</sup> 1722: and also, 200 acres conveyed to him from Abraham Vanhorn March 15 1725. The consideration for both lots being £590, and furthermore, every year thereafter, forever, upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the sum of one penny good and lawful money.

The sale of this estate was preparatory to following his supposed brother from New Jersey into Pennsylvania. His will is dated Springfield, Chester Co., Pa., April 15th, 1745, and was entered for probate on the 29th of the same month. His estate consisted of a plantation at Springfield and two houses in Philadelphia, which was divided among his children, Mordecai, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, John, Sarah and Rebecca. No wife mentioned. Four of his sons, it will be observed, bore the same Old Testament names as the four sons of Mordecai, of Scituate. Many of his descendants have been members of the old Swedish Church of Philadelphia, and some of them were recently living in that vicinity.

The will of Mordecai is substantially as follows:

Feb'y 22<sup>d</sup>, 1735-6, I Mordecai Lincoln of Amity, Philadelphia Co. Province of Penn, give and bequeath to my sons Mordecai and Thomas all my land in Amity, with this proviso: That if my present wife, Mary, should prove with child at my decease and bring forth a son, then I order that the land be divided into three equal parts, Mordecai to have the lower S. E. part, Thomas ye middle, and ye posthumus ye upper part.

I give my daughters Hannah and Mary, a piece of land at Machaponix N. J. already settled upon them by deed of gift.

I give my son John Lincoln, a certain piece of land lying in the Jersey containing three hundred acres.

I give my daughters Ann and Sarah one hundred acres of land at Machaponix in

the Jersey, which I order my executrix to sell and divide the money betwene them.

I give to my beloved wife, Mary, all ye remainder of my estate, goods and chattels quick and dead to be at her disposal, and liberty to remain on my plantation at Amity, until these my children are at their several ages.

I nominate and appoint my Wife Mary my sole executrix, and my loving friends and neighbors Jonathan Robeson and George Boone trustees to assist my executrix. Admitted to probate Philadelphia, June 7th, 1736.

The children are not named in the will in the order of their birth. The oldest son, John, was by the first wife Hannah Salter, and went with his father to Pennsylvania. A deed from him dated Nov. 8, 1748, is on file in the secretary of state's office at Trenton, N. J., wherein he is described as the son and heir of Mordecai Lincoln, of the town of Caernavon, county Lancaster, which deed conveys to William Dye three hundred acres of land in Middlesex County, N. J., which was a portion of the property conveyed Oct. 9, 1720, by Richard Salter to Mordecai Lincoln, and by him bequeathed to said son John.

John Lincoln in 1758 owned a farm in Union township adjoining Exeter, which he sold and went to Virginia, settling in Augusta County, in that portion of it which was organized into Rockingham County in 1779. His will cannot now be found, part of the papers in the Probate Office at Harrisonburg having been destroyed by fire. But there is ample proof of his having had sons John, Thomas, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, with daughters, and perhaps other sons. The maiden name of their mother is not positively known, but is supposed by some of her descendants to have been Moore. The son Abraham married Mary Shipley in North Carolina, where their sons Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas were born, and in 1782, or thereabout, the family removed to Kentucky, where their daughters Mary and Nancy were born. The son Thomas married Nancy Hanks, near Springfield, Ky., Sept. 23, 1806, and their son Abraham, born July 12th, 1809, became President of the United States.

The Lincolns through which the president's genealogy is traced, were for six generations, with but a single exception, pioneers in the settlement of new countries: 1st, Samuel, from England, was an early settler at Hingham, Mass.; 2d, Mordecai, of Scituate, lived and died near to where he was born; 3d, Mordecai settled in Pennsylvania thirty years previous to the organization of Berks County; 4th, John went into the wilds of Virginia; 5th, Abraham went to Kentucky with Daniel Boone when the country was inhabited by savages and wild beasts; 6th, Thomas, who went with his son Abraham, the future president, into the sparsely settled portion of Indiana, from whence Abraham, on attaining to early manhood, went to Illinois.

Mordecai Lincoln, son of Mordecai and Mary, who inherited one third of the Amity plantation, was taxed in Berks County in 1752, afterward kept a store, and was connected with the commissary or quartermaster department of the army during the Revolutionary War. His family Bible was destroyed by fire, but in an old account book, running from 1763, with entries therein down to 1784, the family record is partially restored, as follows:

Mordecai Lincoln (the father) born 1730, had children:

Benjamin, born Nov. 29, 1756.

John, born Mar. 28, 1758.

Ann, born Nov. 22, 1759; married W<sup>m</sup> Jones.

Hannah, born Dec. 31, 1761.

Sarah, born Feb. 25, 1767.



After the Revolutionary War, Mordecai removed to Fayette County, western Pennsylvania, where he died in 1812, aged 82 years, and was buried at Uniontown. His son John, who appears to have been a ne'er-do-well, went to visit his father's half-brother John at his place in Virginia, when a young man, and there had his nose bitten off in a fight, and his father was obliged to go for him. He was brought home and placed under the guardianship of his brother Benjamin on the homestead farm, and these facts were personally known by those who were recently living.

Ann Lincoln, daughter of Mordecai and Ann of Amity, married William Tallman and settled near the Lincolns in Virginia. Their family Bible is in the possession of Miss M. J. Rowe, Zanesville, Ohio, who has permitted me to copy the following :

William Tallman his Bible bought in 1770 Price £2. 2. 6.

William Tallman born March 25 1720 on Bode [no doubt Rhode] Island, deceased Feby 13 . . . . [The year obliterated.]

Ann Tallman daughter of Modie Lincoln in Penn, born March 1725, deceased Dec. 22 . . . .

William and Ann Tallman married Oct. 2 . . . .

The names of eleven children are given, but one of whom lived to the age of maturity. Their son Benjamin, born in Pennsylvania, January 9, 1745, deceased June 4, 1820, married Susanna, daughter of Benjamin and Susanna Boone, Nov. 9th, 1764. She was born in Pennsylvania, May 10th, 1746, died July 28, 1824.

Abraham Lincoln, the posthumous son of Mordecai and Mary, of Amity, was born in 1736, and married Ann Boone, a cousin of Daniel, the Kentucky pioneer. Their grandson, David J. Lincoln, Esq., of Birdsboro', Pa., informs me that his father James, who died in 1860 at the advanced age of 94 years, and his uncle Thomas who died in 1864, told him that Daniel Boone repeatedly visited his friends in Pennsylvania, and always spent a portion of his time with his cousin Ann, and that his glowing accounts of the south and west probably induced John Lincoln to remove to Virginia. After his removal he was known among his friends as Virginia John, to distinguish him from others bearing the same name.

The descendants of Thomas Lincoln, son of Mordecai and Mary, of Amity, are not traced, but they may, perhaps, be found among the Lincolns of Westmoreland County, Pa.

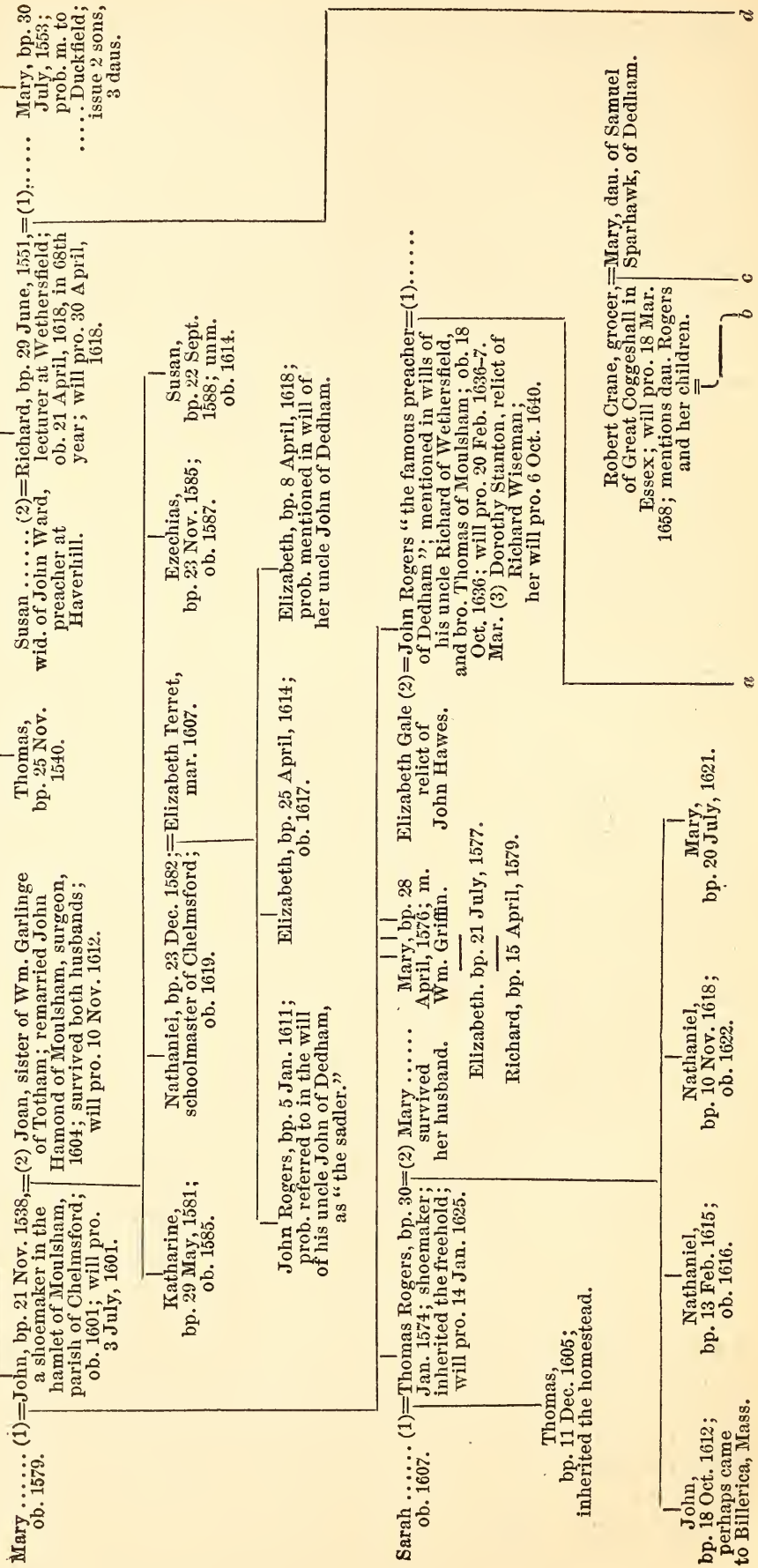
The foregoing facts, taken from original documents on file and family papers, surely prove beyond a reasonable doubt, that the brothers Mordecai and Abraham Lincoln, sons of Mordecai and Sarah Jones Lincoln, of Scituate, Mass., were the ancestors of the Lincoln families of Pennsylvania, and that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the martyr President of the United States, was descended from the brother Mordecai, through John, Abraham and Thomas, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

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AN INCENTIVE TO LABOR.—The more I contemplate the history of this country, the more I reflect on the great moral and political events which have elevated our nation in point of privilege, the more I am impressed with the obligation to do something for its advancement, something to aid this grand march of improvement.—HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER, LL.D.

**John Rogers the Younger.**

OF CHELMSFORD, ESSEX.





## GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by HENRY F. WATERS, A.M., now residing in London, England.

[Continued from page 65.]

THE article in the REGISTER for October, 1886 (xl. 362), on "John Harvard and his Ancestry, Part. Second," which, although published under a separate title, formed the fourteenth instalment of Mr. Waters's *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, related especially to the family of John Harvard's maternal grandfather, Thomas Rogers of Stratford on Avon, co. Warwick. Mr. Waters's investigations in this direction resulted in the accumulation of a mass of material in regard not only to this but to other families of the name of Rogers, but a part of which is as yet ready for publication.

The article in the present number of the REGISTER, the sixteenth in the series of "*Genealogical Gleanings*," concerns more particularly the Rogers family of Essex Co., England, and of Essex Co., Massachusetts. It is by no means complete, nor is it intended to be a final report of the results of Mr. Waters's signally successful researches. Mr. Waters has evidently thought it advisable simply to "report progress" in this line of search rather than to wait until he could perfect his work so as to present a finished pedigree of this family. The latter course would necessitate a long delay, while the course he has adopted, although open to the objection of being perhaps a fragmentary and unsatisfactory mode of dealing with the subject, has the positive merit of enabling him to make at once available for the use of antiquaries some of the new and important discoveries he has made in relation to this family.

As is well known to the readers of the REGISTER, the Committee on English Research have repeatedly asserted that the method of search adopted by Mr. Waters would without fail enable him to bring to light what had escaped the notice of all previous investigators, and they have from time to time called attention to the most striking points in the evidence relied upon to support this assertion. The Harvard discoveries undoubtedly made the most impression on the minds of the general public, but Mr. Waters's whole work, in every part, is proof enough to the mind of the trained antiquary that here at last is a new departure in genealogical investigation which cannot fail to produce results not otherwise to be attained. And this present paper on the Essex Rogers is by no means inferior to the Harvard papers as evidence of the truth of the statements above referred to.

It has long been a tradition in New England that the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich, Mass., son of the Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, co. Essex, England, was a descendant of John Rogers the

Martyr. This tradition was disproved by the late Col. Joseph L. Chester, himself a descendant of the Ipswich minister. Indeed, it was through the researches that he then made into the history of this branch of the Rogers family that Col. Chester was first led to turn his attention to the genealogical pursuits in which he subsequently became preëminent. His *Life of John Rogers the Martyr*, published in London in 1861, was his earliest antiquarian work, and was the means of first bringing him to the notice of genealogists in this country and England. Although the result of these investigations was personally unsatisfactory to him, as he himself tells us, and his disappointment was great in finding that the Martyr could not have been the ancestor of the Ipswich minister, he never lost his interest in the subject, and continued almost to the day of his death to accumulate material in relation to the Rogers family in all its branches.

Through the kindness of Augustus D. Rogers, Esq., of Salem, Mass., I am permitted to make the following extracts from three letters written to him by Col. Chester.

In the first, dated January 13th, 1877, after referring to his *Life of John Rogers the Martyr*, he says :

“I may say generally that I have since discovered nothing to vary the conclusions I then arrived at, but much to confirm them. We shall never, I fear, carry the Rogers pedigree back beyond Richard Rogers of Wethersfield. I have sought earnestly in vain to ascertain who his father was, but I quite accept Candler’s statement that he was of the North of England. . . . I have often been at Dedham, where the bust of John Rogers is still in the chancel of the church. I have spared no pains to ascertain his parentage, but in vain. My Rogers collections alone would make a small library.”

In the second, bearing date February 17th, 1877, he says :

“For eighteen years I have been collecting everything I could lay my hands on, from every possible source, concerning the Rogers families, all over England. All this material I have kept carefully worked up in pedigree form, and, with all my personal interest in the descent, I have never been able to get back a step beyond Richard Rogers of Wethersfield, nor even ascertain who was the father of John Rogers of Dedham. If any further progress is ever made it will be by accident. But my impression is that the earlier ancestors of the family were of a rank in life so humble that they never got into the public records. If I could think of anything more to do, you may be sure that I would do it. . . . My Rogers collections are enormous, and I know of nothing that has escaped me.”

The third is dated March 9th, 1878, and he there says :

“You must recollect that I take as deep an interest in the Rogers pedigree as you or anybody else can, as there is no doubt about my descent from Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, and if I had been able to add anything to what I have heretofore published, I should have done so. I have been pursuing these inquiries here for now nearly twenty years, and you may be sure I have left no stone unturned.”

It will be seen that these letters were written but a few years before the death of the writer.

It is with no wish to detract from the fame of Col. Chester—for that is now secure, and he is admitted by all to have been preëminent among the genealogists of our day, without a superior indeed either in this country or in England—that attention is called to the fact that in the history of the very family in which Col. Chester had the greatest interest, for it was his mother's mother's family, to which he had devoted so much exhaustive labor with the tireless energy and perseverance for which he was so remarkable, discoveries have now been made by Mr. Waters which, but a short time ago, would have been pronounced impossible.

Mr. Waters now shows us that the Rev. John Rogers of Dedham was the son of John Rogers, a Chelmsford shoemaker, and that this shoemaker and the Rev. Richard Rogers were probably brothers, the sons of another John Rogers, when John Rogers the Martyr was living elsewhere. Nor has this discovery been made by accident, as Col. Chester prophesied, but by a laborious, systematic and exhaustive search on a plan never before attempted. It is another proof that the baffled investigator hereafter need never despair of his case, that genealogical problems apparently impossible of solution are by no means to be abandoned as hopeless. It is a reminder also of the necessity of establishing a permanent fund, by means of which we can carry on these investigations on a grander scale than ever before, and with proportionately greater results.

JOHN T. HASSAM.

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#### FAMILY OF JOHN ROGERS OF DEDHAM.

It is with intense gratification that, at last, I am able to answer the long vexed question who was the father of John Rogers, "the famous preacher of Dedham," and to show pretty clearly what was the name of his grandfather, father of the no less famous Richard Rogers of Wethersfield. For more than a score of years has this question been discussed in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* and other publications, without eliciting a particle of positive evidence bearing on this subject. The late Col. Chester, in his memoir of John Rogers the martyr, produced a mass of negative evidence which seemed to refute the wide-spread belief in a descent from that heroic sufferer in the cause of the English Reformation. But all that we actually knew of the family in which so many of our New England people are interested, was what we could gather from the will of Richard, who speaks of his cousin (i. e. nephew) Rogers of Dedham, the inscription on his tombstone, the will of John Rogers himself, his epitaph on the north wall of the chancel in Dedham church, and the Candler pedigrees in the Harleian MSS., British Museum, and in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Add to these Giles Firmin's Journal and the very significant statement in Nichols's *Literary Adecdotes* (1812), vol. ii. p. 556 (see *Memoir of John Rogers the Martyr*, by Col. J. L. Chester (London, 1861), p. 243), in reference to Daniel Rogers, the father of the Rev. Dr. Jortin's mother, that he was "descended from Mr. Rogers, Steward to one of the Earls of Warwick, whose residence was at Lees, near Chelmsford, in Essex, *temp.* Henry VIII.," and we have, I believe, the sum total of our knowledge of this family in England, so far as the genealogical aspect is concerned. In order that we may get our exact bearings at this point of departure, I venture to reproduce the most important of these facts.

The inscription on the tombstone of Richard Rogers of Wethersfield (see Col. Chester's *Life of John Rogers*, pp. 239, 240) shows that he died 21 April, 1618, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was born therefore about A.D. 1551. The following is a very concise abstract of his will, which was published in full in the October number of the REGISTER for 1863 (vol. xvii. p. 326).

RICHARD ROGERS of Wethersfield, Essex, preacher, 16 April 1618, proved 30 April 1618. He mentions John Clarke, a neighbor at the brook, Samuel Waight, a son in law,\* Walter Wiltshier and Jeremy Boozy. To wife Susan all such goods and household stuff as were hers before I married her. I give to my son Danyell my best cloak &c. I give to my son Ezekeiell all my Latin and Hebrew and Greek books, but if his brother have not St Austin's Works, I give them him; other books written by myself and all my written lectures and papers I give to sons Danyell and Ezekeiell "and to my Cousen Rogers of Dedham" &c. Twenty pounds, out of remainder of my annuities, to wife, and whatsoever shall remain I give it among all my six children. Of the ninescore pounds and twenty marks which Allen Mountjoy gen<sup>t</sup> owes me I give the said ninescore pounds to sons Daniell and Ezekeiell and the twenty marks to my daughter Hasselder's children which she had by her husband now living. Daughter Hasseler again mentioned. To my wife's children forty shillings apiece. To my sister Mary Duckfield's three daughters and her son John forty shillings apiece. To my kinswoman Mary Smallwood twenty shillings &c. To Cousin Daniel Duckfield† twenty shillings. My meadow in Wethersfield lying between the Lords meadow and John Clarke's. Goodman Parker's daughter, the widow Barnard.

My executors to be Cousin M<sup>r</sup> John Wright esq. of Romford, in Essex, Susan, my wife, and Francis Longe, my son in law. My brother Cooke and my son Makin to be overseers.

Wit: John Clarke Samuel Wayte.

B. Hamer 314, Consistory Court of London.

\* Samuel Waitc, of Wethersfield, married Mary Ward, either a sister or daughter of Rev. John Ward, of Haverhill (see my *Memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Ward*, p. 129; REGISTER, xxxii. p. 188; also xxxi. p. 160). If this reference is to the same person, as is probable, it is evident that his wife was a *daughter* of Rev. John Ward.—EDITOR.

† Daniel Duckfield vicar of Childerditch, signs a petition in favor of Mr. Thomas Hooker, preacher at Chelmsford, November, 1629. He died in January, 1653. (See *Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex*, by Davids, pp. 156, 360.) H. F. W.

The inscription in Dedham church gives us the following dates :

*Johannes Rogersius hic, quam prædicavit expectat Resurrectionem*

Oct 18	Año	{	<i>Dñi</i> 1636
			<i>ætatis</i> 65
			<i>ministerii</i> 42
			<i>Huic Ecclesiæ</i> 31

*Obijt &c*

An abstract of his will (also given in full, vol. xvii. of REGISTER, p. 329) is as follows :

JOHN ROGERS, minister of God's word in Dedham, 14 October 1636, proved 20 February 1636. The house I dwell in &c to Dorathie my wife, during her life, and then to John Rogers my grandchild, son of my eldest son John Rogers of Colchester, deceased, and to his heirs, and for default of such heirs to his mother, my daughter in law, for term of her natural life, then to my son Nathaniel and to his heirs male, failing such then to my son Samuel and his heirs male, with remainder to my son Daniel and his heirs forever. To my sister Garood and her children twenty pounds. Item to Sara, Hanna and Marke twenty pounds. To my cousin Webb of Colchester ten pounds, and to John her son ten pounds. To my son Anger's children fifty pounds. To my son Nathaniel's children forty pounds. To son Samuel's son thirty pounds. To son Daniel's child five pounds. To son Peck's children ten pounds. To my daughter Martha's child five pounds. To these poor men, Abraham Ham, Robert Ham, John Ham, John Cannon, Simon Cowper, widow French, John Shinglewood, John Weed, Edmund Spinke, William Wood five shillings each. To my servants, Martin Garood ten shillings, George Havill twenty shillings, Tameson Princett ten shillings, goodman Allen of Santoosey (S<sup>t</sup> Osithe?) twenty shillings, and to Elizabeth, now my maid two pounds. To my cousin Elizabeth Rogers ten pounds, and to her brother, the sadler, five pounds. Remainder to all my children in old England. My wife to be sole executrix.

Wit : Richard Backler, Samuel Sherman.

B. Goare 22 (P. C. C.).

The Candler pedigree is in substance as it appears on the next page.

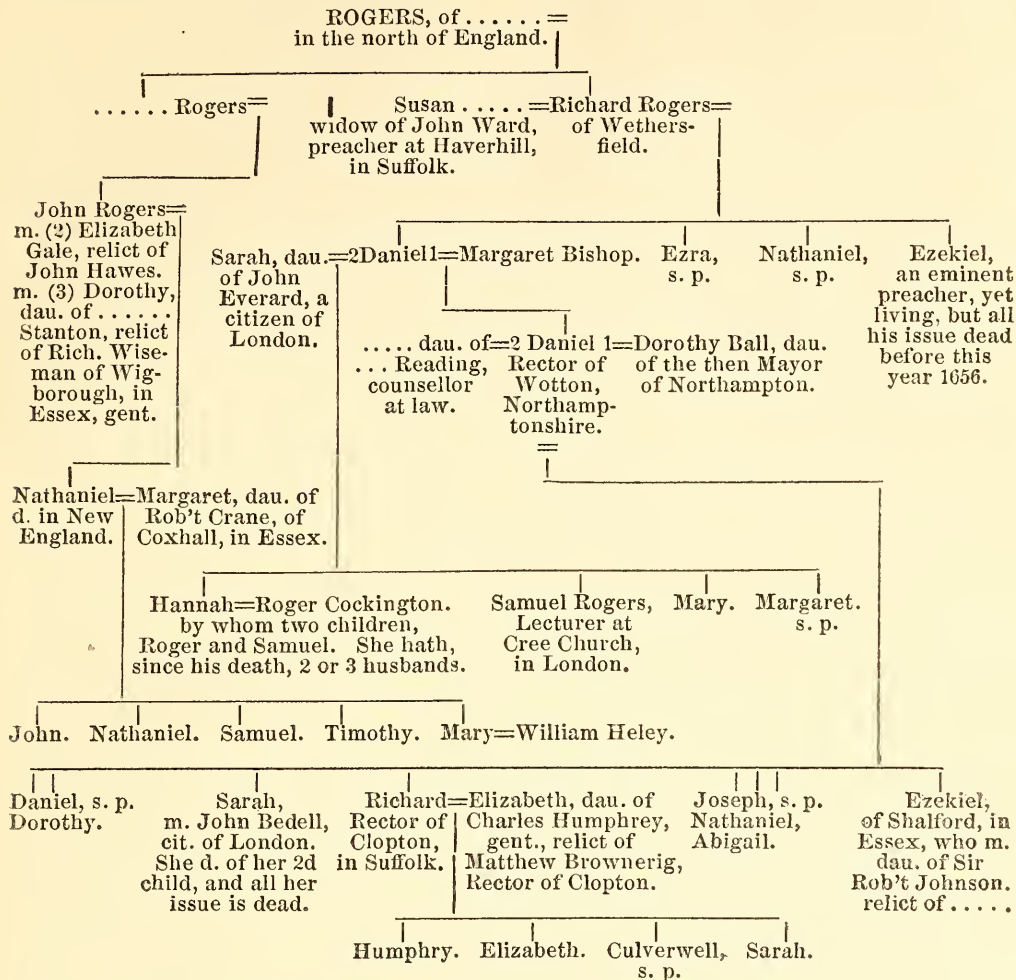
Besides the pedigree are the following entries by Candler, "closely huddled together," as Col. Chester says :

- "Her 2<sup>d</sup> Husband was Harsnet clarke."
- "William Jenkin, of Christ's Church in London."
- "Mary, ma. to Daniel Sutton."
- "Elizabeth, m. to Tho. Cawton."
- "John, Ezekiel, Anne, to Clarke, a minister."
- "Abigail."

All these entries, but the first, Col. Chester was able very clearly to explain. The Rev. William Jenkin, of Sudbury, clerk, married a daughter of Richard Rogers of Wethersfield, and had a son, William Jenkin the younger, of Christ's Church, and daughters Mary, wife of Daniel Sutton, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Cawton, Anne Clarke and Abigail (Taylor). Probably, therefore, John and Eze-



kiel were also his children. Col. Chester's suggested explanation of the first entry is probably not correct, as will be seen shortly.



Candler shows the parentage of Margaret, the wife of our Nathaniel Rogers, as follows :

Robert Crane = Mary, dau. of Samuel Sparhawke of Dedham in Essex.  
of Coxhall in Essex

Margaret, m. to Nathaniel Rogers, rector of Assington, whence he went into New England.

To the foregoing I was able to add sundry new evidence gathered, from time to time, in my gleaning among the wills registered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. But it seemed evident that the field of labor should be the Essex wills, whether registered or preserved in the Commissary Court of London, the Consistory Court of London, the Commissary Court of London for Essex and Herts, the Archdeaconaries of Essex and of Colchester, or any of the other various peculiar courts in that county. So, when my researches into the maternal ancestry of John Harvard called for an investigation into the Rogers family and one or two Roses\*

\* I was on the look out especially for any mention of a Rose Rogers, that being the name of John Harvard's aunt.—H. F. W.

gathered by me proved to belong to Essex, I eagerly embraced the opportunity and settled down to an examination of the wills of that county, with what result the following notes will show.

JOHN ROGERS of Mulsham in the parish of Chelmsford in the County of Essex, shoemaker, 10 June, 43 Elizabeth, proved 3 July 1601. My body to be buried in the churchyard of Chelmsford by the good discretion of my executrix undernamed. Item I give and bequeath to Joan my well beloved wife all that my freehold messuage or tenement wherein I now dwell, with all the houses, buildings, yards, garden and hop-yard to the same belonging, with their appurtenances, for and during the term of her natural life, and after her decease I give and bequeath the same messuage or tenement and other the premises, with their appurtenances, unto Thomas Rogers my son and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. And if it shall happen the said Thomas my son to depart this natural life without heirs of his body lawfully begotten then my will and mind is that the same messuage or tenement or other the premises with their appurtenances shall be and remain to and amongst all my other children and their heirs, part and part alike. Item I give unto the aforesaid Joan my wife and her assigns all those my three tenements, with their appurtenances, that I bought of one John Sames and his wife until my daughter Susan shall come to her full age of twenty and one years, for and towards the payment of the legacies hereafter given to Nathaniel Rogers, my son. And at the full age of the said Susan I give and bequeath unto the said Susan and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten all those my three tenements, with their appurtenances, before given to my said wife till the said Susan should come of full age. And if it shall happen the said Susan my daughter to depart this natural life without heirs of her body lawfully begotten then my mind and will is that the same three tenements with their appurtenances shall be and remain to and amongst all my other children and their heirs, part and part alike. Item I give unto my daughter the wife of William Gryffyn the sum of five pounds of lawful English money. Item I give and bequeath to Nathaniel my son the sum of ten pounds of like lawful money, to be paid unto him within two months next after he shall have served the time of his Indenture of apprenticeship by which he now standeth bound for certain years yet to come. Item I give and bequeath unto the aforesaid Thomas my son my standing bed over the hall wherein I usually do lie, with the settle to the same, one feather bed whereon he usually doth lie, with a covering and a blanket belonging to the same, and two pair of sheets, one table, a form and a little cupboard standing in the chamber over the shop, two beds with their furniture, that my servants do usually lie on, one great old table and form, one brass pot and little kettle, one posnet, three pewter platters, two pewter dishes, one pewter bason, two fruit dishes, a copper, an old currying pan and the currying board, all the lasts and other working tools in the shop belonging to my occupation, and my stall and tilt which I use in the market. Item I give and bequeath unto my said son Thomas all my shoes and boots already made and all my leather of all sorts now being bought, upon condition that he pay unto my son John his brother the sum of ten pounds of lawful money of England within two months next after my decease; provided nevertheless that if such shoes, boots and leather as shall remain unsold at the time of my decease shall not amount to the full value of twenty pounds, being valued and prized by four honest and indifferent men, two to be chosen by my said son Thomas and other two by my execu-

trix, that then my executrix shall make up the said shoes, boots and leather to the full sum and value of twenty pounds in ready money at such time as my said son is to pay to his brother John the aforesaid sum of ten pounds by force of this my will. Item I give and bequeath to the aforesaid John my son the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England to be paid to him by my executrix within two months next after my decease. Item I give and bequeath unto the aforesaid Thomas my son the sum of three pounds of like lawfull money to be paid to him by my executrix within two years next after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to the aforesaid Nathaniel Rogers my son all that my copyhold orchard with the appurtenances which I late bought of John Ashbye, to have and to hold unto the said Nathaniel his heirs and assigns for ever according to the custom of the manor of Mulsham Hall, whereof the same is holden.

The residue of all my goods, chattles, movables, household stuff, debts, ready money and implements of household whatsoever not before in and by this my last will and testament given, devised and bequeathed, my debts, legacies being paid and my funeral expences discharged, I fully and wholly give and bequeath unto the aforesaid Joan my wife, whom I make and ordain sole executrix of this my last will and testament.

Wit: John Cooke, Thomas Parker, Michael Newman, Richard Broadway, Urias Spilman.

Commissary of London, Essex and Herts, 1601-2, No. 157.

License granted, 27 September, 1604, to the Rector or Curate of Chelmsford to solemnize the marriage between John Hamond of Moulsham, chirurgion, and Joan Rogers, late relict of John Rogers, late of Moulsham, shoemaker, deceased.

Vicar General's Book, London.

JOHN HAMOND of Moulsham, in the parish of Chelmsford, surgeon, 24 September 1612, proved 10 November 1612. To wife Joane all the household stuff and other goods which were her own before I married her and twenty pounds to be paid her by her brother William Garlinge. To my son Abraham a house and land called Pypers in Much Baddow, and other land there, with remainder to William, son of said Abraham, and to Thomas, another son. To my son John a house in Moulsham called Cowles. To my daughter Elizabeth forty shillings. To my daughter Margery three pounds. To Mary Barnes, my daughter's child, three pounds. To Richard Edlinge, my daughter Joan's son, forty shillings. To my wife Joane five pounds. To my son Richard five pounds.

Wit: Thomas Rogers, Thomas Jones and Hugh Barker.

Commissary Court of Essex and Herts, 1612.

JOANE HAMOND of Moulsham, in the parish of Chelmsford, widow, 3 November 1612, proved 10 November 1612 (the same day as the foregoing). To my son Nathaniel and to my daughter Susan the twenty pounds in the hands of my brother William Garlinge of Tottham, to be equally divided between them, and also four pounds due by legacy from my late husband John Hamond deceased, also to be divided equally between them. The residue of goods and chattels &c. to my daughter Susan, except an old bedstead, the frue, a pan, a chair and some shelves and boards in the buttery which I give to my son in law (step son) Thomas Rogers. Daughter Susan to be executrix.

Commissary Court of Essex and Herts, 1612.

THOMAS ROGERS of the hamlet of Mulsham in the County of Essex shoemaker, 23 May, 1<sup>st</sup> Charles (I.), proved at Chelmsford 14 January 1625. To Mary, my loving wife, my three tenements with all and singular their appurtenances, the which I lately bought of my brother John Rogers of Dedham, clerk, for and during the time or term that my daughter Mary shall attain to one and twenty years or day of marriage; the which my wife shall be contented with. And upon one of those times I will the said Tenements, &c. to my said daughter and to her heirs. But if it shall please God to call her out of this mortal life before she shall come to her several age or day of marriage then I will the same to my son John and to his heirs. And if both of them die before their several ages of one and twenty years then I will the said tenements to the next heirs of me the said Thomas the testator; provided always that if both my said children do die before they come to their several ages my mind and will is that my wife shall have the said tenements for and during her natural life, and after her decease to the next heirs of me the said testator. I further give and bequeath to my said wife twenty pounds of lawful money of England to be paid unto her within three months next after my decease, conditionally that she shall make, seal and deliver to my son Thomas a sufficient release of all her thirds of the house and backsides I now dwell in, at the time of the payment of the said twenty pounds, or else she shall lose the said sum. I give her further all the household stuff in the chamber over the cistern (except the bed and bedsted and furniture therewith), the stuff in the chamber over the Buttery (except one old flock bed). I further give her the bedsted and flockbed in the chamber over the Hall and all the hutches that be mine. I further give her two feather beds and one standing bedsted in the chamber over the buttery and all the moveable stuff in the said chamber. My said wife shall have three chambers in my house until the Michaelmas next after my son Thomas shall be married, viz. the chamber over the Hall, the chamber next the street over the shop, the chamber used for an apple chamber, and the shop, paying therefore to my said son Thomas forty shillings yearly at Michaelmas and our Lady by even portions.

Item I give unto my said son Thomas all that my messuage or tenement I now dwell in situate in Mulsham aforesaid, with all and singular their appurtenances, to him and his heirs for ever, except those the rooms formerly willed to my said wife, upon condition that he pay or cause to be paid unto his brother John thirty pounds of lawful money of England, so soon as he shall come to the age of twenty and two years. The residue to my son Thomas. The executors to be my loving brother John Rogers of Dedham, clerk, and my said son Thomas, to which said brother, for his pains herein, I will and devise by this my last will that my son shall bear his charges in proving of my will and other charges of his expences herein, and give unto him for a remembrance of me one piece of gold of ten shillings towards the making of him a gold ring.

Wit: Petter de Court, Tho. Sherlock Ser.

Commissary Court, Essex and Herts, 1624-5.

Here at last we strike a broad trail, and it becomes evident that this family were at the end of the sixteenth century settled in Chelmsford.

This town, as we learn from Morant, gives name both to the Deanery and Hundred, and is a pretty large and populous place,

twenty-nine miles from London. It is seated at the confluence of two rivers, the Can, which flows from the south-south-west, and the Chelmer from the north. From the latter it probably derived its name, which in Domesday-book is written Celmeresfort and Celmeresforda, and in other records Chelmeresford, Chelmerford and Chelmesford; there having been undoubtedly a ford here across the river on the great road from London to Colchester, Harwich and Suffolk County. Close adjoining, on the north-east, is the little village of Springfield, which was the English home of another of our New England families, the Pynchons. A stone bridge over the Can leads directly into Moulsham or Mulsham, a manor and hamlet which before the Conquest was holden by the Abbot and convent of St. Peters, Westminster, and remained in their possession until the suppression of monasteries, when, falling to the Crown, it was granted 23 July, 1540, to Thomas Myldmay, Esq., who built a magnificent manor house, commonly called Mulsham Hall. This hamlet is really a part of the town of Chelmsford, and is but a continuation of its main street. The oldest and most noticeable house on the right, but a short distance from the Bridge, was, I learned, a freehold that had belonged from time immemorial to the Rogers family, and was still owned and occupied by one of that name. I could not but think that this might be the homestead passed down in the preceding wills from father to son, *the birth place of John Rogers of Dedham.*

The Church Registers of Chelmsford go back to A.D. 1538 (when parish registers were first ordered to be kept in England). I spent the latter half of a long summer day in the examination of their contents, while day light lasted, or until nearly nine, P. M. Too late I discovered from internal evidence that the volume which had been handed me was a copy of the original record and made by some rector or curate, who was evidently something of an antiquary, about two hundred years ago. So I offer my notes of baptism with a great deal of diffidence. I found at last the missing volume, but had no time to examine it thoroughly. The parish clerk had fancied it lost.

I found that this family were evidently settled here in Chelmsford as early as the first year noted in the Register, so that it seems needless to visit the Lees or Leighs, with the hope of carrying our history of the family further back by the aid of Church Registers.

There was a John Rogers the elder, carpenter, whose wife Jone was buried in 1540, and a John Rogers the younger, who had a son Richard baptized 29 June, 1551. This I have no doubt was Richard Rogers of Wethersfield (see the inscription on his tomb-stone). Taking this for granted, the problem was to find the baptism of John, the father of John of Dedham and brother of this Richard.

The following were all the baptisms I gathered from 1538 to 1558 inclusive :—

John, of John Rogers the younger, 21 Nov. 1538.  
 Thomas, of John Rogers the younger and Ann, 25 Nov. 1540.  
 Mary, of John Rogers joiner (?) and Agnes, 11 Feb. 1542.  
 John, of John Rogers and Jone, 19 Oct. 1545.  
 John, of John Rogers and Agnes, 10 Sept. 1548.  
*Richard, of John Rogers the younger*, 29 June, 1551.  
 Mary, of John Rogers the younger, 30 July, 1553.  
 Thomas, of John Rogers, 29 Oct. 1557.  
 Ellyn, of John Rogers, 1 Nov. 1558.

Whether John Rogers the younger was the father of all these children it is impossible, without further evidence, to say. Assuming that he had two wives, Ann and Agnes, then all but one are accounted for; and in that case John the father of John of Dedham and of Thomas the shoemaker was born in 1548. A John Rogers married Agnes Carter in 1541. Coming down to the next generation I found the baptisms of the following children of John Rogers:—

Thomas, 30 January, 1574.  
 Mary, 28 April, 1576.  
 Elizabeth, 21 July, 1577.  
 Richard, 15 April, 1579.  
 Katherine, 29 May, 1581.  
 Nathaniel, 14 December, 1582.  
 Ezechias, 23 November, 1585.  
 Susan, 22 September, 1588.

The baptism of John, who must have been born about 1569 to 1571, I did not get, though I have note of the baptism of a Johan, son of John Rogers, 9 August, 1579 (the very same year as the baptism of Richard, son of John). If this be our man, then his baptism was postponed nearly ten years after his birth. In New England I have noticed several instances of the postponement of this rite until the individual had even reached the age of manhood. Very likely such cases may be found in English records. At any rate the names of Thomas, Nathaniel and Susan show that we have here the family of John, the shoemaker, while it must have been their sister Mary who was married in 1596 to William Griffyn (mentioned in will of John, the father, in 1601). This John Rogers's first wife was probably Mary, buried in 1579: and the children born after that year (viz. Katherine, Nathaniel, Ezechias and Susan) were his children by his second wife Joan, who in her will, made 1612, left the bulk of her property to two of them, Nathaniel and Susan. The others both died young, Katherine in 1585 and Ezechias in 1587.

Later on I found the baptisms of the children of Thomas, Nathaniel and Richard, all of Moulsham. Thomas was called a shoemaker, and was, without question, the one who was buried in 1625, and by his mention of his brother John as "of Dedham, clerk," has enabled us to place this family. He seems to have had two wives, Sarah, buried 1607, by whom a son Thomas baptized

11 December, 1605, and Mary who outlived him, by whom he had the following children :—

John, bapt. 18 October, 1612; perhaps died in Billerica, Mass., 25 Jan. 1685–86, æt. 74.

Nathaniel, bapt. 13 February, 1615; d. in Moulsham, 1616.

Nathaniel, bapt. 10 November, 1618; d. in Moulsham, 1622.

Mary, bapt. 20 July, 1621; mentioned in her father's will.

Nathaniel Rogers, of Moulsham, brother of the preceding and of John of Dedham, was called schoolmaster, and, very likely, was master of the Free School in Moulsham, founded by King Edward VI. A.D. 1552. He probably died in 1619, having had by his wife Elizabeth Terret (m. 1607) the following children :

John, bapt. 5 January, 1611; probably referred to in his uncle John's will as "the sadler."

Elizabeth, bapt. 25 April, 1614; d. in Moulsham 1617.

Elizabeth, bapt. 6 April, 1618; adopted, I think, by her uncle John who mentioned her in his will, and mentioned also by the latter's widow, who speaks of her as "my maid Elizabeth Rogers."

Richard Rogers, of Moulsham, called a "Poulter," married Anne Cooke 1613, and had the following children :—

Jeane, bapt. 27 February, 1613.

Mary, bapt. 21 January, 1615.

John, bapt. 28 January, 1618.

Besides all these there was a Thomas Rogers (buried, probably, 1598) who was having children from 1575 to 1580 inclusive. There is no reason to doubt that he belonged to this Chelmsford family.

And there was a William Rogers, who was buried in Chelmsford, 1587, having buried his wife Margaret the year before, who must have belonged to a family of Rogers seated at Stanford le Hope and the neighboring parishes of Fobbinge and Curringham, near the Thames. I have a few abstracts of wills relating to them. One of these, John Roger of Fobbinge, refers to the above, in 1584, as cousin William Roger of Chelmsford, and his wife, and in a nuncupative codicil, made 21 October, 1584, he willed that John Roger his (own) son should remain at Chelmsford where he now is until our Lady day next.

There are other references to the name of Rogers on the calendars of Wills and Admons. in Essex County, not yet examined. When they are, we may get more light on the relationship of all these parties.

Some of these are as follows :—

John Rogers, 1592.

[bury).

Rose Rogers (widow), 1599–1600 (prob. wid. of Robt. R., of Buttis-

Richard Rogers, 1601–2.

William Rogers, of Colchester, 1618.

Mary Rogers (wid.), of Moulsham, 1626–8.

Richard Rogers, of Moulsham, 1628-31.  
 Thomas Rogers, of Moulsham, 1639-41.  
 Jeremiah Rogers, of Chelmsford (test.), 1676-77.  
 Daniel Rogers, of St. Nicholas, Colchester, 1679-80.  
 Nehemiah Rogers, Hatfield Brodocke (test.), 1686-7.  
 Jeremiah Rogers, Chelmsford (adm.), 1686-7.

And in calendars of the Archd. of Colchester,

Barnaby Rogers, of Boxted, 1626-7.  
 William Rogers, of Bentley Magna, 1638-9.  
 Elizabeth Rogers, of Witham, 1646-7.  
 Timothy Rogers, of Tey Magna, 1662-3.  
 Rachel Rogers, of Tey Magna (Book Symons 46).  
 James Rogers, of St. Buttolph (Book Symons 43).

Whether this family can be traced farther remains to be proved. I find in Burke's General Armory the following:—

Rogers (Chelmsford, co. Essex; Purton, co. Gloucester; Kent; and Evesham, co. Worcester). *Ar. a chev. betw. three bucks, sa. Crest A buck's head sa. attired or, in the mouth an acorn of the second, stalked and leaved vert.*

In the Visitation of Gloucestershire, published by the Harleian Society, Vol. XXI. p. 141, may be found a pedigree of the family undoubtedly referred to. If of this stock, then, our New England family may surely claim kinship with the protomartyr, by virtue of a descent from a common ancestor. I confess that I am somewhat inclined to think that further research may not only establish this connection, but also trace the ancestry of John Harvard's mother back to the same source.

On the other hand, it will be remembered, Candler says that this family came from the North of England, while the Jortins believed that one of their ancestors was a steward of the Earl of Warwick, without, however, stating which Earl.

Before giving extracts from any other wills, I ought to call attention to a clause in the will of John Rogers the shoemaker (1601), which, taken in connection with a similar one in the will of Thomas Rogers the shoemaker (1625), furnishes a significant bit of evidence to prove that these two stood to each other in the relation of father and son.

John, the father, gave the three tenements bought of John Sames\* to his wife for life, then to daughter Susan and the heirs of her body; failing such, then to the testator's other children. Now Susan died young and unmarried, her brother Nathaniel died; whether Mary Griffyn was alive or not I cannot say, but in 1625 Thomas Rogers is found disposing by will of "three tenements lately bought of my brother John Rogers, of Dedham, clerk."

\* There was a John Sames in New England among the early settlers.—H. F. W.



I was fortunate enough to discover the wills of John Hawes, whose widow Elizabeth became the second wife of John Rogers of Dedham, of Richard Wiseman, whose widow Dorothy became his third wife, of Dorothy Rogers herself, who by her conscientious mention of her step-children and their children, adds much to our knowledge of the family; of John Rogers of Colchester, eldest son of the famous preacher of Dedham, and of John Ray\* of Stradishall, Suffolk, who calls him brother in law.

Short abstracts of these wills here follow :

JOHN HAWES the elder of St. Lawrence in the County of Essex, yeoman, 7 August 1613, proved 12 October 1613. Mentions son John and Elizabeth his daughter; kinsman John Anthony; Charles Anthony the younger, a sister's son; Martha Anthony, youngest daughter of said sister; Frances, the eldest daughter of sister Alice Anthony; John Olmsted, son of Richard Olmsted and of daughter Elizabeth, Israel their second son, Jedidiah their third son and Elizabeth their daughter; daughter Elizabeth wife of Richard Olmstead, clerk; Julian Veale of Malden, widow; wife Elizabeth.

Commissary Court, Essex, Herts, 1613.

RICHARD WISEMAN, of Much Wigborowe, in the County of Essex, yeoman, 12 October 1616, proved 24 May 1617. To my son Marke Wiseman, at his age of one and twenty years, my copyhold lands and tenements called Sheereinges and Cuckoes &c in Much Wigborowe. My brother Henry Wiseman, of Elsingham, Essex, gentleman, to take charge of said estates &c until then, to collect rents, &c. after the death of Anne Lawrence, widow. My said brother to pay unto my daughter Sara one hundred pounds, and to my daughter Anne one hundred pounds, at their several ages of twenty years. To my daughter Sara three hundred pounds and to my daughter Anne three hundred pounds, at their several ages of twenty years. To my son Marke one hundred pounds at his age of four and twenty years. To my wife Dorothe my freehold lands, tenements &c in West Mersey, Essex, for and during her natural life, and then to my said son Marke Wiseman forever. To Sir Edward Bullock Kn<sup>t</sup> five pounds and to the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, five pounds within one year after my decease. To John Whitacres, gentleman, three pounds six shillings and eight pence within one year after my decease. To M<sup>r</sup> Harrison, of Layerdelahay, clerk, one piece of gold of twenty two shillings. To M<sup>r</sup> Nicholson of Little Wigborowe twenty shillings. To Christian Bridge, my wife's mother, ten shillings to make her a ring. To Jo: Makyn now servant with William Bond of Colchester, baker, five pounds, at age of four and twenty years. To Matthew London of Colchester, yeoman, five pounds and to Mary his wife, my sister, ten pounds, upon condition that they shall not claim &c anything by force or virtue of the last Will and Testament of Margaret Wiseman, my late mother deceased. To Rachell, Bridgett and Anne London, daughters of the said Matthew London, to every one of them three pounds. To Henry Bridge, my man servant thirty shillings. To my son Marke Wiseman one silver salt parcel gilt, one dozen silver spoons and one silver bowl or cup.

All the rest of my goods and chattels &c to my wife Dorothy, except my

\* I have found two or three other wills of this family of Ray, which do not throw any light on the Rogers alliance.

gray ambling gelding which I give and bequeath to my said brother Henry Wiseman. Said wife Dorothy to be executrix.

Weldon, 39 (P. C. C.).

DOROTHY ROGERS of Dedham in the County of Essex, widow, 16 April 1640, proved 6 October 1640. She mentions son Mark Wiseman; daughter Sarah Cole, and her children Mary, Samuel, Sarah and Mark; daughter Hannah Hudson and her children John, Samuel, Hannah and Sarah; Sister Garrod and Jeremy Garrod her son; the house where Edmond Spinke lives; Nathaniel Rogers, eldest son of late deceased husband, and Margaret his wife, and their four children, John, Mary, Nathaniel and Samuel; Mary, wife of Samuel Rogers, clerk, another son of deceased husband, and his two children, John and Mary; Frances, wife of Daniel Rogers, another son of deceased husband, and his three children; Abigail, Bridget and Martha, daughters of late husband; the three children of daughter Pecke, Thomas, John and Abigail; the four children of daughter Anger, John, Samuel, Bridget and Mary; Martha, the daughter of daughter Backler; the widow Howchen and widow Reinolds; the wife of John Ham, the wife of Abraham Ham, Michael Ham and the wife of Bezaliel Ravens; her maid Elizabeth Rogers; her god children Robert Webb, Susan Gutteridge and William Thorne; the widow Downes and the widow French; her sister Marshall; John Rogers, her late husband's eldest son's son; cousin Page of Haverhill; and John Garrod of Colchester, her sister's son.

Commissary Court, Essex & Herts, 31, 1641-2.

JOHN ROGERS of Colchester in the County of Essex, haberdasher, 7 July 1628, proved 3 October 1628. To son John one hundred pounds at his full age of one and twenty years. My executrix shall, within three months after my decease, put in good security to Nathaniel Rogers of Bocking, Essex, my brother, clerk, and Edmond Anger, my brother in law, of Dedham, in said County, clothier, to their liking and content, for the true payment of the said one hundred pounds. My wife Mary shall have the use and consideration of the said one hundred pounds yearly towards the bringing up of my said son John until his said age of one and twenty years. My said wife Mary to be executrix and the said Nathaniel Rogers and Edmond Anger to be supervisors, and to either of them twenty shillings apiece. To every of my brothers and sisters ten shillings apiece for a remembrance. To the poor of Colchester twenty shillings.

Wit: John Rogers,\* John Marshall and Tho: Cockerell.

Arch. of Colchester, 11, 1628-9.

JOHN RAY of Stradishall in the County of Suffolk, yeoman, 31 January 1630, one of the sons of Richard Ray, late of Stradishall, deceased. Mentions brother Robert Ray; lands &c in Wichambroke and Stradishall; brother Richard Ray; cousin John Ray of Denston; brother Thomas Ray; John Ray, son of brother Henry deceased; brother Abraham Ray; *brother in law John Rogers, clerk*; brother in law John Benton, clerk; John Ray, son of brother Ambrose deceased; *Elizabeth Page of Haverhill, widow of Michael Page*; Susan Ray, wife of Richard Ray.

Admo<sup>n</sup> granted, 30 June 1631, to Ellene Ray relict &c of Robert Ray, brother and executor.

S<sup>t</sup> John, 72 (P. C. C.).

\* I would suggest that this may be the signature of his father, John Rogers of Dedham.  
H. F. W.

## EXTRACTS FROM FEET OF FINES.

Between Thomas Cotton gen. *quer.* and William Turner gen., Mary Twidow, John Rogers clerk and Dorothy his wife, *deforc.*, for one messuage, one garden, one orchard, thirty acres of arable land, six acres of meadow, twenty six acres of pasture and four acres of wood, and common pasture for all animals in Goldhanger, Tolshunt Major *als.* Tolshunt Beckingham and Totham Parva. Consideration 100<sup>li</sup> st.

Mich. 4 Car. I. Essex.

Between Henry Towstall, esq. *quer.* and John Rogers, clerk and Dorothy his wife, *deforc.*, for one cottage, one garden, two acres of arable land, thirteen acres of freshmarsh, and two acres of saltmarsh, with the appurtenances in Fingringhoe. Consideration 60<sup>li</sup> sterling.

Trin. 11 Car. I. Essex.

The following is an abstract of the will of the Rev. John Ward, whose widow became the second wife of Richard Rogers of Wethersfield.

JOHN WARD, preacher of God's word in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, 9 October 1589,\* proved 31 October 1598. To youngest son John one hundred pounds at twenty one; daughter Abigail one hundred pounds at eighteen, and daughter Mary one hundred pounds at eighteen. To son Samuel all my books and apparell, and to son Nathaniel six score pounds at two and twenty. Wife Susan to be sole executrix. If she refuse then my brother Edward Ward to be executor.

Wit: Lawrence Neweman, John Woodd. Lewyn, 85 (P. C. C.).

ADAM HARSNETT of Cranham in the County of Essex, clerk, 30 November 1638, proved 16 September, 1639. Mentions wife Mary, widow of John Dawson, daughter Elizabeth Dawson; brothers John Pope of London, salter, and Samuel Harsenett, grocer, executors. To son John the picture of his grandfather Rogers, to son Ezekeiell two beer bowls marked with E. R. and E. H., a silver wine goblet marked S. H. and spoons marked M. H. To daughter Anne (certain things which M<sup>r</sup> Cotton gave unto her). Daughter Abigail, son Nathaniel annuities to be received out of lands of Grace Reinolds and Elizabeth Boreham of Bubbingworth, Essex. Mother Mercie Harsenett. Brothers William Harsenett, William White and John Pope. To daughters Torshell and Stanyon five pounds each.

Harvey, 148 (P. C. C.).

The above is evidently the "Harsnet clarke" of the Candler pedigree. I would suggest that he married the daughter of Richard Rogers, widow of William Jenkin, and survived her. He was

\* Col. Joseph L. Chester furnished me with a copy of this will which I printed in full in 1863 in my "Memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Ward." In the will as recorded the date is in words, "The nythe daie of October One Thowsand Fyue Hundredth eightie nyne Elizabeth Quadragesimo." Soon after receiving the copy I called Col. Chester's attention to the discrepancy between the regnal and the common year, and suggested that if the year of our Lord had been in arabic numerals instead of words, I should have supposed that the last two figures had been transposed, and that the true date was 1598 instead of 1589. Col. Chester found the original will, and it was as I supposed in arabic numerals, as was also the regnal year. "The year," he wrote, "should unquestionably be 1598, for it is simply impossible that a man writing in the 31st Elizabeth could have written 40th." Besides, Samuel is mentioned in a way that conveys the idea that he was of age, whereas in 1589 he was only twelve years old. See *Memoir of N. Ward*, p. 132.—EDITOR.

born, I found, in Colchester, son of Adam Halsnoth (as the name was often spelled), a joiner, by his wife Mercy or Marcey, and was a near kinsman of the well-known bishop, Samuel Harsnett, whose baptism I also found in Colchester under the name of Halsnoth. The will of Adam Halsnoth the elder, joiner, I found among the wills of the Archd. of Colchester (1612-13). He mentions wife Marcey, sons Adam, William, Samuel and Joseph, and daughters Marcey, Tamazin and Elizabeth.

The connection of the Crane family with the Rogers family is shown in the following extracts.

ROBERT CRANE of Great Coggeshall in the County of Essex, grocer (without date) proved 18 March 1658. Mentions wife; refers to marriage contract entered into with brother in law M<sup>r</sup> Nathaniel Bacon; lands &c in West Mercy, Essex; son Samuel Crane and his lawfull issue and son Thomas Crane; they to pay my son Robert Crane and his issue; lands &c in Stocke Street, lands in Gr<sup>t</sup> Coggeshall in occupation of myself and William Cottyes, lands in Church Street, sometime Spooners and other estates; refers to a surrender made unto the William Turners (father and son) of Markes Tey &c.

To my daughter Rogers, wife of Nathaniel Rogers, now of New England, clerk, four hundred pounds; to my grand children Samuel, Nathaniel, Ezekiel, Timothy and John Rogers fifty pounds apiece; they to accept of a bond of four hundred pounds made to me from M<sup>r</sup> Joshua Foote, now or late of New England, on which there is now due for principal one hundred and fifty pounds, besides use; to daughter Mary Whiting wife of Henry Whiting of Ipswich, two hundred pounds, the remainder of her portion; to my grand children Henry and Mary Whiting one hundred pounds apiece at their ages of one and twenty years or days of marriage respectively; to my daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Chaplyn two hundred pounds; to my grand children Robert and Mary Crane, children of my son Thomas Crane, one hundred pounds apiece; to Diana, Elizabeth, Margaret, Frances and Bridget, daughters of my brother Thomas Crane deceased, five pounds apiece; to my kinswoman Frances Stafford, widow, five pounds; to Susan Voyce wife of John Voyce of Great Coggeshall, five pounds; to my three kinswomen, the residue of the daughters of my sister Johan Foulsham, forty shillings apiece; to Robert Crane, son of my cousin Robert Crane of Braintree, twenty pounds at his age of one and twenty years; to William Fowleger, my servant, for his faithful service &c. thirty pounds; to my son Samuel all my goods and wares in the shop and warehouses, my debts &c., and the lands and tenements in Lowhard &c had of John Edes, clerk, &c.; sons Samuel and Thomas to be executors.

Proved by the oath of Samuel Crane, the surviving executor.

Pell, 179 (P. C. C.).

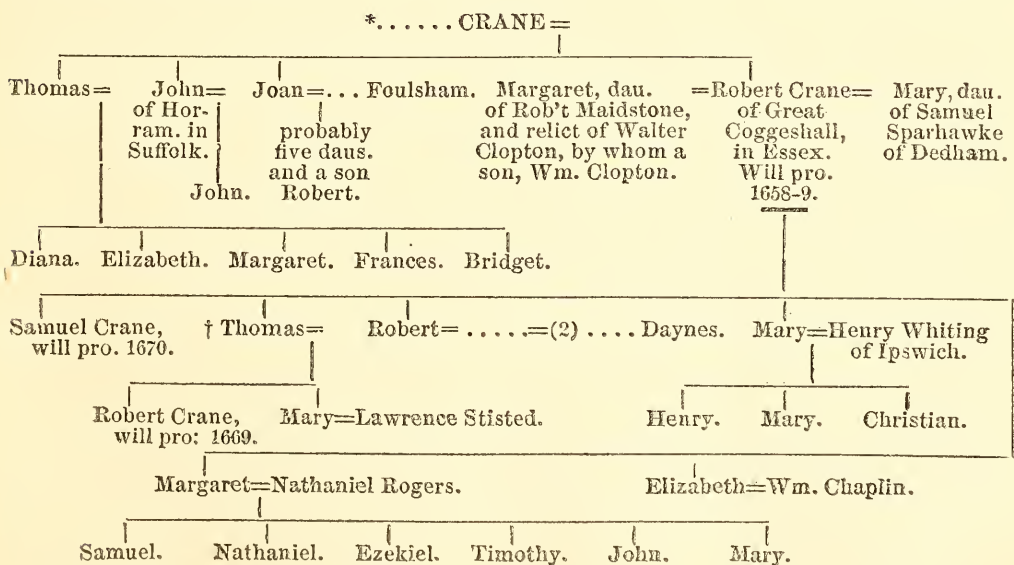
SAMUEL CRANE of Great Coggeshall, in the County of Essex, gentleman, — November, 1669, proved 10 August 1670. To my sister Mrs Margaret Rogers, now of Ipswich, in New England (lands and tenements in various places) for life, and then to her children; my sister Mary Whiting, wife of M<sup>r</sup> Henry Whiting of Ipswich, Suffolk, and her children; my sister in law — wife of — Daynes, late the wife of my brother Robert Crane; my sister M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Chaplin, late the wife of M<sup>r</sup> William Chap-

lin, of Bury St Edmunds; my brother M<sup>r</sup> William Clopton and his children; my cousin M<sup>r</sup> Lawrence Stisted of Ipswich, grocer, and my niece Mary, his now wife; my uncle Mr. Edward Sparhawke and his son Samuel and daughter Sarah Sparhawke; my kinswoman Mrs. Bridget Andrews, wife of M<sup>r</sup> William Andrews, citizen and cheesemonger of London; John Garwood; my father in law Mr. Robert Feltham; my uncle Mr. John Crane, living about Horram in Suffolk, and his son John; my cousin Cooper, widow, and cousin Burgis, widow; children of my cousin Robert Foulsham, deceased; my cousin Robert Crane of Braintree and his son Robert; my cousin John Sparhawke; my cousin John Sherman; my cousin M<sup>r</sup> John Blomfield; my cousin M<sup>r</sup> John Rogers and M<sup>r</sup> William Hubbard, both in New England; Christian Whiting, daughter of Henry; Isaac Hubbard; others mentioned. Penn, 97 (P. C. C.).

ROBERT CRANE of Hadleigh in the County of Suffolk, gentleman, 14 May, 18 Charles II. 1666, proved 22 May 1669. My sister Mary Crane to be executrix, to whom all my tenements &c in Kelvedon, in the County of Essex, the reversion of the jointure of my mother in law, the wife of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Andrewes; if my sister die the premisses to be sold by Thomas Goulding and the product to be equally divided betwixt the children of my uncle Whiting and aunt Rogers in New England and the children of my cousin Thomas Goulding; to the aforesaid Thomas Goulding and his heirs forever my house in Brantray; my two messuages in Coggeshall to William Fowler and his heirs forever; to William Hawkins my two messuages on Fering Hill; to M<sup>r</sup> Whiting of Sermer, for preaching my funeral sermon, five pounds; to the poor of Kelvedon five pounds.

Proved by Mary Stisted *als* Crane, wife of Lawrence Stisted, sister of the deceased and his executrix. Coke, 51 (P. C. C.).

The following rough table will serve to show the relationship of most of these parties :



\* Merant, in his History of Essex (reprinted at Chelmsford, 1816) vol. ii. p. 164, refers to will of Samuel Crane of Great Coggeshall, gent., dated Nov. 1609.—H. F. W.  
† I have minute of will of Thomas Crane (Essex Co.) 1655 (Book Aylett, 159, P. C. C.), but no abstract at hand.—H. F. W.

The following extracts from the Registry of Deeds of Suffolk County, Mass., refer evidently to the legacy of Robert Crane to his grandchildren, the sons of his daughter Margaret Rogers.

By an Indenture made 24 October 1653 between Joshua Foote, late citizen and Ironmonger of London, then of Roxbury in the County Suffolk in New England, on the one part, and Robert Crane of Coggeshall in the County of Essex within the Commonwealth of England, on the other part, the former made conveyance to the latter of his dwelling house, lately purchased of Joshua Hues, situate in Roxbury, with four acres of land &c belonging, as security on his bond to pay 184£ 7<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>, due to the said Crane &c.  
Suffolk Deeds I. 335.

Testimony of Samuel Danforth, Thomas Weld William Park and David Richard 1-9-1655 that Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich and William Barthelmew did enter upon the dwelling house, formerly possessed by Joshua Hewes in Roxbury and since belonging to Joshua Foote deceased and did legally take possession of the said dwelling house &c. and order to give warning that the said house and land in the deed of sale made by the said Joshua Foote unto and for the use of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Crane &c. 20 October 1653, do legally and properly belong unto Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich and to his brethren Samuel, Ezekiel and Timothy Rogers of Ipswich.

Suffolk Deeds II. 210.

It seems to me worth the while to add abstracts of the wills of Ezekiel, the son of Richard of Wethersfield, and of Nathaniel, the son of John of Dedham, and certain other notes gleaned in Salem Court House and elsewhere.

EZEKIEL ROGERS "Borne at Wethersfeild in Essex in old England Now of Rowley in Essex in new England" 17 April 1660, sworn to 26 March 1661 Renders praise to God for three special blessings: "ffirst for my Nurture and Education under such a father M<sup>r</sup> Richard Rogers, in Catechisme and knowledge of the holy scriptures the want whereof I see to be the main cause of the Errors of the times. Secondly that (whereas till I was about twenty yeares of age I made but ill use of my knowledge but liued in a formal profession of Relligion) the lord pleased by occation of a sore sicknes which was like to be death to make me to see the worth and Neede of Christ and to take such houlde of him as that I coolde never let him goe to this houre whereby I am now encouraged to bequeath and committe my soule into his hands who hath Redeemed it, and my Body to the Earth since he will giue me with these very eyes to see my Redeemer. Thirdly for my Calling even to be a minester of the Gospell the most glorious Calling in the worlde which the lord brought into noth without difficulty for my . . . .ing in the time of the hottest Persicution of that Bloody Hierarchy and being inlightened concerning the euell and snare of Subscrip...n and Cerimonies I was advised to give over the thought of the ministry and to betake my selfe to the study and practise of Phis..ke But the lord mercifully prevented that ; for though it be a good and Nessecary Calling, I haue observed that the most through these o..e Coruption haue made it to them selues the very Temptation to couetousnes or lust or both, I therefore chose rather to lye hide abo.. a dozen yeares in an honorable famelly exercising my selfe in ministeriall dutyes for a bout a dozen yeares after my leaving the unersity. Then the lord Gaue me a Call to a Publique charge att

Rowley in Yorke shire whereby The Gentlenesse of —oby Mathewe I was fauoured both for subscription and Cerimonies and injoyed my liberty in the ministry about seaventeene ..ars in Comforthable sort Till for refusing to reade that accursed Booke that allowed sports on God's holy Sabbath or lords day I was suspended and by it and other sad signes of the times driven with many of my hearers into New ..land where I haue liued in my Pastorall Office about ——— years with much Rest and Comforth beleueing the way .. the Churches here to be according to the present light that God hath giuen the purest in the wholle world

Now Age and Infr...es calling upon me to looke daly for my change I profese my selfe to haue liued and to dye an unfeigned Hater of all the Base Opinions of the Anabaptists and Antinomians and all other Phrenticke dotages of the times that springe from them which God will ere longe cause to be as doung on the earth. I doe also protest against all the evell ffashions and guises of this age both in Apparr.. and that Generall Disguisement of longe Ruffianlike haire A Custome most generally taken up at that time when the Graue and modest weareing of haire was a part of the Reproch of Christ: as appeared by the tearme of Roundheads and was carryed on with a high hand not with standing the knowne offence of soe many Godly persons, and without publique expression of these reasons for any such libertie taken."

Then follows his disposal of his estate: to wife Mary the dwelling house &c. during her natural life; to nephew M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Stone of Connecticut thirty pounds; to "my cousen his son John ten pounds;" to dear brother and fellow officer M<sup>r</sup> Phillips five pounds and Aquinas his Sum. in folio; to my sometimes servant Elizabeth Tenney *ells* Parratt ten pounds; to loving niece M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Matosius of Malden in Essex in old England ten pounds; to loving niece M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth C..ton wife of the Preacher of Roterdam in Holland ten pounds; to the wife of cousin Rogers of Billerica five pounds; sundry gifts to servants; all his Latin books to Harvard College and some English books, as appears in the Catalogue.

The rest of the estate in lands not given to wife during her natural life, he gives to the Church and town of Rowley upon condition that they pay or cause to be paid &c. unto Ezekiel Rogers the son of M<sup>r</sup> Nathaniel Rogers late pastor of the Church of Ipswich deceased the sum of eight score pounds.

The real estate given to wife, for term of her life, after her decease to go to the church and town of Rowley to enable them the better to maintain two teaching elders in the church for ever, on condition that they settle an elder within four years and so from time to time when changes occur by death or removal any other way. On failure of this condition the said houses and lands to be to the use of Harvard College. Wife Mary to be sole executrix.\*

The amount of his estate as rendered in the Inventory was over 1535£, of which 400£ was in lands that were Thomas Barker's (his wife's former husband).

This will is on file among the probate papers of Essex County; but I do not find any copy of it in the Registry or any record of probate or administration granted. In the March term of the Ipswich Court, 1665, Ezekiel Rogers, the son of Mr. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich,

\* Rev. Ezekiel Rogers's will is printed in full in the REGISTER, vol. v. pp. 125-8.—ED.

deceased, brought suit against Mrs. Mary Rogers, the executrix of the above will, for not performing a promise and engagement made to the said Nathaniel in the behalf of his son, wherein the said Mr. Ezekiel Rogers, of Rowley, had obliged himself to provide for Ezekiel the son of Nathaniel, and to make his portion as good as the rest of the sons of the said Nathaniel. The plaintiff in his declaration says that his father for that reason gave him no portion in his estate, except a small pledge of his love, and discharged himself from any care concerning him, and, indeed, looked upon him as the elder brother, though but his fourth son.

This case is valuable and important, since it furnishes evidence that the wife of the Rev. William Hubbard was Mary,\* and not Margaret, as all our New England authorities have had it, and thus confirms Candler's statement, made in his account of the Knapp family. I fail to find the least bit of evidence, either that Nathaniel Rogers had a daughter Margaret or that William Hubbard had a wife bearing that name. This Mary Hubbard seems to be living as late as 26 March, 1685, when she joins her husband in a conveyance of certain land in Ipswich. The following are some of the depositions filed in this case.

The testimony of MARY HUBBERT.

I can affirme that aft<sup>r</sup> my Father Rogers<sup>s</sup> death my Brother Ezekiell Rogers was very desirous to have lived w<sup>th</sup> his Cousen M<sup>r</sup> Ezekiell Rogers of Rowley & he rendred this as y<sup>e</sup> reason, w<sup>n</sup> sundry complaints were made to his mother against him, that he knew he could please him, if he lived with him, w<sup>ch</sup> he knew he should never doe, unlesse he lived there, in reg<sup>d</sup> that sundry informations would be carried to his Cousen ag<sup>st</sup> him, w<sup>ch</sup> he should be able no otherwise to prevent. And farth<sup>r</sup> I know that our friends did endeavour to insinuate so much into my Couzen, but were discouraged therefrom by a report they heard from presseing it over farr, w<sup>ch</sup> report was, that one nere to my Cozen should say, nameing of him by some opprobrious terme, that he should not come there. Also when my Brother lived with him before, he wore his haire longer, by my Cosins sufferance, contrarie to my Fathers desire, then the rest of his Brethren; Farther my Bro: rendred this as the reason why he was not willing to live constantly at the Colledge, because he had not convenient maintenance allowed, my Cosin not allowing above five pound a year at y<sup>e</sup> most. To the truth of w<sup>t</sup> is above written I can attest upon oath if called thereunto.

March 31. 1665.

MARY HUBBERT.

\*Candler in his Knapp pedigree gives the name of the husband of Mary Rogers as "Wm. Hobert," and in his Rogers pedigree as "Wm. Heley" (*vide* REGISTER, xvii. 47). Mr. Waters makes it evident that the surname in the Knapp pedigree (Hobert, *i. e.* Hubbard) is correct.

William Hubart or Hubbard of the County of Essex, England, who afterwards settled at Ipswich, Mass., married Judith, daughter of John and Martha (Blosse) Knapp, of Ipswich, England (see *The Visitation of Suffolk*, ed. by Metcalf, 1882, p. 149; REG. xvii. 47). He was father of Rev. William Hubbard, who married Mary Rogers.

The first book in which I find the christian name of the wife of Rev. William Hubbard given is John Farmer's *Genealogical Register*, published in 1829, where on page 152 she is called "Margaret daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers." Subsequent writers have repeated Farmer's error.—EDITOR.



The Deposition of M<sup>rs</sup> MARGARET ROGERS aged about 55 yeares.

This Deponent sayth that soon after her husbands death, goeing to visit her cousin M<sup>r</sup> Ez. Rogers of Rowly, he told her that he would doe for her son Ezekiel according as here followeth viz. That he would give him his house where he then lived w<sup>th</sup> severall parcells of land, w<sup>ch</sup> he then mentioned, & shewed y<sup>e</sup> place of them, altho she had now forgotten the particulars: She thinks also he promised her then to allow 10£ a year towards his education, yet (being long since she cannot speak so punctially thereunto). Further at another time since this Deponent went to the sayd M<sup>r</sup> Ez. Rogers to speake w<sup>th</sup> him about her son Ezekiels hayre, y<sup>t</sup> was complaind of, to be too long: but when M<sup>r</sup> Ez. Rogers would have had her son bound to let his hayre be no longer then to y<sup>e</sup> lower tip of his eares, she told him she would never yeild to such a snare for her child, tho he never had peny of him while he lived. Also this Deponent sayd y<sup>t</sup> James Baily told her that M<sup>r</sup> Ez. Rogers had appoynted him to pay fourty pound to her upon the account of her son Ezekiel, but she never knew but of ten pound thereof paid: Also that she would have been glad if her son Ezekiel might have lived w<sup>th</sup> her Cousin M<sup>r</sup> Ez. Rogers at Rowly, and was troubled that there was no way appearing to have it so, altho her son Ezekiel alwayes about those times seemed very desirous so to doe. The Deponent also saith that Mr Ez. Rogers told her he had appointed James Baily to pay her fourty pound in four years towards the education of her son Ezekiel, And further saith not

March 30. 65

Sworne before me

DANIEL DENISON.

“MATHEW BOYES\* of Leeds in the County of Yorke Clothworker aged fifty yeares or thereabouts” sworn at York 16 Jan’y 1661, makes a deposition concerning the matter.

The testimony of JOHN PICKARD, aged forty three years, made 28 March 1665, is to the effect that he understood from M<sup>r</sup> Ezekiel Rogers of Rowly that there were three reasons why he would not give his kinsman more. “1 Because he refused to dwell w<sup>th</sup> him. 2 Because he would not keep at Colledge though there he would have maynteyned him. 3 Because he spake to his mother to have his haire cutt, but could not gett it done, And seuerall other things were the mention not here materiall.”

Essex Co. Court Papers, Vol. X. Nos. 90-98.

A notable error has been made by all who have written about Ezekiel Rogers, of Rowley. They have all, one after another, stated that he brought over “the wife of his youth,” Sarah Everard, who lived here about ten years, and died in Rowley, etc. That he brought over the wife of his youth I do not deny; but that her name was Sarah Everard I can deny with confidence, for I find her provided with another husband, in the person of Ezekiel’s eldest brother Daniel, who had by her, as his second wife, four children. Who then was the first wife of Ezekiel Rogers? That he had a wife buried in Rowley about ten years after his coming over is true.

\* Matthew Boyes was an early settler of Roxbury (REGISTER, xxxv. 24). He was freeman of Massachusetts May 22, 1639; removed to Rowley, which he represented in the General Court in 1641, 3, 5 and 50; returned to England as early as 1657. He was father of Rev. Joseph Boyse, of Dublin, Ireland, a famous Puritan author. (See REGISTER, xii. 65.)—EDITOR.

Her name, however, was *Joan*, buried 8 May, 1649. This is a strong confirmation of a pedigree which I had constructed in England before I had the opportunity to discover this important fact. I had already been led to give Mr. Ezekiel Rogers a wife Joan by the following evidence which I had discovered in my researches among Wills and Feet of Fines:—

Between Richard Raynton, gen. *quer.* and Ezekiel Rogers, clerk and Johanna his wife, *deforc.*, for one messuage, one garden, nine acres of meadow and six acres of pasture, with the appurtenances &c in Bermondsey. Consideration 100<sup>li</sup> sterling.  
Trin. 11 Car. I. Surrey.  
(Feet of Fines.)

THOMAS DAMPIER *als* DAMPORT of Stratford at Bow, gentleman, 26 March 1617, proved 15 February 1627. Mentions son James, daughter Katherine, wife Joane, sister Joane, now wife of John Creed of Shepton Mallett in the County of Somerset, and her sons Matthew, Stephen and John Webb, cousin Marmaduke Moore and daughter Katherine now wife of Hugh Cressie, of London, merchant.

To my daughter in law Joane Hartopp, now wife of Ezekiel Rogers of Hatfield, Essex, gentleman, twenty pounds within six months after my decease.  
Barrington, 18 (P. C. C.).

He must have married his second wife (Sarah?), daughter of Mr. John Wilson, very soon after; for Emanuel Downing writes from Salem, 24. 12. 1650, to John Winthrop, Jr., "Mr. Rogers of Rowly hath last weeke buried his wife and childe within a few dayes after shee was brought to bed."

21 Feb. 1621. Ezekiel Rogers, Clerk, instituted to the Rectory of Rowley, void by the death of Henry Pickard, Clerk, on the nomination of Sir Francis Barrington, Baronet.  
Institution Books, York.

Extract from a Letter of Robert Ryece to John Winthrop, 1 March, 1636.

"One accidente which I credibly hard, I can not omytte;—While the Bishop his chancelor, Dr. Corbett, was vpon his seate of justice at Bury, newes was broughte hym that Mr. Rogers of Dedham dyed the last nighte. Is he so? sayd the chancelor, let him goe in reste, for he hath troobled all the contry these 30 yeeres, & dyd poyson all those partes for x myle rounde abowte that place,—the manner of whose death is thus reported; whiles the Bishop was at Ipswicke, one daye, havinge occasion to ryde forthe, comanded his servantes to hyer poste horses; who browght hym worde that all the horses were taken vp, by suche as wente to the sermon at Dedham. Is the wynde at that doore? sayde the Bishop, I wyll soone ease that; & so not long after, as the Commissary synce confessed, he had commande from Canterbury vpon the complaynte of Norwich to stay the lecture at Dedham: wherevpon the Commissary wrote a friendly letter to Mr. Rogers, shewenge hym he had commandement from Canterbury to require hym to stay his lecture now for a whiles the plague continewed, which by suche concourses was daylie encreased. Mr. Rogers, beleevinge, as was pretended, stayed his lecture, & after harvest ended, the Doctor & Comissary was moved for renewene of the lecture; the Comissary gave

fayer woordes, promysynge uery shortely thay shoolde haue liberty, which after sondry promyses, withowte all in all intention, Mr. Rogers seinge there was a secrett determination wholly to suppress that lecture, this strooke hym to the harte, hastened all his natural malladies to his vttermost periode."

Winthrop Papers, Mass. Hist. Coll.

Fourth Series, Vol. VI. p. 412.

Extract from a Letter of Emanuel Downing to John Winthrop, 6 March, 1636.

"I was at Mr. Rogers of Dedham his funerall, where there were more people than 3 such Churches could hold: the gallery was soe over loaden with people that it sunck and crackt and in the midle where yt was Joynted the tymbers gaped and parted on from an other soe that there was a great cry in the Church: they vnder the gallery fearing to be smothered, those that were vpon yt hasted of, some on way some an other, and some leaped downe among the people into the Church: those in the body of the Church seing the tymbers gape were sore afrighted, but yt pleased God to honour that good man departed with a miracle at his death, for the gallerie stood and the people went on againe, though not so manie as before; had y<sup>t</sup> faln as blackfryars did vnder the popishe assembly, yt would haue ben a great wound to our religion."

Winthrop Papers, Mass. Hist. Coll.

Fourth Series, Vol. VI. p. 47.

Mr. Nathaniel Rogers arrived in New England 17 Nov. 1636.\* Concerning his voyage, the following extract from a Letter of Brampton Gurdon to John Winthrop, dated Assington, this 30 of August (1636), seems worth inserting here.

"It hathe faulne out verry hard with the shipe whear in Mr. Nathaniel Rogers imbarcked himself, his wiff who locke for† at the end of 7<sup>bur</sup>, 4 children, & 3 other pore fameles out of this towen; won is Robinson that lived in Litle Waldenfeld, with his wiff & 6 children; they went aboard at Grauesend the furst of Juen, & have euer scins ben houareng to the Ile of Wite, & this day Mrs Crane, their scister, & Mrs Rogers mother in law tould me her husband had a letter from them from Plimworth, writ on Saturday scenight. This will fall exceding heui to dyuers in the ship who had mad som prouicyon for their liuelyhod in New England. Thay will be inforsed to spe[nd] it before they goe, & all for want of a constant Est wind. Thay haue had the wind for a day or 2, & then brought backe agayen. Thay haue had dyuers feruent prayers to geue them a good wind, but the tyem is not yet coum for God to haue the prayes of it."

Winthrop Papers, Mass. Hist. Coll.

Fourth Series, Vol. VI. p. 560.

The will of the Rev. NATHANIEL ROGERS, Pastor of the Church at Ipswich, taken from his own mouth, July 3, *Anno Domini* 1655, was proved in court at Ipswich, 25-7-1655. He reckons his estate in Old and New England at about twelve hundred pounds, four hundred pounds of which "is expected from my father M<sup>r</sup>. Robert

\* Winthrop's New England, vol. i. p. 205 (2d ed. p. 244).

† I am inclined to think that this must refer to her expected confinement. Ezekiel must have been born just about this time.—H. F. W.

Crane in England." He makes the portion of John, though his eldest son, equal only with the others, viz. Nathaniel, Samuel and Timothy, and gives to each one hundred pounds out of his estate in Old England and one hundred pounds out of his estate in New England. To his son Ezekiel he gives twenty pounds, which he may take in books if he pleases. To his daughter he had already given two hundred pounds. To his three grandchildren, John, Nathaniel and Margaret Hubbard, he gives forty shillings each. To his cousin, John Rogers, five pounds, in the hands of Ensign Howlett. To Elizabeth, Nathaniel, John and Mary, children of his cousin John Harris,\* of Rowley, he gives twenty shillings each. To Harvard College, five pounds. The remainder he leaves to his wife Margaret, whom he appoints executrix.

The original will is on file in the Probate Registry of Essex County, and a copy of it is preserved among the papers of the case of *Rogers vs Rogers* already referred to.

Mrs. Margaret Rogers died in Ipswich, 23 January, 1675, and admon. was granted to her eldest son, John Rogers, 30 March following (1676.)

Administration of the estate of Margaret Rogers, of Ipswich in New England, widow, was also granted in England, 21 March, 1677, to William Hubbard, principal creditor.

From her age, as given in her deposition, it would appear that she was born about 1610. Her mother, therefore, could not have been the Mary Sparhawke, daughter of Samuel, baptized 1 February, 1600. (See *New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg.*, Vol XIX. p. 125.)

There remains John Rogers, of Billerica, who undoubtedly belonged to this family, as we may learn from the will of Ezekiel of Rowley. The recent history of Billerica, by our associate, Rev. Mr. Hazen, furnishes a good account of him and his descendants. His will can be found on record in the Suffolk Registry (X.—23). It was "declared" 22 January, 1685, and letters were granted 8 June, 1687, to Thomas and Nathaniel, the executors. He gives to Nathaniel one half the house, etc., and to Thomas the other half after the death of the widow, who is to have the use of it. Other bequests to sons John and Daniel, daughter Priscilla, grandchild Mary French (at 21), son George Browne and wife's daughter Mary Browne. He is said to have died 25 January, 1685(6), æt. 74, and was born therefore about 1611 or 1612. On the Tabular Pedigree which accompanies these notes will be found two Johns, either of whom might be this individual, so far as date of birth would indicate. I cannot help thinking that John, the son of Nathaniel, the schoolmaster, was the one referred to in will of his uncle John, of Dedham, as "the sadler," brother to Elizabeth

\* The wife of John Harris of Rowley was named Bridget. I would suggest that she may have been Bridget Anger, one of the children of Edmond and Bridget Anger (see the wills of Dorothy Rogers of Dedham and of John Rogers of Colchester).—H. F. W.

Rogers. This sister, I doubt not, was adopted by her uncle, and was the one mentioned by the widow Dorothy Rogers in her will, as "my maid Elizabeth Rogers." The John Rogers who lived in Billerica was evidently a baker (as I am informed by Mr. Hazen). Whether a man would change an occupation requiring an apprenticeship for another is a question. We have still left John, the second son of Thomas Rogers, who probably was placed by his father to learn some other trade than the ancestral one of shoe-making, in which the eldest son, Thomas, was to succeed him. I am therefore inclined to think that we are to look here for our Billerica Rogers.

It was my good fortune to find in the British Museum two Elegies which seem to have escaped notice hitherto; one in manuscript, which I found in the well known Harleian collection; the other a printed broadside, in a collection known as the Luttrell collection. I found in this latter collection divers other elegies and eulogies which deserve to be known; among them one on the Rev. William Jenkin the younger, I remember, and another on Col. Rainborough.

The two elegies referred to here follow:—

Upon the death of old M<sup>r</sup> Rogers of wethersfield minister of god his word,  
late deceased.

In Rama once a voyce was heard	To stronge ones he gave stronger meat
Of bytter lamentation,	Who better could apply y <sup>t</sup>
W <sup>ch</sup> now in weathersfield doth sound	And to the weaker sort also
An heavy visitation.	As best might fitt their dyett.
He is not now who lately was	The sicke and feeble ones alsoe
As Rachells children were not	He nourished paynefully
Soe we shall hardly fynd the lyke	And evermore his hart did yerne
Crye loud therefore & spare not.	To heare y <sup>e</sup> poore mans crie.
The cloudie piller now is gone	He bound up broken hearted ones
That guded in the day	He did y <sup>e</sup> hungrie feed
And eke ye fire w <sup>ch</sup> in the night	He brought the wandringe home againe
Did poynt us out the way.	And did supplie their neede
Alas therfore what shall we doe	He sought their peace continually
Our Moses cannot erie,	He ended all their striefe
Nor stand up in the gapp to stay	Reioyceing neuer more then when
Gods iudgements when they flie.	They ledd a Christian lyfe.
How shall we passe to Canaan now	He spared noe labour of the mynde
The wilderness is wide	Noe bodilie griefe nor payne
Soe full of Tygers, Beares & wolues	That tended to his peoples good
And many a beast besyde.	And to his masters gayne. [fayle
Who shall stand up to plead w <sup>th</sup> God	When strength of leggs and feete did
ffor to supply our neede.	On horseback he did ryde
Our waters stand, our Manna feast	And wheresoeuer he became
Whereon our soules did feede.	His tallent well emloid.
Oh happie it was w <sup>th</sup> weathersfelde	Soe deerely did he loue gods house
And neighbour townes about	When Arons bell did call
When they enjoyed y <sup>t</sup> worthy light	Noe winde or weather might him lett
Which now is cleane worne out.	He ventred lyfe and all.
Noe greater prooffe of loue to god	Thus did he leade them forth w <sup>th</sup> ioy
Doth Christ himself require	To pastures fresh and greene
Then was p <sup>r</sup> formed of this man	And to the lyuely water pooles
W <sup>th</sup> all his hartes desire	As cleere as hath bene seene.
W <sup>th</sup> wisdome and discretion both	Rare was his order to catechise
He fedd Christs lambs indeede	His doctrine sound & playne
Devydinge out them portions all	And by this holy ordynance
According to their neede.	He many soules did gayne.

Thus hath he spent his vitall breath  
 In honour and renowne  
 His hower is past, his glasse is runne  
 And he hath gott the crowne.  
 And now behold ye shepherds all  
 Whom god hath given this station  
 See here a patterne to behoulde  
 fit for your imitation.  
 The better sort neede yet to learne  
 This patterne to behould  
 As for the rest, learne you were best  
 Looke better to your sould.  
 And now Oh woefull weathersfield  
 Whose fame soe farr hath sounded  
 Looke how thou hast received & heard  
 And how thy faith is groundred.

And to thy faith and godly life  
 As thou before hast learned  
 W<sup>th</sup>out the w<sup>ch</sup> thy faith is deade  
 And cannot be discerned.  
 ffor now the Lord doth call for fruite  
 To answeare all his payne  
 And wher he hath bestowed much  
 He lookes for much agayne.  
 Loue thou therefore gods ordynance  
 Sell all, that to obteyne  
 And buy the felde wher treasure is  
 That ever shall remayne  
 Then thou w<sup>th</sup> him thats gone before  
 Shall *Hallelujah* singe  
 And Reigne in heaven for euermore  
 W<sup>th</sup> Christ our lord and kinge.  
 finis.

[Harleian MS. 1598.]

A mournfull Epitaph upon the death of that reverend vworthy Pastor M<sup>r</sup> JOHN ROGERS, late preacher of Gods vword at Dedham in Essex, vvho departed this life the 18 of October in the yeere 1636.

1.  
 Come helpe us mourn good Shepherds all,  
 who love Christs flock indeed  
 Helpe us to beg, pleade, cry & call,  
 in this our time of need.

2. [old,  
 Come weep and mourne, both yong and  
 your harts to sorrow move  
 Both Sheepe and Lambs all of his fould  
 shew forth your dearest love.

3.  
 Our joy is gone, our soules delight,  
 our blessed sonne of thunder,  
 Our valiant champion in Gods sight,  
 to breake sinnes boults in sunder.

4.  
 Our famous light which lately stood  
 on hill within our towne: [abroad,  
 Whose beames were spread so farre  
 is now by death tooke downe.

5.  
 Those lively christall streames so pure,  
 with pastures fresh and greene;  
 From us alas are lock't full sure,  
 and can no more be seene.

6.  
 Oh mournfull flocke who art deprived  
 of such a faithfull guide;  
 Whose drooping soules he hath reviv'd  
 Full many a time and tide.

7.  
 Our faithfull Moses now is gone,  
 Which stood up in the breach;  
 To stay Gods wrath with many a groane,  
 his hands to heaven did stretch.

8.  
 His life Gods glory did advance,  
 his doctrine good and plaine:  
 And by Gods holy ordinaace  
 he many a soule did gaine.

9.  
 No paine nor labour he did spare,  
 the hungry soules to feed,  
 Dividing out each one his share,  
 according to their need.

10.  
 A person grave, a patron rare,  
 most humble, godly, wise,  
 Whose presence made the wicked feare,  
 when they beheld his eyes.

11.  
 His ears were open and attent,  
 To heare the poore mans cry:  
 And speedily his heart was bent,  
 to find a remedy.

12.  
 To rich and poore, to old and yung,  
 most courteous, mild and meeke,  
 The mourning soules he brought along,  
 and comforted the weake.

13.  
 Much comfort heere his soule possest,  
 his life fame, and renowne,  
 And now with Saints and Angels blest,  
 he weares a glorious crowne.

14.  
 Where many a soule is gone before,  
 Which he through Christ hath gain'd,  
 His glory shines as Sunne therefore,  
 And never shall be stained.

15.  
 You pastors all of Christ his fould,  
 of soules who have the charge,  
 See here a patterne to behold,  
 Your duties to your charge.

16.  
 His faith, his love, his godly care,  
 his zeale sinne to suppress:  
 His pittie showes to such as were,  
 in griefe and heavinesse.

17.  
His humble heart did soon make peace,  
by arbitration wise,  
All jars and strifes he made to cease,  
twixt neighbours that did rise.

18.  
But now those ioyfull dayes are gone,  
which made our hearts so glad,  
And comfort brought to many one,  
when sorrow made them sad.

19.  
Our Zion temple songs doe cease,  
our burning shining light  
Is gone to everlasting peace,  
and bids us all good night.

20.  
Our constant Lector twelve dayes fame,  
and ioy of Saints all round,  
To which Gods armies flocking came,  
To heare his doctrine sound.

21.  
Gods holy Law and Gospel pure,  
he preach't with courage bould,  
Whereby he many did allure,  
and brought to Christ his fould.

22.  
The poore and hungry soules alway,  
with good things he did fill,  
The rich, nor any went away,  
Without Gods mind and will.

23.  
Most faithfully he preach't Gods will,  
with wisdom from above,  
And left for to direct us still,  
his booke of faith and love.

24.  
Gods counsell and the narrow way,  
he clearely did unfold  
Without excuse to leave all they,  
That would not be controld.

25.  
His proudest foes on every side,  
who sought his deprivation,  
He still did overcome their pride,  
by humble conversation.

26.  
Against hels force and Satans rage,  
God kept him in his station,  
And still preserved him in his old age,  
In *Dedhams* congregation.

27.  
From weeke to weeke, from day to day,  
he cryed in our eares :  
And this he did without delay,  
the space of thirty yeeres.

28.  
In zeale he was a flaming fire,  
yet humble and discreet,  
Which made his chiefest foes admire,  
and swadged their malice great.

29.  
They often sought for to prevaile,  
to take away our joy,  
To quench our light they did assaile  
our glory to destroy.

30.  
But God did guard his choice elect,  
who worthy was through Christ,  
From dangers all did him protect,  
and tooke home at last.

31.  
The time of life that God him lent,  
was three score yeeres and seven,  
The greatest part of which he spent,  
to bring soules into heaven.

32.  
Oh happy change and blessed gaine,  
good time for him to die :  
Vnhappy we that still remaine  
more sinfull dayes to see.

33.  
Yet happy now likewise are they,  
which are in state of grace,  
And were so wise that in their dayes,  
with God they made their peace.

34.  
Now magnifie the providence,  
of Gods election strong,  
That he such dayes by sure defence,  
In mercy did prolong.

35.  
And now hold fast with diligence,  
the trueths which you have learn'd  
And bring forth fruit with patience,  
that grace may be discern'd.

36.  
Those graces learne to imitate,  
in him which shine so bright,  
So shalt thou live in happy state,  
and pleasing in Gods sight.

37.  
A wife hath lost a heavenly head,  
children a father deare,  
A losse to all on every side,  
and to his flocke most neere.

38.  
His house a blessed *Bethel* was,  
as plainly did appeare :  
He lived to see his fruits in grace,  
on all his children deare.

39.  
But now alas what shall we doe  
Gods anger to revoke,  
Our sinfulness have brought us to  
This sad and heavy stroake.

40.  
Our sleepy formall carelesnesse,  
in hearing of Gods word :  
Vnfruitfull barren heartednesse,  
though we with meanes were stored.

41.

All those that have worne out this light,  
 And yet remain all darke,  
 How shall it now their soules affright,  
 to weare this cursed marke.

42.

Now let us all repent and pray,  
 with zeale and fervency,  
 That of the Lord obtaine we may,  
 some comfort and supply.

43.

Our King and Counsell Lord preserve,  
 and all of each degree,  
 That from his trueth we may not swerve,  
 but therein live and die.

44.

That with him that's gone before,  
 a kingdome may obtaine,  
 And then with Saints for evermore,  
 in glory may remaine.

AN EPIGRAM.

In morning wake with God, and beg his  
 grace,  
 Offend not his good spirit in any case,  
 Hang fast on Christ, cleave close unto  
 his word,  
 No time forget to weare the christian  
 sword,

Run cheerefully your generall is before,  
 Our blessed captain Christ hath opened  
 the doore

Got victory against sin, death and hell,  
 Eternall life for aye with him shall  
 dwell,

Returne my soule, goe fourth unto thy  
 rest,

Strange joyes are gone which cannot be  
 exprest.

I. L.

FINIS.

Printed for the yeere, 1642.

Eulogies and Elegies

Luttrell Coll. Vol. I.

British Museum.

## BAPTISMS IN DOVER, N. H. 1717—1766.

COPY OF THE REV. JONATHAN CUSHING'S RECORD OF BAPTISMS IN  
 DOVER, N. H., NOW A PART OF THE RECORDS OF THE  
 "FIRST CHURCH."

Communicated by JOHN R. HAM, M.D., of Dover, H. H.

[Continued from page 90.]

1751.

*Baptisms.*

- Feb. 14. Sarah & Ebenezer, twin Child<sup>n</sup> of Benj<sup>a</sup> Hayes.  
 Mar. 28. Phebe Evans, on a sick bed.  
 Apr. 7. Mary Hanson, & her Child<sup>n</sup> Anthony, Nabby & Betty.  
 May 5. Aaron, son of John Wood.  
 June 16. Hannah, D<sup>r</sup> of Jacob Horsum.  
 July 7. Dolly, D<sup>r</sup> of Robert Hayes.  
 Aug. 8. Caleb, son of Joseph Prince.  
 Sept. 8. Thomas, son of Thomas Hayes.  
 Oct<sup>o</sup> 6. Anna, D<sup>r</sup> of Edmund Wingate.  
 Abigail, D<sup>r</sup> of Dan<sup>l</sup> Hayes.  
 Nov. 17. Joseph, son of Benj<sup>a</sup> Heard.  
 Ephraim, son of Ephraim Kimbal.  
 24. Judith Bickford.

1752.

- Jan. 12. Jonathan, Elizabeth & Abigail Bickford.  
 Feb. 2. Mary, D<sup>r</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> Gerrish.  
 Apr. 26. Joanna, D<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Hanson.  
 May 17. Hannah, D<sup>r</sup> of Dudley Watson.  
 24. Ezra, son of Nath<sup>l</sup> Young.



- May 28. Lydia, D<sup>r</sup> of Jon<sup>a</sup> Wentworth.  
 June 21. Molly, D<sup>r</sup> of Stephen Evans.  
 26. Susanna, D<sup>r</sup> of Ebenezer Demeritt—in private.  
 July 12. Sarah, D<sup>r</sup> of James Pinkham.  
 Aug. 9. Betty, D<sup>r</sup> of Dan<sup>l</sup> Horn.  
 Jon<sup>a</sup>, son of John Thompson.  
 Sept. 14. Joseph, son of Joseph Prince.  
 Francis & Zeruah, Child<sup>n</sup> of Dan<sup>l</sup> Davis.  
 Edward & Samuel, Child<sup>n</sup> of Edward Woodward.  
 Joseph, son of Azariah Boody.  
 Oct<sup>o</sup> 3. Mary & Isaiah, Child<sup>n</sup> of Ezekiel Willey.  
 29. Aaron, son of Ichabod Hayes.  
 Abigail, D<sup>r</sup> of Job Clements.  
 Nov. 12. Sarah, Eliz<sup>a</sup> & Hannah, D<sup>rs</sup> of Andrew Gerrish.  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> 13. Kezia, D<sup>r</sup> of Hatevil Leighton—sick with throat distemper.  
 1753.  
 Jan. 6. Patience, D<sup>r</sup> of John Ham—sick with throat distemper.  
 April 11. Elijah, son of Daniel Jacobs.  
 The Child<sup>n</sup> of Richard Caswell.  
 15. Abra, D<sup>r</sup> of Robert Hayes.  
 May 6. Samuel, Betty & Mary, Child<sup>n</sup> of Samuel Tasker, deceased.  
 20. Constant Davis.  
 June 3. Sarah, D<sup>r</sup> of John Titcomb.  
 10. W<sup>m</sup>, son of W<sup>m</sup> Twombly.  
 17. Hannah, D<sup>r</sup> of Cheney Smith.  
 Richard, son of Dan<sup>l</sup> Hayes.  
 July 6. Mercy, D<sup>r</sup> of Samuel Heard, on her Death bed.  
 10. Jethro, Betty & Keziah, Child<sup>n</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> Heard—in private.  
 Jacob, son of John Heard—in private.  
 Aug. 5. Stephen, son of Nathan Foss.  
 Hinkson, son of James Marden.  
 Sept. 23. John, son of Edmund Wingate.  
 26. Dan<sup>l</sup> & Andrew, Child<sup>n</sup> of Joseph Twombly.  
 Joshua & W<sup>m</sup>, Child<sup>n</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Twombly, 3<sup>ius</sup>.  
 30. Otis Baker, son of Dudley Watson.  
 Mary, D<sup>r</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> Yeaton.  
 Oct. 7. Jonathan, son of Ebenezer Demeritt.  
 Nov. 4. Esther, D<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Culloch.  
 11. Lydia, D<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Twombly.  
 18. Bathsheba, D<sup>r</sup> of Jacob Horsum.  
 Eleanor, D<sup>r</sup> of Benj<sup>a</sup> Pearl.  
 25. Mary, D<sup>r</sup> of Benj<sup>a</sup> Hanson.  
 Jane, D<sup>r</sup> of Dan<sup>l</sup> Ham.  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> 9. Hannah, D<sup>r</sup> of Eben Hanson.  
 1754.  
 Mar. 17. Eleanor, D<sup>r</sup> of Samuel Gerrish.  
 20. Isaac, son of Joseph Prince.  
 Betty, D<sup>r</sup> of Samuel Davis.  
 Mary, D<sup>r</sup> of Timothy Moses.  
 Samuel, son of John Smith.  
 Deborah, D<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Glidden.  
 April 14. Tamsen, D<sup>r</sup> of Hezekiah Hayes.  
 Sarah & Joanna, Child<sup>n</sup> of Samuel Todd.

- April 21. Ephraim, son of William Hanson.  
 May 20. Hannah, D<sup>r</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> Emerson.  
 June 10. Margaret & Jane, Child<sup>n</sup> of George Horn—in private.  
 16. Deborah, D<sup>r</sup> of Richard Jones.  
 July 14. Joseph, son of Andrew Gerrish.  
 21. Jonathan, son of John Montgomery.  
 28. Mary, D<sup>r</sup> of Eben Hanson.  
 Sept. 1. Benj<sup>a</sup>, son of Robert Thompson.  
 8. Benj<sup>a</sup>, son of Thomas Hayes.  
 22. Eliz<sup>a</sup>, D<sup>r</sup> of Job Clements.  
 Oct<sup>o</sup> 7. Silas, son of Paul Harford, deceased—in private.  
 10. Deborah, D<sup>r</sup> of Paul Harford, deceased—in private.  
 13. Joshua, son of Hobart Stevens.  
 Mary, D<sup>r</sup> of Dan<sup>l</sup> Horn.  
 Joseph, son of Stephen Evans.  
 27. Sarah, D<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Gerrish.  
 Abigail, D<sup>r</sup> of John Buzzell.  
 Nov. 3. Lydia & Paul, Child<sup>n</sup> of Paul Harford, deceased. [Thomas.  
 10. Eliz<sup>a</sup> Wife of Jon<sup>a</sup> Pinkham, & their Child<sup>n</sup> Hannah and  
 20. John, son of James Davis.  
 Abigail, D<sup>r</sup> of Paul Gerrish.  
 Abigail, D<sup>r</sup> of John Tasker.  
 24. Mary, D<sup>r</sup> of James Pinkham.  
 Dec<sup>r</sup> 8. John Perkins, son of Israel Hodgdon.  
 15. Sarah, D<sup>r</sup> of James Pecker.  
 1755.  
 Feb. 2. Moses Bickford, on a sick bed.  
 May 4. Tamsen, D<sup>r</sup> of Ichabod Hayes.  
 25. Richard, son of W<sup>m</sup> Shackford.  
 June 1. Abigail, D<sup>r</sup> of Richard Kimbal.  
 8. Sarah, D<sup>r</sup> of Otis Baker.  
 29. Cheney, son of Cheney Smith.  
 Nath<sup>l</sup>, son of Daniel Hayes.  
 July 13. Sam<sup>l</sup> Waterhouse, son of John Titcomb.  
 John, son of Nath<sup>l</sup> Young.  
 Aug. 24. David, son of Benj<sup>a</sup> Hanson.  
 W<sup>m</sup>, son of Benj<sup>a</sup> Pearl.  
 Oct. 5. Betty, Zervia, George & Dan<sup>l</sup>, Child<sup>n</sup> of Isaac Watson.  
 19. Edward Winslow, son of Moses Emerson.  
 1756.  
 Feb. 4. Joseph, son of Joseph Tasker, jun<sup>r</sup>.  
 Mar. 28. James, son of Samuel Yeaton.  
 31. Ebenezer Chesley—on a sick bed.  
 Apr. 14. Timothy, son of Andrew Gerrish.  
 27. James & Moses, Child<sup>n</sup> of James Chesley, on a sick bed.  
 May 23. Dolley, D<sup>r</sup> of John Tibbetts.  
 30. Bridget, W<sup>m</sup>, John, Mary & Ebenezer, Child<sup>n</sup> of John Waldron.  
 June 6. Mehetabel, D<sup>r</sup> of Samuel Todd.  
 20. Susanna, Molly & Mercy, Child<sup>n</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> Ricker.  
 July 6. Abigail, D<sup>r</sup> of Dan<sup>l</sup> Meserve—sick.  
 11. Sam<sup>l</sup>, son of Sam<sup>l</sup> Gerrish.  
 18. Sarah, D<sup>r</sup> of Dudley Watson.  
 Aug. 8. Mary, D<sup>r</sup> of James Kielle.

- Aug. 15. Joseph Roberts, & his son Ephraim.  
Mary, D<sup>r</sup> of Sam<sup>l</sup> Emerson.  
22. Abigail, D<sup>r</sup> of Ebenezer Hanson.  
Sept. 26. Margaret, Wife of James Perkins, & their son Ephraim.  
Oct. 17. Elijah Bunker, & Child<sup>n</sup> Martha, Betty, Esther, Abigail &  
Judith.  
Molly, D<sup>r</sup> of Job Clements.  
31. Bridget, D<sup>r</sup> of Jacob Horsum.  
Deborah, D<sup>r</sup> of Dan<sup>l</sup> Horn.  
Mary, William, Betty, Ebenezer & Stephen Wentworth, the  
Child<sup>n</sup> of Ebenezer Horn.

## 1757.

- Jan. 2. Alexander Douglas, son of Otis Baker.  
Feb. 28. Mary Waldron, on a sick bed.  
Mar. 20. Mercy Plummer.  
May 8. John, son of William Shackford.  
29. Sarah, D<sup>r</sup> of James Perkins.  
June 25. Andrew, son of Benjamin Hayes.  
15. Sarah, D<sup>r</sup> of Alexander Caldwell.  
July 24. Elizabeth Nathersell.  
Elizabeth, D<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Hanson.  
31. Mary, D<sup>r</sup> of Stephen Evans.  
Lois, D<sup>r</sup> of Jonathan Pinkham.  
Mary, D<sup>r</sup> of William Wentworth.  
Aug. 7. Sarah, D<sup>r</sup> of Richard Kimbal.  
14. James, son of James Young.  
Sept. 18. Abra, D<sup>r</sup> of Ichabod Hayes.  
Eph<sup>m</sup> & Benj<sup>a</sup>, sons of Tobias Randel.  
Molly, Nanny & Eunice, Child<sup>n</sup> of Jon<sup>a</sup> Gerrish.  
Oct. 23. Abigail, D<sup>r</sup> of Nath<sup>l</sup> Young.  
Hannah, D<sup>r</sup> of Elijah Bunker.  
Nov. 13. Hannah, D<sup>r</sup> of Thomas Hayes.  
20. Eliz<sup>a</sup>, D<sup>r</sup> of Dan<sup>l</sup> Hayes.  
Benj<sup>a</sup>, son of Benj<sup>a</sup> Hanson.  
Thomas, son of John Waldron.  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 4. Martha, D<sup>r</sup> of John Titcomb.

[To be continued.]

## THREE GENERATIONS OF THE BUTTERWORTH FAMILY.

By J. O. AUSTIN, Esq., of Providence, R. I.

**I**N collecting material for The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, the author sometimes found interesting items concerning families resident in other states. A brief sketch of the Butterworth family is made possible by this means.

The earliest comer to America of this name appears to have been Samuel Butterworth, who was a freeman of Massachusetts May 13, 1640, taxed at Rehoboth 1643, on a valuation of £50, and a proprietor in land there in 1645. He made his will October 13, 1684, proved March 3, 1685. Ex. cousin (i. e. nephew) John Butterworth, of Rehoboth. He mentions

cousin Abraham Butterworth, of Rhode Island, cousin John Butterworth, of Swansea, cousin William Hayward, of Swansea, cousin John Butterworth's two sons Samuel and Benjamin, cousin Mary Mason, widow, of Swansea, cousin Mason's two sons Noah and Samuel Mason, cousin Ann Butterworth, daughter of Abraham. No mention is made in this will of any Tillinghast "cousins," though it is believed that Pardon Tillinghast's first wife was a sister or niece of the testator.

1. JOHN BUTTERWORTH, of Rehoboth and Swanzey, Mass., was born about 1630 and died in 1708. His wife's name was Sarah, and she died before her husband. He was propounded for a freeman June 3, 1652, received a lot of land June 22, 1658, and was a juryman in 1662. In 1663 a Baptist church was organized at his house, with seven members, and he was for a long time deacon of the society, which soon removed to Swanzey. The latter town was incorporated March 5, 1668, and he and four others were to have the care of admitting inhabitants, disposing of lands, and ordering of other affairs of the town. In 1670 and 1677 he was surveyor of highways for Rehoboth, and in the latter year was chosen with others to assist Sampson Mason's widow in disposal of real estate, the records calling him her brother. March 16, 1677, he and others of Swanzey were to distribute the relief (contributed in Ireland) to sufferers by the Indian war. He was constable in 1685. At the time of his death he was called of Bristol. Sept. 1, 1708, the inventory of his estate, amounting to £121 19s. 2d., was shown by the administrators, his sons John and Joseph. April 2, 1711, division of the estate was made to his children, viz.: to eldest son John Butterworth, two shares, £10 14s. 11d., and to the rest of the children each £5 7s. 5½d. The others named were son Joseph, son Benjamin's heirs, daughter Sarah Hayward's heirs, Deborah Jenkins's heirs, Mercy Blood, Hopestill Eddy, wife of John, and Mary Thayer, wife of Samuel. March 1, 1714, George Jenkins gave receipt to uncle Joseph Butterworth, administrator of grandfather John Butterworth, and of estate left by mother Deborah Jenkins, and of estate of late brother Ebenezer Jenkins, who all died intestate. The names of John Butterworth's sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth children are illegible upon the town records. These children were born Sept. 8, 1661, Jan. 22, 1663, March 1665, May 1667. John Butterworth and wife Sarah had:

2. i. JOHN,<sup>2</sup> b. Sept. 8, 1651; m. Hannah Wheaton, Sept. 4, 1674.
  3. ii. SARAH, b. May 28, 1653; m. William Hayward.
  - iii. NATHANIEL, b. April 12, 1655.
  4. iv. JOSEPH, b. May 15, 1657; m. Elizabeth Boomer, July 22, 1691.
  5. v. DEBORAH, b. May 2, 1659; m. John Jenkins.
  6. vi. MARY, m. first, Joseph Slade, Nov. 12, 1681; m. second, Samuel Thayer.
  - vii. MERCY, m. — Blood.
  7. viii. HOPESTILL, married first, John Luther, June 25, 1687; m. second, John Eddy.
  - ix. SAMUEL.
  - x. EXPERIENCE, b. Aug. 15, 1669.
  8. xi. BENJAMIN, b. Oct. 31, 1672; m. Huldah Hayward, Jan. 6, 1692.
2. JOHN<sup>2</sup> BUTTERWORTH (*John*<sup>1</sup>), of Rehoboth, Mass., born Sept. 8, 1651; married Sept. 4, 1674, Hannah Wheaton, daughter of Robert and Alice (Bowen) Wheaton. He died March 20, 1731. His wife was born Sept. 18, 1654. In 1676 he (called John Butter-

worth, Jr.) gave £3 11s. 5d. toward the Indian war. He was a freeman Jan. 6, 1682; June 5, 1690, Ensign for expedition against Canada. He afterwards became Captain, and was so called to distinguish him from his father "Deacon John Butterworth." May 31, 1699, he gave a receipt on behalf of his wife Hannah for her part of estate of her father, who had died in 1696. Nov. 3, 1724, will, proved April 20, 1731. Ex. son Noah. He mentions eldest son John, sons Samuel and Noah, daughters Sarah Reed, Mary Jenckes, Patience Perry, and certain grandchildren. He also mentions brother Benjamin's daughter Experience Cook. His sons Samuel and Noah were buried in the Congregational Burial Ground, in what is now East Providence, R. I. His son John<sup>3</sup> had children as follows: 1. John, born Jan. 1, 1711; 2. Elizabeth, born Dec. 14, 1713; 3. Nicholas, born Dec. 12, 1716; 4. Nathaniel, born Oct. 18, 1719; 5. Mary, born May 28, 1722; 6. William, born Oct. 8, 1725; 9. Oliver, born Oct. 8, 1725. His son Noah<sup>3</sup> had children as follows: 1. Nathaniel, born March 27, 17—; 2. Esther, born April 17, 1714; 3. Hannah, born May 27, 1716; 4. Sarah, born April 30, 1718; 5. Elizabeth, born Feb. 24, 1720; 6. Noah, born Nov. 21, 1721; 7. Lydia, born July 29, 1723; 8. John, born Aug. 17, 1725; 9. Noah, born March 3, 1728; 10. Sybil, born Jan. 18, 1730; 11. Huldah, born March 2, 1732.

John Butterworth and wife Hannah had:

- i. SARAH,<sup>3</sup> b. Sept. 10, 1675; m. Thomas Read, June 21, 1699.
  - ii. MARY, b. Oct. 20, 1677; m. Ebenezer Jenckes, March 4, 1695.
  - iii. JOHN, b. May 7, 1679; m. Mary Peck, Sept. 26, 1710.
  - iv. HANNAH, b. Feb. 14, 1680.
  - v. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 15, 1682.
  - vi. NATHANIEL, b. March 26, 1685; d. Feb. 8, 1708.
  - vii. SAMUEL, b. March 30, 1687; m. Patience Perry, March 1, 1716. He d. March 28, 1738.
  - viii. NOAH, b. Dec. 31, 1689; m. Judith Bosworth, Feb. 16, 1712. He d. April 27, 1736.
  - ix. PATIENCE, b. July 8, 1693; m. — Perry.
  - x. EBENEZER, b. May 6, 1699; d. Feb. 11, 1700.
3. SARAH<sup>2</sup> BUTTERWORTH (*John*<sup>1</sup>), born May 28, 1653; married William Hayward, of Swanzey, and later of Mendon, Mass. He was son of William and Margery ( ) Hayward, of Braintree, Mass. He died Dec. 17, 1717. William Hayward and wife Sarah had:
- i. JONATHAN,<sup>3</sup> b. April 8, 1672.
  - ii. MARGERY, b. Sept. 10, 1673.
  - iii. SARAH, b. March 2, 1676.
  - iv. MARY, b. Jan. 9, 1678.
  - v. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 30, 1680.
  - vi. MERCY, b. Jan. 30, 1681.
  - vii. SAMUEL, b. May 18, 1683.
  - viii. HULDAH, b. March 13, 1685.
  - ix. OLIVER, b. March 17, 1687.
  - x. HANNAH, b. March 11, 1689.
  - xi. BENJAMIN.
  - xii. CONTENT.
4. JOSEPH<sup>2</sup> BUTTERWORTH (*John*<sup>1</sup>), of Swanzey, Mass., born May 15, 1657; married July 22, 1691, Elizabeth Boomer. He died in 1746. Nov. 4, 1746, administration on his estate was given to son Hezekiah Butterworth, mariner, of Posquotank, County of Albermarle, North Carolina. Joseph Butterworth and wife Elizabeth had:

- i. JOHN,<sup>3</sup> m. Elizabeth Thomas, Dec. 15, 1725.
  - ii. SARAH, b. March 10, 1694.
  - iii. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 6, 1697; m. Hopestill Cole, March 17, 1726.
  - iv. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 1, 1700.
  - v. HEZEKIAH, b. April 9, 1705.
  - vi. BENJAMIN, b. June 16, 1708; m. Millicent Alger, June 5, 1735.
5. DEBORAH<sup>2</sup> BUTTERWORTH (*John*<sup>1</sup>), born May 2, 1659; married John Jenkins, of Rehoboth, Mass. John Jenkins and wife Deborah had:
- i. GEORGE,<sup>3</sup>
  - ii. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 23, 1688.
  - iii. EBENEZER, b. Dec. 24, 1690.
6. MARY<sup>2</sup> BUTTERWORTH (*John*<sup>1</sup>), married first, Nov. 12, 1681, Joseph Slade; married second, Samuel Thayer, son of Ferdinando and Huldah (Hayward) Thayer. He died Dec. 19, 1721. They had children:
- i. SAMUEL,<sup>3</sup> b. Dec. 1, 1691.
  - ii. SARAH, b. Feb. 11, 1695.
  - iii. HULDAH, b. Nov. 30, 1698.
  - iv. MARY, b. Feb. 11, 1701.
  - v. JOSEPH, b. July, 1707.
  - vi. BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 11, 1709.
7. HOPESTILL<sup>2</sup> BUTTERWORTH (*John*<sup>1</sup>), married first, June 25, 1687, John Luther; married second, John Eddy, son of Zachariah and Alice (Paddock) Eddy. John Luther and wife Hopestill had:
- i. JOHN,<sup>3</sup> b. Aug. 10, 1690.
  - ii. NATHANIEL, b. April 17, 1692.
  - iii. JOB, b. Dec. 3, 1694.
  - iv. PATIENCE, b. Jan. 8, 1697.
- John Eddy and wife Hopestill had:
- v. OLIVER, b. Dec. 17, 1701.
  - vi. CHARLES, b. Nov. 14, 1703.
  - vii. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 6, 1706.
8. BENJAMIN<sup>2</sup> BUTTERWORTH (*John*<sup>1</sup>), of Swanzey, Mass., born Oct. 31, 1672; married Jan. 6, 1692, Huldah Hayward, daughter of Samuel and Mehitable ( ) Hayward. Benjamin Butterworth and wife Huldah had:
- i. SARAH,<sup>3</sup> b. Feb. 6, 1693.
  - ii. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 26, 1695.
  - iii. EXPERIENCE, b. May 23, 1701.
  - iv. BENJAMIN, d. March 11, 1719.

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### THE AGAWAME PLANTATION.\*

By WILLIAM ROOT BLISS, Esq., of Short Hills, New Jersey.

**T**HREE or four miles east from Fearing Hill lay the Agawame Plantation. Its early history has been preserved in an old book, whose yellow leaves of English paper, watermarked with crown and fleur-de-lis, are written in characters difficult for an untrained eye to read, entitled:—

\* This article will form a chapter in the author's book, "Colonial Times on the Wareham Farms," now in preparation.

“ A Booke of Records of the owners and devisions of the lands or some tracts of lands & meadows of Agawame liing and being in the precincts and bounds of new plimouth.”

This territory of nearly eight thousand acres was mentioned in the early records of Plymouth Colony as a discovery. It contained

A FACSIMILE FROM THE BOOKE OF RECORDS OF THE AGAWAME PLANTATION.  
 being plimouth election day the owners of said Agawame then and there  
 as namely Mr Pope Joseph Bartlett Joseph Warren Junior Nathaniell  
 Morton Josiah Morton Thos Chubbuck Samuel Bate and Nathaniell  
 Beale were all present And John Fering of Josiah Lane, ye one of order  
 was named they all above named took in care for present of ye other two  
 named of said June 17 under their hands id then fully declare that they  
 approve and own all that is before record in this Booke and then did  
 signify me y<sup>e</sup> said Nathaniell Beale to continue in ye place of Clarke as before  
 Nathaniell Beale Clarke

being plimouth election day the owners of said Agawame then and there namely Mrs Seth  
 Pope Joseph Bartlett Joseph Warren Junior Nathaniell Morton Josiah Morton Cornitt Chubbuck  
 Samuel Bate and Nathaniell Beale wheare all present And John Fering & Josiah Lane gaue it  
 vnder their hands—they all Above named that weare ther present & ye other two named yt did giue  
 it vnder their hands did then fully declare that they did aproue and own all that is before record  
 ed in this Booke, and then did Disire me ye said Nathaniell Beale to Continue in ye place of Clarke  
 as before.  
 Nathaniell Beale Clarke

many springs of sweet water and small lakes on whose shores beaver and otter were trapped. In the vast forest which covered most of the land, deer were hunted and streams ran abounding in trout. It had rich salt meadows which were intersected by creeks whose marshy banks were a resort of curlew and plover, and there was abundance of bird life along the shores when the mud slopes were left bare by the ebbing tide. It lay at the head of the bay, washed by it on three sides, and its coast line is still indented by coves rich in shell-fish, is fringed by islands and sandy beaches, and fronts the slumbering sea by a long ridge of highland from which the eye ranges southward as far as the Elizabeth Islands, and over as pleasing a panorama of sea and shore as is to be found in New England.\*

The purchasers, who had divided their purchase

\* The sale of this territory was authorized by a town meeting held in the meeting-house at Plymouth, September 4th, 1682, to obtain money for the building of a meeting-house; “for and in consideration of the full and just sum of two hundred and eighty pounds in current money of New England.” The same territory had been granted to Plymouth by deeds of Indians. “natives of New England,” in 1655 and 1666. During the Andros administration deeds of lands granted to colonists by Indians were attacked and declared, by the King’s officers, to be worth no more than “the scratch of a bear’s paw;” the English law regarding the Crown as the only original source of title. But these deeds were never disturbed.

In 1672, parts of Agawame, and also “lands at Sepecan,” were rented for the main-

into six shares, held their first meeting at Plymouth on the 17th of June, 1685, and appointed one of their number "to be ther Clarke." Then six "home lotts" of sixty acres each were laid out, "to build any hous or housen upon," and these were drawn by lot. They met again on the 2d of May, 1688, and laid out "sixe tracts of meadow," and agreed that proprietors should have "liberty to fence in any small peece or corner of upland that will be of advantage to them to shorten ther fence in the securing of ther meadows;" and that "not any pine notts liing or being upon ye undevided lands should be improved or made use of by any man untill such time as ther was an Agreement or allowance by the said owners soe to doe."\*

In 1694, soon after a provisional government had been organized under the new charter granted by William and Mary, the proprietors, desiring to divide more "lotts of upland for pastour and planting land & allso of meadows for ye securing of ym from spoiling & allso considdering ye nessitie of laaing out convenient publike & private high waies therin," appointed four of their number to make just and equal divisions, and to lay out highways with as little damage as possible to any proprietor.† When they met in 1696, to be informed of the meadows and uplands laid out to them, they "declared thar selves contented and satisfid with what was don and there set too thar handes in the smal buke where all thes devisins ware first writen." Later in this year more woodlands, meadows, and cedar swamps were "devided and layed oute," and in 1700 a few additions were granted to some of the existing lots.

By this time some dwelling houses had been built.‡ The records of 1688 mention Joseph Warren's house as "now standing thare;"§

tenance of a "free school now begun and erected at Plymouth." June 15th, 1674, the town declared that "they do desire Captain Bradford the Seceretary, the Selectmen William Clark and Joseph Warren to do their utmost to improve the said lands for attaining of the ends propounded, namely that their children be perfected in reading when they are entered the Bible, and also that they be taught to write and eipher, besides that which the country expects from the said school."—*Plymouth Records*.

\* Pine knots were used by the colonists in making tar and for torchlights.

† In the first allotments of lands, no highways were provided. In 1712 the proprietors made "satisfaction for ways over ye first Devision of Lotts whare they are wanting ye country roade excepted."—*Agawame Booke*.

‡ "The houses of those times were mostly built two stories in height and about 22 by 25 feet; the lower story was used for the chimney and entry-way, and one great room was used as a room for the family to live in, and the room where they made their plows, yokes, &c., and where huskings were held. The fireplace was about ten feet long, five deep, and high enough for a man to stand erect under the great oak mantle bar, with stools at each end of it for the women and children to sit and knit or read, while the man would be shaving shingles or making his farming tools. This room was lighted by a pine knot stuck into a socket at the back of the fireplace. The second story is parted off by single partitions, or perhaps by coverlids, to constitute sleeping rooms for the larger children, the parents and smaller children sleeping in the great room below. As necessity demanded they would enlarge by a back leanto, and on the marriage of the oldest son they would build another room on to the body of the house, making what was called a double house in length."—*Jacob W. Reed, in N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register* for October, 1868.

§ Warren Point at Indian Neck in Wareham, now the site of summer homes of Bostonians, took its name from the builder of this house. Joseph Warren was a grandson of worthy Mr. Richard Warren who came in the Mayflower, and a cousin of Col. James Warren who was father of James Warren of Revolutionary fame. This sequestered point was "layed oute for thurty akers" to Joseph Warren and another in 1696, "bonnded by the see esteward and southward, and northward by his owne medo on the cove."—*Agawame Booke*.



the records of 1696 mention Samuel Bates's house. These and other houses were clustered near the acre afterwards described as the place where "some persons have been laid already at." It was the neighborhood of the first settlers, where they lived, died and were buried.

Highways "fouer pole in breth" and ways "for the carting of corne and hay," which had been laid out, were not sufficient for the population, and more ways were soon needed. On the 6th of March, 1701, the proprietors "met together againe to agre about the Laing oute sum parseles of upland and medo and allso to Laye oute sum hie waye to said land and medos and into the Neckes." They looked into the old Booke and there they found that a highway into the necks "must of nesetsi come over the southerd end of Samuel Bates his home lots which was veri much damig to the said Bates by resen of macking a fence on both sides of said way and allso was taken away from the abovesaid Bates all that end of his march on the north sid of the crecke." Therefore all present at the meeting gave to him "everi on of them his sevrel rite in two or three small peses of medo Lieng on the south side of Agawame rever;" an illustration of the equity with which the members of this agrarian community dealt with each other.

In 1701 two lots of land and a meadow were "laid oute two and for the yuse of the ministre." A division of the large tracts of undivided lands had already been discussed by the proprietors. But some of them had become conservative in the use of their communal rights, and had no desire to see new-comers enter upon the enjoyment which their associated capital and thrift had acquired. In 1708 they agreed "to laye out all the common land below the contry rode and half a mile above," and they appointed agents "to Rune and settel the Line betwen plimouth and agawame"; but neither of these things were then accomplished.

In 1711 a "good and sufficient pound 30 feet square" was built "near Samuel Bates his house" by permission of the selectmen of Plymouth. A pound-keeper was appointed, also two haywards to "bring out and impound such creatures" as were found in the commons contrary to order, for which service they were to be paid by the proprietors "what shall be Judged Reasonable more than what ye Law will give for ye poundage." The building of this pound is the first evidence of the existence of a village community in Agawame. It was needed before there was a school-house, or a meeting-house, or a church society, or a town organization.\*

The supreme authority of the proprietors of Agawame appears in a law, which they now made, to protect their production of turpentine; prohibiting "ani parsen from boxing or chiping and milking ani

\* "There is no more ancient institution in the country than the Village Pound; it is far older than the King's Bench, and probably older than the Kingdom."—*Early History of Institutions*, by Sir Henry S. Maine.

pine tre or tres on the common on the penelty of payeng Ten Shilengs for everi tre," of which fine the informer "shall have won halfe for himselfe and the other halfe to the proprietors and this to stand tell the majer part shall se good to alter it." They also ordered that common pastures on Great Neck and Indian Neck shall be "kept fenced in generel;" also that they shall be stinted, restricting each proprietor to pasture only "thurtitoo nete catel and fouer horses for a sixte parte," or "six sheepe instead of one Beast," and "no hogs to go in;" and they appointed an officer to watch the pastures and report if any man sends in more cattle than his proportion.\* In the same year they made laws prohibiting all cattle from Indian Neck and Great Neck, between May 1st and September 15th; dividing the common fence there into six parts and requiring "every man to mend his Proportion of Fence yearly before the first day of May;" leaving the Crooked river pasture open for public use. They chose Samuel Bate, Jr. to look out that no strange cattle were sent to pasture, for which service "he to have his horse go into ye Necks freely so long as other horses go in." Farmers who were not proprietors were allowed pasturage on unused rights if they could bring "a note or token to ye sd Bate to his sattisfaction whose Rite they come upon."

The next dedication of land was made in 1712. It was "one acre for a Burying place at ye place agreed upon & some persons have been laid already at." It is described as bounded "by the Way that leadeth into Woonkinco." Three-quarters of an acre by the country road and on the river, also the river's swampy banks, were reserved for a grist-mill, a saw-mill and the fisheries. The proprietors then ordered that the common lands excepting lands appropriated for ways, a burying place, a pound, a mill, and the ministry, be laid out as formerly agreed. Their meetings were not always harmonious; there was a minority whose independent spirit often delayed the action of the majority and sometimes caused to be entered upon the records a formal protest against the proceedings of the proprietors.†

Two years later, "att the house of Thomas Wetherell of Plymouth," after electing their clerk and swearing him to the faithful discharge of his duty, they "Voteed That The Common Land belonging to sd Agawame be Devideed ass it wass formerly concluded to be devided and with all Convenient Speed." The extensive woodlands north of the country road, which are to this day "the forest primeval," were then divided into six great lots ranging along a line which ran across the entire territory about half a mile from the country road. The land between this line and the road as well as lands southward of it

\* Sir Henry S. Maine says of the ancient Teutonic farmers:—"When cattle grazed on the common pasture, or when the householder felled wood in the common forest, an elected or hereditary officer watched to see that the common domain was equitably enjoyed." . . . "The supervision of the common officer who watched over the equitable enjoyment of the pastures has become the custom of stint of common."—*Village Communities*.

† The record of these meetings closes with these words, written by the clerk:—"Oliver Norris himself being present at sd meeting did not agree with ye sd Propriators in many things and did also at ye same time desire it might be Entered by ye Clarke that he did protest agenst ye most of ye votes that ware Past at sd meeting."—*Agawame Booke*. 1712.

were also divided, and in June, 1715, it was ordered to record this "Devition of there Common Land" in the Booke.\*

But as commons were a convenience they afterwards ordered Great Neck and Indian Neck, comprising about 1440 acres, to be fenced,— "to set out each man his part of fence," and they appointed annually a committee to take care of the necks and to receive from each proprietor an account of his cattle turned in for pasture. They built another pound "with all convenient speed," and any cattle found in the commons not belonging to a proprietor, were sent as "traspassers" into the pound, where they became an expense to their presumptuous owner. The times of turning in and driving out animals entitled to the privileges of pasture during winter, when cattle and horses ran wild in the necks, were fixed, and also the rate for each share of 240 acres. In summer the pastures were stinted more severely, excluding for the time all cattle or reducing their number so that the grass might have a chance to grow.† This was an inconvenience to some of the farmers, but they had no relief. The proprietors of Agawame were lords of the manor, and although they owed allegiance to Plymouth there was no one who ventured to challenge their authority.

Here was the image of a town system based upon the rights of property in land. Its superintending power was the proprietors of the land in regular meeting assembled, enacting such regulations as a major part of them saw fit, and appointing such officers as they deemed to be necessary for their purposes.‡ In their acts they were preparing for the time when their agrarian commune must be expanded

\* Pine Neck, now the populous site of the Onset Bay Grove Association, having been "pitcht upon for satisfaction for ways," was not divided until 1721, when the greater part fell by lot to Israel Fearing.

† May 30, 1721.—"that horses go in Great Neck and Indian Neck the sixteenth of August yearly and neat Cattle the twentieth of September & to be taeken out the tenth of May & but half so many put in in ye Spring as in the fall and the same number in the fall as used to be."

—"that with respect to hoggs within the general ffence it be stinted att ten hoggs to a share."—"that Samuel Baites and Thomas Savory take Care that the necks be duely Drove and that all Cattle and hoggs be Cleared out of the necks: and that all persons that have not Interest in said necks that wood put in Cattle horses or hoggs in any persons writes must produce a note in hoose write they Come to the Satisfaction of Sade Samuel Baites or Thomas Savory or Elce put in no Cretures there."—*Agawame Booke.*

February 15, 1726.—"that neat chattle & horses should be cep out of the neck till the first Day of October and should be taken out of sd neck on the last Day of April."—*Agawame Booke.*

April 4, 1733.—"that great neck and Indian neck shall be Stinted and hearby is Stinted att 32 neat cattle and 4 horses on a sixth part or Share and that 6 sheep may be put In to sd necks in lue of a Neat Beast or horse and no more and that no hoggs go att learg att no time and the fence be whear it was last year and also the gaites—and any Beasts that there is no acct of shall be Decmd as traspassers."—*Agawame Booke.*

‡ The only province officer in the settlement was a constable who collected the taxes for Plymouth. The following entry is on the Plymouth Town Records, Mareh 13th, 1727: "Voated that the highest in the Voates in the Village of Agawame shall be constable there."

The town was so indifferent to what was going on at Agawame, that the name of the Plantation was mentioned in the Plymouth Records but three times up to the year 1738. The first mention is quoted above. The second was in 1735:—"Voted that the Town Join with the owners of the Dam belonging to the Mill at Agawam in Plymouth for the enlarging and building sd Dam higher & wider in order to make and use it as a Highway or Country Road & fit for Travelling Carting &c." The third mention was in 1736; when the town-meeting considered "something to be granted to Agawame" for a school-house, but postponed the matter indefinitely.

into a town organized under the laws of the province; where newcomers as well as old-residents would have an equal right to be heard in the town meeting.

Year after year the proprietors continued to meet, on the summons of the clerk, sometimes at the house of one of the farmers, generally at the inn near the bank of the river. At each annual meeting they elected a moderator, listened to the clerk as he read the records from their old Booke, adopted their customary orders, refreshed themselves at the bar of the inn and went their ways.

Meanwhile, after long delays, the town of Wareham was incorporated (in 1739), its jurisdiction extending over the Plantation; but the surviving proprietors continued their organization, and their sons kept it in force for more than fifty years longer. As years passed by, and estates were divided, their transactions gradually decreased in importance, and their business was finally reduced to resurveys of boundary lines—in dispute because the old land marks (a “whit ock tree,” or a “stake with a heepe of stones laide to it”) had disappeared, to the renting of an island for cultivation, and to the care of the alewives which, with each return of spring, entered the streams that ran through their territory. The old Booke relates some of their proceedings during this time,—as, for example, that in 1763 they gave to Rowland Swift and Noah Fearing “liberty to set a saw-mill on ye river where they shall best not damage the grist-mill;” that in the same year they undertook to establish a free school “for the inhabitation” by appropriating for that purpose two notes which had been given for two catches of alewives in the Agawame river—the value of which was a few Spanish dollars; that in 1773 they undertook to increase the alewife fishery by making, as they described it, “a river up Red Brook thence by digging a ditch into Bartletts Marsh Pond and so on into White Island Pond.” This hopeful speculation turned out as profitless as the South Sea bubble; but when its thirty promoters met, in March, 1774, they were in such jovial spirits in anticipation of the success of their wonderful enterprise, that their meeting, held at the village inn, was called in their records the merry meeting, and when their overflowing bumpers had been emptied they voted to name their new river “the Merry Meeting Herring River and to carry Herring into sd River to Breed.”

Often at their annual meetings they “Voted to Vandue Wickets Island for planting”—an island that is now a pleasure resort,—and as late as 1791, touched with sympathy for the miserable relics of the original owners of their ancestors’ lands, they ordered their treasurer “to pay out the money to the poor Ingings that he received for the use of the island.”

And so a run of fish and this little island continued to be their business until, at last, they met no more. All their interests had been absorbed by the larger interests of the town. But their ancient

and well-thumbed Booke of Records—from which we have quoted their own words exactly as they wrote them—still remains as the foundation of the titles by which every estate in that large territory is now held; preserving to this day the quaint names of the first landmarks, of the necks or promontories jutting into Manomet Bay, as the surrounding waters were once called, of the islands, the coves, the creeks, the springs, and the many nooks of meadow which stretch into the pine woods from the salt marshes by the shore.

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## SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR.

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE M. BODGE, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 80.]

No. XVIII.

### THE "FALLS FIGHT."

THE disposal of Capt. Turner's forces, from April 7th up to the 25th, is indicated in the above letter. In the closing clause it will be noticed that he speaks of the news which a young man brings in just before he sends the letter away. This was probably John Gilbert, who with Edward Stebbins had been taken captive at Springfield about a month before and carried up the river by the Indians, where Mrs. Rowlandson, in her narrative, speaks of meeting him. Capt. Turner makes note of his information to the effect that the Indians are gathering in great numbers about these towns. Mr. Hubbard, on the other hand, speaks of *two* "English lads" who give information of the unguarded state of the Indians, referring doubtless to Gilbert and Stebbins above mentioned, but confusing with theirs the testimony of another captive named Thomas Reed, who escaped and came in some weeks later. Some idea of the state of feeling among the English inhabitants and soldiers may be gained from this letter of some of the chief actors at the front.

Letter of Rev. John Russell, Capt. Turner and others to the General Court:

Hadly Ap<sup>r</sup> 29, 1676

Right Worp<sup>f</sup> <sup>ll</sup>

This morning we received from Hartford these inclosed w<sup>ch</sup> we were desired to post away; and have accordingly effected with all speed. Its matter of thankfulnesse and encouragement to hear that the Lord is in any place going forth w<sup>th</sup> o<sup>r</sup> armies; and delivering o<sup>r</sup> enemies into o<sup>r</sup> hands.

We hope if o<sup>r</sup> sins hinder not it is a pledge of future & greater me<sup>rcy</sup>.

It is strange to see how much spirit (more than formerly) appears in our men to be out against the enemy. A great part of the inhabitants here would our committees of militia but permitt; would be going forth: They are dayly moving for it and would fain have liberty to be going forth this.

night. The enemy is now come so near us, that we count we might go forth in the evening, and come upon them in the darkness of the same night. We understand from Hartford some inclination to allow some volunteers to come from them up hither, should that be I doubt not but many of o<sup>rs</sup> would joyne w<sup>th</sup> them. It is the generall voyce of the people here y<sup>t</sup> now is the time to distresse the enemy; and that could we drive them from their fishing and keep out though but lesser parties against them famine would subdue them. All intelligence give us cause to hope that the Mohawks do still retain their old friendship for us and enmity against our enemies. Some prooffe of it they have of late in those they slew higher up this River. Two of whom as the Indian messengers relate were of o<sup>r</sup> known Indians; and one a Quabaog Indian. And further proof its thought they would soon give; were the obstructions (y<sup>t</sup> some English have or may putt in their way) removed and the remembrance of the ancient amity and good terms between them and these colonies renewed by some letters & if it might be by some English messengers. We would not tho. out so good an end as love and zeale for the weale publike, that we should be transported beyond o<sup>r</sup> line. We crave pardon for o<sup>r</sup> reaching so farr, and with many prayers do desire to beseech the father of mercies and God of all counsell to direct you in the right way; & so praying we remaine

S<sup>r</sup> Your Worships most Humble & devoted Serv<sup>ts</sup>

JOHN RUSSELL	JOHN LYMAN
WILL: TURNER	ISACK GRAVES
DAVID WILTON	JOHN KING
SAMUEL SMITH	DANIEL WARNER

The original, contemporary historians are now so rarely read, that I think it worth while to insert here extracts from two, who wrote within a year of the events they relate. The first was Rev. William Hubbard of Ipswich, the most reliable of all the writers on the subject, who wrote as follows:

“But the great Company of the Enemy that staid on that Side of the Country, and about *Watchuset Hills*, when the Rest went towards Plimouth, though they had been disappointed in their Planting by the Death of *Canonchet*, were loth to lose the Advantage of the Fishing-season then coming in; wherefore having seated themselves near the upper Falls of *Connecticut River*, not far from *Deerfield*, and perceiving that the English Forces were now drawn off from the lower Towns of *Hadley* and *Northampton*, now and then took Advantages to plunder them of their Cattel, and not fearing any Assault from our Soldiers, grew a little secure, while they were upon their fishing Design, insomuch that a couple of English Lads lately taken captive by the Enemy, and making their Escape, acquainted their Friends at Home how secure they lay in those Places, which so animated the inhabitants of *Hadley*, *Hatfield* and *Northampton* that they being willing to be revenged for the Loss of their Cattel besides other preceeding Mischiefs took up a Resolution with what Strength they could raise among themselves (partly out of garison Soldiers and partly of the Inhabitants) to make an Assault upon them, which if it had been done with a little more Deliberation, and waiting for the coming of Supplies from Hartford, might have proved a fatal Business to all the said Indians; yet was the victory obtained more considerable than at first was apprehended. For not having much above an hundred and fifty fighting Men in their Company, they

marched silently in the dead of the Night, *May* 18, and came upon the said *Indians* a little before Break of Day whom they found almost in a dead Sleep, without any Scouts abroad, or watching about the Wigwams at Home; for in the Evening they had made themselves merry with new Milk and roast Beef having lately driven away many of their milch Cows, as an English Woman confessed that was made to milk them."

"When they came within the *Indians* Rendezvouze they allighted off their Horses and tyed them to some young Trees at a quarter of a Miles Distance, so marching up they fired amain into their very Wigwams, killing many upon the Place, and frightening others with the sudden Alarm of their Guns, and made them run into the River, where the Swiftness of the Stream carrying them down a steep Fall, they perished in the Waters, some getting into Canoes (small Boats made of the Bark of birchen Trees) which proved to them a *Charons* Boat, being sunk, or overset, by the Shooting of our Men, delivered them into the like Danger of the Waters, giving them thereby a Passport into the other World; others of them creeping for Shelter under the Banks of the great River were espyed by our Men and killed by their Swords; Capt. *Holioke* killing five, young and old with his own Hands from under a Bank. When the *Indians* were first awakened by the thunder of their Guns they cried out Mohawks, Mohawks, as if their own native enemies had been upon them; but the dawning of the Light, soon notified their error, though it could not prevent the Danger."

The other extract is from one of the letters written from Boston, July 22d, 1676, and published in London the following October. The writer signs himself "N. S.," but has never been identified.

"About a Fortnight afterwards, the forementioned Capt. Turner, by Trade a Taylor, but one that for his Valour has left behinde him an Honourable Memory, hearing of the *Indians* being about Twenty Miles above them at *Connecticut* River drew out a Party at *Hadley* and *Northampton*, where there was a Garrison, and marching all Night, came upon them before Day-break, they having no Centinels or Scouts abroad, as thinking themselves secure, by Reason of their remote Distance from any of our Plantations; Ours taking this Advantage of their Negligence, fell in amongst them, and killed several Hundreds of them upon the Place; they being out of any Posture or Order to make any formidable Resistance, though they were six Times superior in Number: But that which was almost as much, nay in some respects more considerable than their Lives, We there destroyed all their Ammunition and Provision, which we think they can hardly be so soon and easily recruited as possibly they may be with Men. We likewise here demolisht Two Forges they had to mend their Arms; took away all their Materialls and Tools, and drove many of them into the River, where they were drowned, and threw two great Piggs of Lead of theirs (intended for making of Bullets) into the said River. But this great Success was not altogether without Alloy, as if Providence had designed to Checquer our Joys and Sorrows; and lest we should Sacrifice to our own Nets, and say, Our own Armes or Prowesse hath done this, to permit the Enemy presantly after to take an advantage against us; For as our Men were returning to *Hadley*, in a dangerous Passe, which they were not sufficiently aware of, the skulking *Indians* (out of the Woods) killed at one Volley the said Captain and Eight and Thirty of his Men; but immediately after they had discharged, they fled."

These extracts of course give only a partial and general view of the march and the fight, and for more than a century no one appeared to investigate for the purpose of giving a more particular account. Gen. Epaphras Hoyt, of Deerfield, in 1824, published a history of the Indian Wars, in which he gives a very full and clear account of this affair, though without entering into statistics, or assigning authority for the many new particulars related by him. He was familiar, however, with all the country round about, and also with the traditions handed down by the descendants of those who were participants in the Indian wars and in this Falls Fight. Other later historical writers have enlarged upon his account and added the results of careful investigations through official records and ancient documents, till, with the patient labors of Rev. Sylvester Judd, and very lately the extensive researches of Hon. George Sheldon, of Deerfield, it seems as though the history of this part of New England must be wellnigh complete. From all the above sources, supplemented by many new hints and evidences afforded by documents preserved in the State Archives and elsewhere, I think the following is a fairly accurate account of the campaign of Capt. Turner in May, 1676, closing with the Falls Fight on the 18th.

After the withdrawal of the army under Major Savage, the Indians seem to have relaxed much of their vigilance, watching mainly for opportunities for plunder wherever the English became careless and exposed themselves or cattle to the chance of capture. In the mean time the situation of the Indians was becoming desperate. The Narragansetts with their allies and many of the Wampanoags had been forced in an almost destitute condition upon the Nipmuck and Pocomtuck tribes for support. These unwonted numbers soon exhausted the never abundant resources of the local tribes, and when Philip's promises of a speedy victory over all the river towns with plunder of their goods were not realized, when the great chieftain Canonchet was taken and slain, and having met the repulses at Northampton and Hatfield, they were reduced almost to starvation, these river and northern Indians began to realize the folly of their too ready alliance with Philip, and put themselves into communication with the authorities at Connecticut, either with a view to real peace, or for the purpose of gaining time by a pretence of peaceful negotiations; at any rate the English entered into the negotiations with great zeal, and sought to turn the home tribes against Philip and the Narragansetts. A price was set upon Philip's head, whereupon that chieftain betook himself with his faithful followers to safer solitudes up the river; and now pending these negotiations, the Indians gathered to the fishing places upon the river in large numbers, hoping here to supply their wants and secure a stock of provisions till they could accomplish the destruction of the towns and secure the corn and cattle of the English. Knowing that the garrisons were small, and feeling secure from attack both by



numbers and distance, they grew careless in sending scouts or placing guards. They had no suspicion of the growing resolution of the English to take the offensive, nor any information of their preparations. A large body of the Indians were gathered near the "Upper Falls" of the Connecticut, divided into several parties, one of which was located on the high ground on the right bank at the head of the Fall, another on the opposite bank, and a third at what is known now as "Smead's Island," about a mile below, and all were intent upon their fishing. Hearing, however, that the English had turned some of their cattle out into Hatfield meadows, a detachment was sent out upon May 12th, and succeeded in "stamping" about seventy head of these cattle, and driving them safely into the woods. This fresh outrage was carried out with impunity, and so enraged the English that they urged to be led out against their enemies at once, and when Reed, abovementioned, came in on May 15th, and disclosed the carelessness of the Indians, it was resolved to wait no longer, but to gather the forces and strike a blow, and on that day Rev. John Russell writes a letter to the Council at Connecticut, informing them of their situation and giving general news. He speaks of their "visitation" by the epidemic distemper or malignant cold which had prevailed at Connecticut (and of which Mr. Mather wrote that he could not hear of a family in New England that wholly escaped); of the peaceful election at Boston on May 3d, and the return of Mrs. Rowlandson from captivity on that day, and letters from Philip, the "Old Queen" and other sachems, proposing terms of peace. He gives the news from Europe, the sufferings of non-conformists, and of a great naval battle between the French and Dutch. Only an extract is here given, being the closing part which relates to the Indian war. The letter is dated Hadley, May 15th. The postscript is by the military officers.

.... "This morning about sunrise came into Hatfield one Thomas Reede a soldier who was taken captive when Deacon Goodman was slain. He relates that they are now planting at Deerfield and have been so these three or four days or more, saith further that they dwell at the Falls on both sides the river, are a considerable number, yet most of them old men and women. He cannot judge that there are on both sides of the river above 60 or 70 fighting-men. They are secure and scornful, boasting of great things they have done and will do. There is Thomas Eames his daughter and child hardly used; one or two belonging to Medfield and I think two children belonging to Lancaster. The night before last they came down to Hatfield upper meadow, and have driven away many horses and cattle to the number of fourscore and upwards as they judge. Many of these this man saw in Deerfield meadow, and found the bars put up to keep them in. This being the state of things, we think the Lord calls us to make some trial what may be done against them suddenly without further delay; and therefore the concurring resolution of men here seems to be to go out against them tomorrow night, so as to be with them, the Lord assisting, before break of day. We need guidance and help from heaven. We hum-

bly beg your prayers, advice and help if it may be. And therewith committing you to the guidance and blessing of the most High, Remain Your  
Worship's in all humble service,  
JOHN RUSSELL."

Although this man speaks of their number as he judgeth yet they may be many more, for we perceive their number varies, and they are going and coming, so that there is no trust to his guess.

WILLIAM TURNER,  
JOHN LYMAN,  
ISAAC GRAVES.

Preparations had been completed for several days, and the men, gathered from the inhabitants and soldiers of the several towns and garrisons, were appointed to meet at Hatfield at the summons of the commander. Day after day passed, while they waited impatiently the company which Connecticut authorities had ordered to march to their assistance. These, delayed in turn by the failure of the Sachems to appear at a promised meeting, and fearing to make any hostile movement while English captives were held by the Indians, did not move, and so on May 18th Capt. Turner gathered all his available force at Hatfield, numbering upwards of one hundred and fifty rank and file. Of the garrison soldiers I think only volunteers were taken in this expedition, as it would not be safe to weaken the garrison by withdrawing a large number of the men away from the defence of the towns, which was their proper service. A comparison of the lists below will show that a very small number of eastern soldiers are among the claimants, though the list of killed has many names not represented there. A very large part of Capt. Turner's original company had marched home to Boston on April 7th, leaving him with a company of single men, boys and servants, selected from Major Savage's forces, for garrison duty. Of this expedition the officers were William Turner, Captain; Samuel Holyoke, Lieut.; Isaiah Tay (or Toy) and John Lyman, Ensigns; Rev. Hope Ather-ton, Chaplain; John Dickinson and Joseph Kellogg, Sergeants; Experience Hinsdell and Benjamin Wait were guides.

This company of volunteers, thus officered, and more than one half inhabitants of the several river towns, mounted upon their own horses, and armed as each might be able, or from the garrisons, took up the line of march in the evening of May 18th, from Hatfield towards the Falls, twenty miles away, through the woods. Taking their way northward through Hatfield meadows and on by the road where both Lathrop and Beers had met disaster and death, past the ruins of Deerfield, they crossed the river at the northerly part of the meadow (a late high authority says "at the mouth of Sheldon's brook"), and thus eluded the Indian outpost stationed at a place "now called Cheapside," to guard the usual place of crossing. These Indians, it is said, overheard the crossing of the troops and turned out with torches, and examined the usual ford, but finding no traces there and hearing no further disturbance, concluded that the noise was made by moose, crossing, and so went back

to their sleep. A heavy thunder shower during the night greatly aided the secrecy of the march, while it drove the Indians to their wigwams and prevented any suspicion of an attack. This danger safely passed, the troops rode forward through Greenfield meadow, and, crossing Green river "at the mouth of Ash-swamp brook to the eastward, skirting the great swamp" (says Mr. Sheldon), they at length, about daybreak, reached the high land just south of Mount Adams, where the men dismounted, and leaving the horses under a small guard, pushed on through Fall river and up a steep hill, and halted and silently awaited daylight upon the slope above the sleeping Indian camp. Here all was wrapped in profound sleep. It is said a great feast had been celebrated the night before by the Indians, at which they had gorged themselves with fresh salmon from the river, and beef and new milk from the Hatfield cattle. Not a guard had been set, and no precaution had been made, so secure were they and unsuspecting of an English raid. And now with advancing daylight the sturdy settlers gather silently down and about their unconscious foes, to whom the first warning of danger was the crashing of a hundred muskets, dealing death in at their wigwam doors. Many were killed at the first fire, and scarcely a show of resistance was made. The savages who escaped the first fire were terrified at the thought that their old enemy was upon them, and fled towards the river yelling "Mohawks! Mohawks!" and wildly threw themselves into the canoes along the banks, but many of these, overcrowding the canoes, were thrown into the river and carried over the falls to certain death; others were shot in attempting to reach the other side; others were chased to the shelving rocks along the banks and there shot down. It is said that Capt. Holyoke there despatched five with his own hand. Very few of the Indians escaped, and their loss was computed by contemporary writers at three hundred. One only of the English was killed, and he by mistake, by one of his comrades, and another was wounded in this attack. The soldiers burned all the wigwams and their contents, captured the tools of the Indian blacksmiths who had set up two forges for mending arms, and threw "two great Piggs of lead (intended for making bullets) into the river." But while this was being accomplished, the several larger bodies of Indians upon the river above and below, rallied, and from various quarters gathered in and about the English. A small party as decoys showed themselves crossing the river above, and succeeded in drawing a portion of our force away from the main body only to meet a large force and to regain the command with difficulty. Capt. Turner, enfeebled as he was by his disease, collected and drew off his troops towards the horses, where the guards were about this time attacked by the enemy, who hastily withdrew at the coming of the main body. Mounting their horses, the English began the march for Hatfield. The Indians in increasing numbers gathered upon flank and rear.

Capt. Turner led the van, though so weak from long sickness as scarcely able to manage his horse. The intrepid Capt. Holyoke commanded the rear guard, but in effect conducted the retreat. The Indians advanced upon the left and rear, and several sharp skirmishes ensued while they tried to separate the rear guard from the main. Once Capt. Holyoke's horse was shot down, and he narrowly escaped capture by the Indians, who rushed forward to seize him, by shooting down the foremost with his pistols, till his men came to his aid. On the left of the line of march, nearly all the way to Green river, was a swamp in which the Indians found safe cover. A rumor was started (by an escaped captive, it is said) that Philip with a thousand warriors was at hand, and a panic ensued. The guides differed as to the course, and some following one and some another, disorder prevailed, and the command was broken up. Two parties leaving the main body were cut off and lost. Capt. Turner pushed forward with the advance as far as Green river, and was shot by the Indians while crossing the stream, near the mouth of the brook upon which afterwards stood "Nash's" Mill. His body was found near the place by a scouting party a short time afterwards.\*

The whole command now devolved upon Capt. Holyoke, who led his shattered force, fighting every rod of the way to the south side of Deerfield meadow to the place now known as the "Bars" (according to Gen. Hoyt's account). That the retreat did not end in a general massacre is doubtless due to the skill and bravery of Capt. Holyoke in keeping the main body together, and in protecting flank and rear while pushing forward to avoid the chance of ambuscades. As it was, they found, on arriving at Hatfield, that some forty-five or more of their men were missing. Rev. Mr. Russell's letter of May 22d gives some account of the losses, and says that six of the missing have come in, reducing the number of the lost to thirty-eight or thirty-nine. Of the Indian losses he gives the report of Sergt. Bardwell that he counted upwards of one hundred in and about the wigwams and along the river banks, and the testimony of William Drew and others that they counted some "six-score and ten." "Hence we cannot but judge that there were above 200 of them slain."

Of the slain of our soldiers the following list is taken from the best available authorities :

Capt. William Turner, Boston.	Experience Hinsdell, Hatfield.
Serg <sup>t</sup> John Dickinson, Hatfield.	John Church, Hadley.
William Allis, " "	Samuel Crow, " "
John Colfax, " "	Thomas Elgar, " "
Samuel Gillet, " "	Isaac Harrison, " "

\* Certain Indians who were captured afterwards and carried to Newport and tried for their crimes against the English, testified in regard to the Falls Fight. One Necopeak testified that he saw Capt. Turner after he was shot, while yet alive; that he was wounded in the thigh, and that he told him that he was Capt. Turner. John Chase, of Newbury, in 1735, testified that he was in this expedition and helped to bury the body of Capt. Turner.

John Taylor, Hadley.	George Buckley.*
Edward Hodgman, Springfield.	Jacob Burton.
George Hewes, " "	John Foster.
Joseph Pike, " (?)	Joseph Fowler.
James Bennet, Northampton.	Peter Gerin.
John Miller, " "	John Langbury.
John Walker, " "	Thomas Lyon.
Jabez Duncan, Worcester.	Samuel Rainsford.
John Ashdowne, Weymouth.	Thomas Roberts.
Nathaniel Sutliff, Deerfield.	George Ruggles.
John Hadlock, Roxbury.	John Symms.
Samuel Veze, Braintree.	John Watson.
Josiah Mann, Boston.	William Howard.
John Whitteridge, Salem.	

The two servants mentioned in the following petition were doubtless apprentices whose service was needed by widow Turner about the Captain's business, now left to her management. Buckman (or Bucknam) may have been of Charlestown, son of William. His name appears in a later ledger of John Hull, and John Sawdy was probably son of John of Boston.

To the Honourable Gouvener And Council In Now Assembled In Boston.

The Humble petition of Mary Turnor

Humbly showeth that whereas your poor petitioner hath lost her husband in the Services of the Country Ingaging Against the Barbarious & Cruell Heathen the Enemy thereof And having now still two servants named John Sawdy And Samuel Buckman who went out with him in the Country's service att hadley my widowhood estate & Condition for want of Convenient supply of maintenances makes me Bold to suplicate your honours for An order for their Releas & discharge from the place to which att present they do belong & that your honours will so far Consider my Condition as to order me pay for whatt Is In your honours Judgment my Just: & Consider me In Respect of the Loss of my Husband as your honours shall see mette which shall further Ingage your poor petitioner to pray for your hon<sup>ors</sup> & this Countries peace & prosperity.

(Endorsed)—"Mrs. Turners petition, 26 June 1676."

Mass. Archives, Vol. 69, p. 21.

Soldiers credited under Capt. William Turner :

April 24 <sup>th</sup> 1676.	Elias Stiff	02 04 06	
John Cunneball	01 04 00	Henry Beresford	02 10 06
June 24 <sup>th</sup> 1676.	Jonathan Orris	02 04 06	
John Coniball	02 04 06	Edward Creek	} 10 02 00
John Broughton	02 10 06	Henry Finch	
Samuel Judkins	02 04 06	John Avis	
Isaiah Toy	02 04 06	Henry Kerby	02 04 06
William Parsons	} 05 11 00	Thomas Elliott	02 12 00
Joseph Gallop		Henry Wright	00 06 00
William Jameson	02 10 06	Bartholomew Whitwell	02 04 06
James Knott	02 12 00	Thomas Skinner	03 04 09

\* Those whose residences are not found probably lived in some of the towns near Boston.

Matthias Smith	02 02 10	Richard Knight	02 04 06
William Clough	02 08 10	Percivall Clark	02 04 06
Edward Wright	02 14 00	Mark Wood	02 04 06
Joseph Lamson	01 16 00	July 24 1676.	
Joseph Bicknell	01 16 00	Thomas Brissenden	04 16 00
William Turner	03 18 00	John Newman	05 03 09
Joseph Priest	02 04 06	John Simple	02 04 06
Henry Dason	02 04 06	August 24 <sup>th</sup> 1676.	
Thomas Barnard	02 12 00	William Turner, <i>Capt.</i>	06 06 06
Philip Squire	01 08 00	Samuel Gallop	02 03 08
Ephraim Roper	04 10 10	Philip Jessop	03 13 08
Joseph Bateman	01 16 10	William Turner	05 08 06
Edward Drinker	05 11 06	John Sherly	05 14 00
Samuel Holmes	00 08 06	Edward Samson	01 17 08
Samuel Davis	01 17 08	Josiah Mann	03 13 08
Richard Cheever	03 12 10	John Smith	00 10 02
Robert Seares	03 06 00	Sept. 23 <sup>d</sup> 1676.	
William Turner, <i>Capt.</i>	07 00 00	Thomas Bond	00 06 00
Ezekiel Gilman	03 08 00	Thomas Lyon	10 04 00
Hoo Steward	02 04 06	Roger Jones	08 08 00
Robert Bryan	02 04 06		

The credits above mostly represent those soldiers who served under Capt. Turner from February 20th until April 7th, and the sum £02 04s. 06d. covers the time until their arrival home, about seven weeks and five days from their marching away. After April 7th, those of his soldiers who remained in the West received credit at the several garrisons at which they were located, and their names will appear in that connection; and this is the reason that so few who were in the "Falls Fight" are credited as serving under Capt. Turner. After his death the officers of the garrison signed their vouchers.

The following list is the most important of all these that are preserved pertaining to the soldiers of Capt. Turner, as it contains the names of all the soldiers of whom the committee could find any trace. The grant was made of a township of land, as near as might be to the scene of the "Falls Fight," to all officers and soldiers who were engaged therein. This alphabetical list was evidently kept in the hands of the committee, and new names are added in different hands through several years. A few fragmentary papers are preserved in the archives in connection with this list, that show the methods of proving and identifying claims. A certificate from John Bradshaw, still alive in February, 1735, declares that himself, Mr. Isaiah Tay, late of Boston, deceased, who was a lieutenant under Capt. Turner, and Nathaniel Pierce, of Woburn, were in the fight. John Dunkin, of Worcester, certifies, April 1st, 1735, that his uncle Jabez Dunkin was killed in the fight, and applies as his proper heir. John Chase, of Newbury, certifies that he was in the expedition with Capt. Turner, and helped to bury him,

and that Samuel Coleby, late of Almsbury, deceased, was with him. Some other papers of like tenor are preserved, and several fragments of evidence from town and church records, showing that the committee demanded proofs before granting the claims. The residences of the soldiers were given according to the best knowledge of the committee, very often at loss for any information after the lapse of sixty years. Many of the soldiers, after the war, had removed to interior towns, and their descendants to different states, and sometimes the present residence of the claimant would be given as the supposed home of the soldier ancestor. Very many of the soldiers from the East were single men, boys and apprentices, and when these were killed their names were soon lost, unless some record was made. At Northampton a record of the death of thirteen of the soldiers, who had been in garrison there, together with that of Capt. Turner, is found upon the town books under date of May 19, 1676, with the comment, "all slain by Indians." The committee finding this record, and not knowing otherwise, assigned Northampton, or "North," as their residence. It will be seen that one hundred and thirty-five names appear, while up to 1741 only ninety-nine claimants had been admitted. This may be explained by the fact that so many of those engaged in the affair were strangers in the colony, or mere boys, who left no legal claimants in this country. In other cases it would be difficult to prove relationship such as would entitle to a claim, especially when the soldier ancestor had removed to a distant part of the country.

A List of y<sup>e</sup> Soldiers y<sup>t</sup> were in y<sup>e</sup> Fall Fight under Capt. W<sup>m</sup> Turner, approved off by y<sup>e</sup> Committee of y<sup>e</sup> Gen. Court. (Dated June, 1736.)

Allexander, Nath<sup>l</sup>, N. Hamp<sup>t</sup>.  
 Alvard, Thom<sup>s</sup>, Hadfield.  
 Atherton, Hope, Hatfield.  
 Ashdown, John.  
 Arms, William, Hadley.  
 Baker, Timothy, North Hampt.  
 Bedortha, Sam<sup>l</sup>, Springfield.  
 Bennett, James, South Hampt.  
 Barber, John, Springfield.  
 Burnap, John.  
 Bradshaw, John, Medford.  
 Burnitt, John, Windham.  
 Bushrod, Peter, Northampton.  
 Boulwood, Sam<sup>l</sup>, Hadley.  
 Bardwell, Rob<sup>t</sup>, Hatfield.  
 Ball, Sam<sup>l</sup>, Springfield.  
 Burton, Jacob, North.  
 Beers, Richard, of Watertown, eldest son of Elnathan Beers.  
 Belding, Sam<sup>l</sup>.  
 Clap, Preserved, Northampton.

Chapin, Japhett, Springfield.  
 Crow, Sam<sup>l</sup>, Hadley.  
 Crowfott, Joseph, Springfield.  
 Clark, William, Northampton.  
 Church, John, Hadley.  
 Coleman, Noah, Hadley.  
 Chamberlain, Benja., Hadley.  
 Chamberlain, Joseph.  
 Colfax, John, Hatfield.  
 Cunnaball, John, Boston.  
 Chase, John, Almsbury.  
 Coleby, John, Almsbury.  
 Dickenson, John, Hadley.  
 Drew, W<sup>m</sup>, Hadley.  
 Dickenson, Nehemiah, Hadley.  
 Dunkin, Jabez, Worcester.  
 Edwards, Benj<sup>a</sup>, North.  
 Elgar, Thomas, Hadley.  
 Fuller, Joseph, Newtown.  
 Feild, Samuel, Hatfield.  
 Forster, John, North.

- Fowler, Joseph, North.  
 Flanders, John.  
 Foot, Nath<sup>l</sup>, Hatfield.  
 Gleason, Isaac, Spring.  
 Grover, Simon, Boston.  
 Gerrin,\* Peter, North.  
 Griffin, Joseph, Roxbury.  
 Hitchcock, John, Springfield.  
 Hitchcock, Luke, Springfield.  
 Hadlock, John.  
 Hoit, David, Hadley.  
 Hawks, John, Hadley.  
 Hawks, Eleaz<sup>r</sup>, Hadley.  
 Howard, William, North.  
 Harrison, Isaac, Hadley.  
 Hughs, George, Spring.  
 Hinsdell, Experience, Hadley.  
 Hodgman, Edward, Spring.  
 Hunt, Sam<sup>l</sup>, Billerica.  
 Harwood, James.  
 Ingram, John, Hadley.  
 Jones, Sam<sup>l</sup>.  
 Jones, Robertt.  
 Jillett, Sam<sup>l</sup>, Hatfield.  
 James, Abell, North.  
 King, John, North.  
 Keett, Franc. Northampton.  
 Kellogg, Joseph, Hadley.  
 Lee, John, Westfield.  
 Lyman, John, North.  
 Leeds, Joseph, Dorchester.  
 Lenoard, Josiah, Spring.  
 Langbury, John, North.  
 Lyon, Thomas, North.  
 Miller, John, North.  
 Merry, Cornelius, North.  
 Morgan, Isaac, Springfield.  
 Morgan, Jonathan, Spring.  
 Miller, Thomas, Spring.  
 Mun, James, Alive: Colchester.  
 Mun, John, Deerfield.  
 Montague, Peter, Hadley.  
 Mattoon, Phillip, Hadley.  
 Man, Josiah.  
 Nims, Godfrey, North.  
 Newbury, Tryall, Boston.  
 Old, Robert, Spring.  
 Pumroy, Medad, North.  
 Price, Robert, North.  
 Pike, Joseph, Spring.  
 Pumroy, Caleb, North.  
 Preston, John, Hadley.  
 Pratt, John, Malden.  
 Pressey, John, Almsbury.  
 Pearse, Nath<sup>l</sup>, Woburn.  
 Rogers, Henery, Spring.  
 Roberts, Thomas, North.  
 Ransford, Sam<sup>l</sup>, North.  
 Ruggles, George, North.  
 Read, Thomas, Westford.  
 Roper, Ephr<sup>a</sup>.  
 Siky, Nath<sup>l</sup>.  
 Suttleife, Nath<sup>l</sup>, Hadley.  
 Stebins, Sam<sup>l</sup>, Springfield.  
 Stebins, Benoni, North.  
 Stebins, Thomas, Springfield.  
 Smeade, W<sup>m</sup>, Northampton.  
 Smith, John, Hadley.  
 Stephenson, James, Springf.  
 Seldin, Joseph, Hadley.  
 Scott, W<sup>m</sup>, Hatfield.  
 Salter, John, Charlestown.  
 Simonds, John.  
 (Smith, Rich<sup>d</sup>.) †  
 Turner, Capt. W<sup>m</sup>, now Swan'y.  
 Tay, Isaiah, L<sup>t</sup>., Boston.  
 Thomas, Benj<sup>a</sup>, Spring.  
 Taylor, John.  
 Taylor, Jonathan, Spring<sup>d</sup>.  
 Tyley, Sam<sup>l</sup>.  
 Veazy, Sam<sup>l</sup>, Brantrey.  
 Wright, James, North.  
 Webb, John, North.  
 Webb, Richard, North.  
 Waite, Benjamin, Hatfield.  
 Witteridge, John, North.  
 Walker, John, North.  
 Webber, Eleaz<sup>r</sup>.  
 Wattson, John.  
 Wells, Thomas, Hadley.  
 White, Henry, Hadley.  
 Warriner, Joseph, Hadley.  
 Wells, Jonathan, Hadley.  
 Worthington, W<sup>m</sup>.

\* In the Northampton records Peter Jerrin. In Hull's accounts two persons appear in different places, Peter Jennings and Peter Gennings. This may be one of the two.

† This name is in the margin, and was added after the list was made out.



## Endorsement of the committee :

By y<sup>e</sup> best Acco<sup>tt</sup> we can come at y<sup>e</sup> foregoing is a true list of y<sup>e</sup> Soldiers y<sup>t</sup> were in y<sup>e</sup> falls fight w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Indians under Capt. Turner & for ought appears to us at present y<sup>er</sup> Descendants according to y<sup>e</sup> acts of y<sup>e</sup> General Court are to be admitted to share in y<sup>e</sup> Grant of y<sup>e</sup> township above Deerfield granted them.

The following list of claimants was admitted June 23d, 1736, and the name of John Scott, of Elbows, was added, doubtless before the report was accepted, and the figures also were changed. Tho<sup>s</sup> Wells, of Deerfield, was then appointed agent for the proprietors. Lots were drawn to the claimants according to the above list, and the settlement progressed. A previous grant to Mr. Fairweather of five hundred acres, together with much mountainous and waste land, reduced the original grant of six miles square to a tract of far less value, so that in 1741, when new claimants began to appear, the proprietors petitioned for and obtained another tract lying contiguous, a "gore" not yet covered by any previous grant. Two new claimants, Samuel Coleby, eldest son of Samuel Coleby, of Almsbury, and Tryall Newbury, of Malden, were admitted to first choice of lots on the new tract, by act of the Court August 1, 1741. Perhaps later claimants were admitted. The grant embraced the present town of Bernardston (at first called "Falltown"), Colraine, Leyden, &c.

A list of Soldiers and Descndts of such as are Deceased that were in the fight called the falls fight above Dearfield who are intituled to the township granted by the Generall Court, as follows :

Joseph Atherton, Deerfield, only son of Hope Atherton.  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Allexander, Northampton, Nath Alexander.  
 Thomas Alward, Middleton, eldest son of Thom: Alvard.  
 John Arms, Dearfield, son William Arms.  
 John Baker, Northampton, son of Timothy Baker.  
 Samuel Bedortha, Springfield, son of Sam: Bedortha.  
 John Field, Dearfield, Dsc'nd<sup>t</sup> James Bennett.  
 John Barbur, Springfield, son John Barbur.  
 John Bradshaw, Medford, John Bradshaw.  
 Isaac Burnap, Windham, son John Burnap.  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Clesson, Northampton, Desc<sup>t</sup> Peter Bushrod.  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Boltwood, Hadley, son Sam: Boltwood.  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Bardwell, Dearf<sup>d</sup>, son Rob<sup>t</sup> Bardwell.  
 John Hitchcock, Springfield, Descend. Samll: Ball.  
 Stephen Beldin, No<sup>th</sup>ampton, son Stephen Beldin.  
 Richard Beers, Watertown, son Elnathan Beers.  
 Samuell Beldin, Hatf<sup>d</sup>, Sam<sup>ll</sup> Beldin.  
 Preserved Clap, N<sup>th</sup>ampton, son Preserved Clap.  
 Thomas Chapin, Springfield, son Japheth Chapin.  
 Samuell Crow, Hadley, son Samuell Crow.  
 Joseph Crowfoot, Wethersfield, Descend<sup>t</sup> Joseph Crowfoot.  
 William Clark, Lebanon, son William Clark.  
 Noah Cook, Hadley, Descend<sup>t</sup> Noah Coleman.

Benj<sup>a</sup> Chamberlain, Colchester, Benj<sup>a</sup> Chamberlain.  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Chamberlain, Descend<sup>t</sup> Joseph Chamberlain.  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Cunniball, Boston, son John Cunniball.  
 John Chase, Newbury, John Chase.  
 William Dickeson, Hadley, son Nehemiah Dickeson.  
 Samuell Jellet, Hatfield, Descen<sup>t</sup> John Dickeson.  
 Benj<sup>a</sup> Edwards, N. Hampton, son Benj<sup>a</sup> Edwards.  
 Joseph Fuller, Newtown, Joseph Fuller.  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Feild, Dearfeild, son Sam<sup>l</sup> Feild.  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Foot, Colchester, son Nath: Foot.  
 John Flanders, Kingston, son John Flanders.  
 Isaac Gleeson, endfield, son Isaac Gleason.  
 Richard Church, Hadley, Desc<sup>t</sup> Isaac Harrison.  
 Simon Grover, Malden, son of Simon Grover.  
 Samuell Griffen, Roxbury, son Joseph Griffen.  
 John Hitchcock, Springf<sup>d</sup>, son John Hitchcock.  
 Luke Hitchcock, Springf<sup>d</sup>, son Luke Hitchcock.  
 Jonathan Hoit, Dearf<sup>d</sup>, son David Hoit.  
 Jonathan Scott, Waterbury, Descend<sup>t</sup>, John Hawks.  
 Eleaser Hawks, Dearf<sup>d</sup>, son Eleaser Hawks.  
 James Harwood, Concord, son James Harwood.  
 John Doud, Middleton, Descend<sup>t</sup> Experience Hinsdell.  
 Samuell Hunt, Tewsbury, Samuell Hunt.  
 William James, Lebanon, son Abell James.  
 John ingram, Hadley, son John ingram.  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Jellet, Hatfield, son Sam<sup>l</sup> Jellett.  
 William Jones, Almsbury, son Robert Jones.  
 Medad King, N hampton, son John King.  
 Francis Keet, N hampton, son Francis Keet.  
 Martin Kellog, Suffield, son Joseph Kellog.  
 John Lee, Westfield, son John Lee.  
 John Lyman, N hampton, son John Lyman.  
 Joseph Leeds, Dorchester, son Joseph Leeds.  
 Josiah Leonard, Springf<sup>d</sup>, son Josiah Leonard.  
 John Merry, Long Island, son Cornelius Merry.  
 Stephen Noble, formerly of endfield, Des<sup>nt</sup> Isaac Morgan.  
 Jonathan Morgan, Springf<sup>d</sup>, son Jonathan Morgan.  
 Thomas Miller, Springf<sup>d</sup>, son Thomas Miller.  
 James Mun, Colchester, James Mun.  
 Benj<sup>a</sup> Mun, Dearfield, son John Mun.  
 John Mattoon, Wallingford, son Phillip Mattoon.  
 John Nims, Dearf<sup>d</sup>, son Godfrey Nims.  
 Ebenezer Pumroy, N hampton, son Medad Pumroy.  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Pumroy, N. H., son Caleb Pumroy.  
 Samuell Price, Glassenbury, son Robert Price.  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Preston, Hadley, Des<sup>t</sup> John Preston.  
 Thomas Pratt, Malden, son John Pratt.  
 John Pressey, Almsbury, son John Pressey.  
 Henry Rogers, Springf<sup>d</sup>, son Henry Rogers.  
 John Reed, Westford, son Thomas Reed.  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Sikes, Springf<sup>d</sup>, son Nath<sup>l</sup> Sikes.  
 Nath<sup>l</sup> Sutliff, Durham, son Nath: Sutliff.  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Stebbins, Springf<sup>d</sup>, son of Samuel Stebbins.

Luke Noble, Westfield, Des<sup>t</sup> of Thomas Stebbins.  
 Ebenezer Smeed, Dearfield, son of William Smeed.  
 Joseph Smith, Hatfield, son of John Smith.  
 James Stephenson, Springf<sup>d</sup>, son of James Stephenson.  
 Thomas Selden, Haddam, son of Joseph Selden.  
 Josiah Scott, Hatfield, son of William Scott.  
 John Salter, Charlestown, son of John Salter.  
 William Turner, Swansey, Grandson of Capt. Turner.  
 Benjamen Thomas, Stafford, son of Benjamen Thomas.  
 Joseph Winchall, jr. Suffield, Descend<sup>t</sup> Jonathan Tailer.  
 Samuell Tyley, Boston, son of Samuell Tyley.  
 Preserved Wright, N. H. son of James Wright.  
 Cornelius Webb, Springf<sup>d</sup>, son of John Webb.  
 Jonathan Webb, Stamford, son of Richard Webb.  
 John Wait, Hatfield, son of Benjamen Wait.  
 Eleaser Webber, Westfield, son of Eleaser Webber.  
 Thomas Wells, Dearfield, son of Thomas Wells.  
 Ebenezer Wariner, endfield, son of Joseph Wariner.  
 Jonathan Wells, Dearfield, Jonathan Wells.  
 William Worthington, Colchester, son of Nicho Worthington.  
 John Scott, elbows, Grandson John Scott.

1 The Committee appointed to inlist the officers and Souldiers in  
 96 in the fight called the falls fight under the Command of Capt. Wil-  
 number liam Turner then Slain and the Descend<sup>ts</sup> of such as are Deceas-  
 97 in ed and that are intituled to the grant of this great and generall  
 all Court made them of a township, have attended many times that  
 service & returne the list above & aforesaid which contains the  
 persons names claiming & from whome and which the Committee  
 have accordingly allowed all which is Submitted.

Boston June 1736.

W<sup>m</sup> DUDLEY  
 EZE. LEWIS  
 JOHN STODDARD  
 JOSEPH DWIGHT  
 JOHN WAINWRIGHT.

In Council June 23, 1736

Read and ordered that this Report be accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

SIMON FROST, Dep'y Secretary.

Archives, Vol. 114, p. 610.

Quite a number of the soldiers, as will be noticed, were alive, and presented their claims in their own persons; for instance, Nathaniel Alexander, John Bradshaw, Samuel Beldin, John Chase, Joseph Fuller, Samuel Hunt, James Mun, Jonathan Wells, and very likely many others.

#### CAPT. WILLIAM TURNER'S FAMILY.

Notwithstanding the notable career of Capt. Turner, all the results of efforts to trace his posterity so far amount to a few accidental clues and inferences, and the following attempt to arrange these is little more than a summary of probabilities. William Turner was of Dorchester from 1642-1664, but no record of marriage or birth

of children is yet found. On Boston town Records, under date of July 31st, 1665, "Sargt Will: Turner was ordered to p'vide for himselfe and family in some other place, having carried it ofencively here." He was again admonished August 28th, and, not complying, was, on Sept. 25th, ordered to be presented to the next county court. Of his further persecution, account is given above. On Boston Town Records is found, "Prudence, dau. of William and Frances Turner born October 12th 1665." In Suffolk Registry of Deeds, vol. x. p. 318, William Turner and Mary his wife, relict and executrix to the Will of John Pratt, her former husband, dec'd (*Vide*, Abstract of will, prob. 1647, REGISTER, vol. vii. p. 36) convey to Jacob Hewins a dwelling-house and three-and-a-half acres of land, etc. This lot was bounded on the south very nearly by what is now Howard Avenue, and lay not very far to the west from the corner of what are now Dudley St. and Howard Avenue in Ward 20. The deed was made April 1st, 1671, and shows that the wife Frances was dead and the second wife Mary, widow of John Pratt, had been married. Their home was doubtless in Boston after 1665. No record is found of the death of this second wife, but in his will above-mentioned, dated February 16th, 1675-6, he mentions Mary his wife, formerly wife of Key Alsop. Now Key Alsop died April 30th, 1672, and she married Capt. Turner probably in 1673-4 as his third wife. Frances, the first, was probably the mother of all his children, but of the place and date of their births no record is found save of Prudence, above-mentioned, and William, of his company, who is identified as his son, by the reference to him in the petition of Mary Turner above given. His will, however, proves that he had sons and daughters living in 1676, and it would seem that the son William was under twenty-one years, as his mother-in-law petitions for his wages as appears above. Thomas and William Turner were serving in the garrison at Marlborough in the summer and fall of 1675, and in the trouble which Lt. John Rudduck had with the Marlborough towns-people, Thomas was first on the list of soldiers, who gave evidence in favor of the Lieutenant, and then disappears from view, but reappears in 1678 at Bridgewater, where, with Joseph Howard, he is appointed surveyor. In 1680 he is at Scituate, where he settles and has children, of whom the second son, William, born Jan. 13th, 1683-4, furnishes the clue which connects this family with Capt. William of the Falls Fight; for this William, son of Thomas, was the same who in 1736 drew Capt. Turner's right in the grant above mentioned, and is styled his "grandson"; he died in Newport, R. I., "Oct. 4th, 1759, in the 77th year of his age," and the correspondence of birth, grant and death, affords the clue. Dr. T. Larkin Turner of Boston has worked out this theory, and following it up I find many other points. From Bristol County Registry I find that in 1710 Josiah Turner, of Swansey, sold to his "brother Thomas Turner, of Scituate, shipwright," a farm in Swansey.

Both were inhabitants of Swansey in 1711. The Province law enacted that the eldest male heir of a soldier-grantee should have the choice of taking the grant and paying off the other heirs their proportional part of £10, which was the established valuation of a share.

The various clues and inferences above seem to point to the following as a fair approximation to the family of

Capt. WILLIAM TURNER and wife FRANCES.

PATIENCE,<sup>2</sup> bapt. in Dorchester, Nov. 10, 1644. THOMAS,<sup>2</sup> soldier at Marlborough, 1675; at Bridgewater, Scituate and Swansey, a shipwright, 1678-1715; at latter date he purchased land in Freetown of Constant Church. WILLIAM,<sup>2</sup> the soldier in the army with his father as noted above, settled in Boston. JOSHUA,<sup>2</sup> joined 1st Baptist Church in Boston, 1669. JOSIAH,<sup>2</sup> of Swansey, in 1706, with wife Hannah and children. ELIZABETH,<sup>2</sup> joined Baptist Church 1676; perhaps m. Alexander Dunkan, July 6, 1698, "married by Mr. Miles." PRUDENCE,<sup>2</sup> b. in Boston, Oct. 12, 1665. JOSEPH,<sup>2</sup> who (perhaps) married Sarah Wyman, dau. of Thomas, a "Tailor," 1704.

*Second Generation. Line of THOMAS,<sup>2</sup> of Scituate, etc.*

- i. THOMAS,<sup>3</sup> b. Sept. 18, 1682. Probably settled in Rochester, Mass., and had family there; perhaps died before 1736, or waived his right or sold it to William his brother, of Swansey.
- ii. WILLIAM,<sup>3</sup> m. Patience Hale, of Swansey, in 1711. Settled in Swansey, and was quite a large land-owner and a ship-builder. He succeeded to the Indian-War claim of his grandfather, as abovesaid. He was one of the non-resident proprietors who agreed to pay £23 each to carry forward the settlement of the Township. He was of Swansey as late as 1748, but later removed to Newport, R. I., where he died Oct. 4, 1759, in his 77th year. His children, born in Swansey, were: William, b. April 27, 1713, became a physician in New Jersey; and his other children, born between 1714 and 1734, were: Lillis, Nathaniel, Patience, Caleb, and Hale.
- iii. REBECCA.<sup>3</sup> iv. JOSHUA.<sup>3</sup> v. CALEB.<sup>3</sup> vi. DAVID.<sup>3</sup> vii. JOSEPH.<sup>3</sup> viii. BENJAMIN.<sup>3</sup> The descendants of these six are scattered through various parts of New England; and Dr. T. L. Turner, of Boston, has in preparation a genealogy of this whole branch of the Turner family, and has furnished much of the material above, for my use in this article.

*Second Generation, Line of WILLIAM.<sup>2</sup>*

WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> Turner, son of Capt. William, a soldier at Marlborough Garrison in the summer and fall of 1675, in the Army with his father from February 21, 1675-6, until the Captain's death, but was not in the "Falls Fight." He served sometime after that, as the accounts of service indicate. Married before 1679, and settled in Boston. Is in a list of handy-craftsmen later. In 1691 was among those who returned from the West Indies, bringing an account of the great earthquake there; 1695, chosen constable in Boston; 1698, tythingman; 1699, clerk of the market; 1701, licensed to sell wine, etc.; 1708, his wife Hannah is licensed to sell wine. His first wife was Ruth, by whom he had Joshua, b. Sept. 28, 1679, and again, Joshua, b. Aug. 20, 1687. He married Hannah Jacklin, Aug. 28, 1689, and had Mercy, b. Feb. 19,

1691; Hannah, b. Feb. 25, 1693; William, b. Dec. 12, 1699; Mary, b. March 29, 1696, and Mary, b. Feb. 28, 1697, are assigned to parents "William and Mary," but probably is a mistake, and should be William and Hannah.

JOSIAH<sup>2</sup> Turner, son of Capt. William, settled in Swansey with wife Hannah, and had there John,<sup>3</sup> b. Nov. 11, 1706; Nathaniel,<sup>3</sup> b. March 19, 1709-10.

Thanks are due to Dr. Turner and Messrs. W. B. Trask, J. W. D. Hall, H. O. Wood, and G. H. Tilton, for helpful assistance in the above account of Capt. Turner's family, the results of which do not at all represent the amount of work done.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### NOTES.

MEDALS FOR GOOD INDIANS.—An interesting article on this subject by R. A. Brock, Esq., is printed in the *Richmond Dispatch*, February 19, 1887. It is suggested by a curious relic of Colonial Virginia, owned by Aubin L. Boulware, Esq., whose wife is a daughter of the late Hon. William Ballard Preston, and a granddaughter of James Patton Preston, governor of Virginia. It is an ornament of copper, 4½ in. long and about 3 in. broad, heavily plated with gold, with holes in the upper ends doubtless for the insertion of a string or ribbon. Its shape is similar to a horse's hoof. Engraved on the front is the monogram G. R., standing for Georgius Rex, surmounted by a crown and flanked on each side with a leaved branch, the stems joined beneath. Mr. Boulware thinks it may be one of the golden horse-shoes which Gov. Spotswood gave his followers in commemoration of the tra-montane expedition of 1716. Such ornaments we believe are termed gorgets, and are worn suspended beneath the chin or upon the breast.

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A REMARKABLE PICTURE.—We copy from *The Capital*, Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1887, the following interesting item :

"Chief Justice William A. Richardson, of the Court of Claims, has in his possession quite a remarkable picture. It is a portrait of President Hill, of Harvard University, which was painted by himself three years ago and presented to Justice Richardson, with the following Latin inscription :

"*Tibi amice W. A. R., hunc, tuo rogatu, effigiei humane pingendae conatum primum meum facilebam* 1884.

"The translation of this is : 'For thee, Friend W. A. R., at thy request I made in 1884 this my first attempt at painting a human face.' When it is remembered that Dr. Hill was at that time considerably over sixty years of age, and that this was his first attempt at portrait work, that all his artistic efforts previously had been simply for his own amusement, the fidelity of the likeness and the excellence of the work, both in drawing and coloring, is something remarkable. It is Justice Richardson's intention to ultimately present this picture to Harvard College, that it may hang in Memorial Hall along with the other paintings which adorn the walls of that beautiful building."

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### QUERIES.

THE INVENTOR OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We reprint from the *Richmond Dispatch*, March 6, 1887, the following communication from Robert A. Brock, the secretary of the Virginia Historical Society :

"It is well authenticated that in the year 1752, perhaps earlier, Charles Morrison, a native of Greenock, Scotland, but at that time a resident of Renfrew, transmitted messages by electricity along wires for a short distance, and that in the

*Scots Magazine* for February, 1753, he published an account of his experiments, with proposals for assistance in a more effectual development of his discovery. Sir Hans Sloane, Sir David Brewster, and other eminent scientists were cognizant of his plans.

“Morrison, who was bred a surgeon, but appears to have abandoned his profession and to have been a dealer in tobacco, left Renfrew and came to Virginia, where he is said to have died. The date and circumstances of his death and his career in Virginia, are desired. This query in summary was published in the *Dispatch* without result several years ago. Mr. Allan Park Paton, librarian of the Greenock Library and editor of the *Hamnet Shakespeare*, has instigated, through Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D.D., of this city (who recently visited Scotland), a revival of this most interesting query. Justice to a world's benefactor should impel the communication of any relevant fact as desired.”

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NEW YORK RECORDS.—Are there any official records existing in the state of New York, wherein births, marriages and deaths occurring in small country towns in the last century, are recorded? During what portion of the time from 1725 to 1825 were marriage licenses required in New York state, and what officer now has the custody of the record of licenses granted during that period?

Walla Walla, W. T.

WM. H. UPTON.

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EPISCOPALIAN.—Where marriages were performed in Connecticut in colonial times by Episcopalian ministers, or ministers of the Church of England not settled over any of the local churches recognized by the laws of Connecticut, was a record of such marriages made in the regular town records? At how early a date were such ministers, not freemen of the colony, permitted to officiate in Connecticut?

Walla Walla, W. T.

WM. H. UPTON.

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TRACY—BOUTON, OF LITCHFIELD CO., CONN.—I will be greatly obliged for any clew to the ancestry of the Boughton (*alias* Bouton) and Tracy families of Litchfield Co., Conn., especially the ancestry of Lucy Tracy (daughter of Benjamin, of Canaan) and Samuel Boughton (son of Samuel Bouton, Sr.), who were married about 1790. Of course I am aware that these families were descended, respectively, from the emigrants Lt. Thomas Tracy of Norwich and John Bouton of Norwalk; but through what lines?

Walla Walla, W. T.

WM. H. UPTON.

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TUBBS.—*Query 1.*—In 1760, Samuel and Lebbeus Tubbs, John, Daniel and Jonathan Hamilton, Sr. and Jr., went from Connecticut to Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, and took up lands in the seats of the expatriated Acadians. In 1762 Samuel and Lebbeus Tubbs returned to Connecticut and jointly purchased of John Copp a farm on the division line between New London and Norwich—the Hamiltons remaining in Nova Scotia.

Lebbeus Tubbs married Bathsheba Hamilton and was my great-great-grandfather. Can any one inform me—1. What relationship existed between Samuel and Lebbeus? 2. Who was the father of Lebbeus, and when and where was he born? 3. When and where were Lebbeus and Bathsheba married? 4. From what town did the above-named parties emigrate to Nova Scotia?

*Query 2.*—In the records of the First Church of Christ in Lyme, Conn., it appears that “Simon Tubbs married Sarah Wait Dec. 7, 1736.” Can any one inform me who were the parents of Simon Tubbs, and when and where he was born?

Osceola, Tioga Co.; Penn.

CHARLES TUBBS.

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EDWARD SAVAGE (Princeton, Mass., 1761–1817).—Is anything known of a portrait of Thomas Jefferson painted by him about 1800? An engraving of a portrait “painted and engraved” by him was published in 1800. The writer would like very much to get one of these prints and any information about the original painting. Are any of Savage's immediate family now living?

W. J. C.

Philadelphia, Pa.

CHENEY.—Who were the parents of Benjamin Cheney, who bought land in Hartford, east side of the river, of Joseph Clark, Dec. 9, 1723? He is called "of Hartford" in the deed, and married, Nov. 12, 1724, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Long, of Windsor (Podunk).  
Miss M. K. TALCOTT.

Hartford, Ct., 203 Sigourney St.

SHEPARD.—Further information is asked for in regard to Noah Shepard (*vide* REGISTER for July last), who was born at Somers, Ct., married Irene, daughter of Ebenezer Fitch, of Wallingford, Ct., resided at Southford (Southbury) and Waterbury, Ct., and Germantown, N. Y., and died 1814 in Jefferson Co., N. Y. His children were born 1800-1804, at Southbury, Ct. Can any one give particulars about his age, date and place of marriage, and exact date and place of death?

649 Jersey Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

E. N. SHEPPARD.

MAJOR BREMIN AND COL. LAYTON.—In Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts (Vol. 2, p. 83, 3d ed., note), in a letter from Const. Phipps to Increase Mather, May 5, 1695, occurs the following:

"Since that, he (Dudley) is not so much as talked of to be Governor, but the three competitors are the Earl of Bellamont, Major Bremin and Colonel Layton, and I believe my lord Bellamont is the most likely to have it."

Who were *Major Bremin* and *Colonel Layton*, and what connection had they with American affairs to justify their mention as competitors with Bellamont for the succession to Phipps?

GEO. E. LEIGHTON.

ELIJAH PORTER, M.D., of Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y., married —, 1801, *Mary Lawrence*, daughter of *David Lawrence*, of North East, Dutchess Co., N. Y., whose wife was *Abigail Birch*. I am desirous of ascertaining the *line of ancestry* of *David Lawrence*, and if possible of *Birch*.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HENRY PORTER ANDREWS.

WELCH AND BROWN.—Information is wanted of the ancestry of Susannah, daughter of John Welch, of Boston, Mass., who married 1st, Capt. Thomas Bowen, of Seekonk, Mass., and 2d, Capt. *Jeremiah Brown*<sup>5</sup> (*Elisha*,<sup>4</sup> *James*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *Chad*<sup>1</sup>). She was born April 29, 1756, died in Providence, R. I., Dec. 16, 1821.

Susannah Welch Brown was my grandmother. Coming from Boston, it is difficult to trace her antecedents. Her father, John Welch, was a carver in wood, and according to family tradition, carved the cod-fish in the State House in Boston. My cousin, Samuel Welch Brown, of Providence, R. I., has a looking-glass frame carved by John Welch which our grandmother brought from Boston in her lap when she rode to Providence after her second marriage.

167 South Elliot Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. A. J. BULKLEY.

ALLEN.—Who was the father and *grandfather* of John Allen, who with his family was massacred by the Indians at Argyle, New York, in 1777? (Hist. Wash. Co., N. Y.) He married a daughter of George Kilmer, and moved to Argyle from Churchtown, Col. Co., N. Y., a few years before the massacre. He is believed to be the son of Thomas Allen who was born in England 1710, and died 1794 near Livingston Manor, Col. Co., N. Y.

Did Judge William Allen of Pennsylvania, born 1703, died 1780, have any brothers born in America or England? If so, their names and children's names. When and where was William Allen, the father of the judge, born? Died 1725. Did he have any brothers? Any information will be gladly received.

65 Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y.

JOHN HOWARD ALLEN.

DE WOLF.—Information is desired concerning Balthazar De Wolf (of Wethersfield, Conn., about 1664, of Lyme, Conn., about 1668) and his descendants. All De Wolfs by name or descent are requested to give their ancestry as far as they know it, as soon as possible, to Mrs. Edward E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.



HAMPDEN.—The editor has received the following letter of inquiry :

Cradley Rectory,  
St. Malvern, Herefordshire.

Dear Sir :

I venture to ask the assistance of your "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" in tracing a member of the Hampden family who emigrated during the 17th century. A Charles Hamden, or Hampden, settled in Barbadoes (dying 1686) leaving sons John and Charles. Possibly he was son to the John mentioned in the extract enclosed, as I cannot at present trace his parents in this country. Your Will Offices or Registers might throw some light on the matter. Apologizing for troubling you, I am faithfully yours,  
E. R. HAMPDEN (Rector of Cradley).

March 3, 1887.

"Some historians have asserted that Hampden did actually at one time visit North America, and doubtless in the year 1623 there was at New Plymouth an Englishman named John Hampden, whom Winslow describes as 'a gentleman of London who there wintered with us and desired much to see the country.'"—*Belknap's American Biography*.

["John Hamden, a gentleman of London, who then wintered with" the Plymouth colony, "and desired much to see the country," accompanied Edward Winslow in March, 1623, in his visit to Massasoit (see Winslow's "Good News from New England," London, 1624). Phineas Pratt in his "Narrative" speaks of meeting "Mr. Hamdin" in that colony in the same month. (Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. 4th S. iv. 484.) These are the only cotemporary evidences that a person of the name was here in that year. In an article on "The Reported Embarkation of Cromwell," in the REGISTER, vol. xx. pp. 120-1, are collected together extracts from several authors as to the probability of this person being the patriot Hampden. Rev. Mr. Hampden, the writer of the above letter, suggests in a note that the "John Hamden" who was in New England in 1623 may have been a cousin of the patriot, as "Sir Alexander Hampden had a brother named John (family pedigree)."—ED.

EDDY.—I wish to learn the parentage and date of birth of one Charles Eddy, who in 1743 resided at Glastenbury, Conn., and where his wife Mary died, August 1 of that year, aged 28.

He married second, January 11, 1743-4, Hannah Loveland. By his first wife he had Anne, born 1740; by second wife—Hannah, born 1746, Charles 1748. Charles Eddy, Sr., died in Glastenbury, Feb. 1, 1771, age not stated. A Thomas Eddy resided in Portland, Conn. (formerly Middletown, afterwards Chatham), who, I suspect, was a brother of Charles.

FRANK F. STARR.

*Middletown, Conn.*

#### REPLIES.

D'WOLF (*ante*, xl. 407).—Possibly the following may throw some light as to the parentage of Jehiel D'Wolf, inquired for in your last issue.

Jehiel D'Wolf married Rachel, daughter of Dr. Ephraim Otis, of Scituate, and went to Nova Scotia about 1761. William Halliburton, who married Susanna Otis, went about the same time, and settled at Windsor. Their farms were adjacent. A grandson of D'Wolf occupied the homestead about thirty years ago, and his son, probably, occupies the place now, who possibly may know who his great-grandfather was. My grandfather, Otis Lincoln, was a son of Mary Otis, sister of Rachel and Susanna.

Abial Smith's will, on file in the probate office, Boston, mentions D'Wolf, and possibly the probate papers may throw further light upon the subject.

248 *La Salle Avenue, Chicago, Ill.*

SAMUEL SHACKFORD.

#### HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

FAMILY MEMORIALS.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Salisbury, of New Haven, Conn., are printing "privately" a series of genealogical and biographical monographs on the families of McCURDY, LORD, PARMELEE-MITCHELL, DIGBY-LYNDE, WILLOUGHBY, GRISWOLD, PITKIN-WOLCOTT, OGDEN-JOHNSON and DIODATI, including notices of the MARVINS, LEES, DEWOLFS and other families. It is not a mere collection of names and dates, but a book of *family history* as well as a genealogical record, full of new facts obtained in this country and abroad; a work of great and ever-increas-

ing interest to present and future generations of these families and their allies; and also valuable to genealogists and other antiquaries or students of history generally. The monographs will fill from 500 to 600 pages, in two parts, 4to.; and will be accompanied by twenty full chart-pedigrees, on bond-paper, with authenticated coats of arms and carefully prepared indexes of family names.

Subscriptions are invited for copies *at cost*. The edition will consist of 300 copies: the cost of 250 of these, bound in bevelled boards, cloth, gilt tops, with the pedigrees separately bound, will be \$18 each; that of 50 copies on larger paper, bound with the pedigrees, uncut, will be \$20 each. In this estimate no account is made of great expenses incurred by the authors in the collection of materials for the work, during many years, in this country and in Europe; nor of the labor of composition and preparation for the press.

A few copies of the chart-pedigrees, separately bound, without the text, are offered at \$8 for the set—the expense of these being large in proportion to that of the rest of the work.

Application for copies may be made to the authors as above, or to the editor of the *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register*.

☞ The editor of the REGISTER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the above announcement. The work will be a companion volume to the superb work which Prof. Salisbury compiled and had printed in 1885, a notice of which appeared in this periodical in 1886. Most of the families of the present volume, as of those of the former one, are among the most distinguished in New England. The long experience of Prof. and Mrs. Salisbury in antiquarian research, and their rare facilities for obtaining information, are an assurance that this work will be of the very highest value.

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CANDLER MANUSCRIPTS.—The editor has received the following explanatory note from Joseph J. Muskett, Esq., 5 Park Crescent, Stoke Newington, London, Eng.

“The kind notice in your January number of my proposed edition of the Candler Pedigrees may prove somewhat misleading to intending subscribers, founded as it is upon a letter which I meant to be of a tentative nature only. A portion of the book is ready for the press, and I am working steadily at the remainder, but another year at least must elapse before I begin to print. Pedigree annotating, to be correct, must of necessity be slow. Again, it is not improbable the volume will assume the form of the large octavo adopted by the Harleian Society, rather than the small quarto referred to in your announcement. Lastly, the actual price, which I trust will not much exceed the conventional guinea, will necessarily depend upon the number of pages and the printer's estimate, neither of which are as yet matters of certainty. I shall not fail to advertise the Candler Pedigrees in the *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register* so soon as they are within measurable distance of publication.”

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AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL QUERIES FOR 1887.—R. H. Tilley, Newport, R. I., is preparing for publication his “Genealogical Queries for 1887,” intended for mutual aid to those interested in genealogy. His purpose is to have it ready and distributed by June 1st, sending a copy to every public and state library, every historical society, and every person in the United States and Canada known to be interested in genealogy. Copies will also be sent to England. A large circulation will thus be insured among the very persons with whom the querist would wish to correspond. The cost of inserting a query, limited to ten lines, will be \$2. Mr. Tilley has the addresses of nearly one thousand persons at work on family history, and wishes to obtain the names of all so engaged, that a copy of his “Queries” may be sent to them. Queries should be sent in without delay, as the first form will be printed early in April.

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SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.—A new volume of the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society is now in press, and advance copies of the first signatures have been sent to us by the editor, Robert A. Brock, Esq. The first article in the volume will be the Fourth Charter of the Royal African Company of England, which charter was granted Sept. 27, 1672, by Charles II. to his brother, the Duke of York, afterwards James II., the Earl of Shaftesbury and others. This corporation had granted them the exclusive trade with Africa. Their chief profit was derived from the slave trade. Mr. Brock prefaces to this document a carefully prepared and valuable his-

tory of the African slave trade, with an account of slavery in Virginia, into which colony, as he shows, its introduction was incidental and its extension circumstantial and largely involuntary.

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**BOSTON EPITAPHS, VOL. II. *The Granary Burial Ground.***—In 1878 the late Joel Munsell, of Albany, published a volume of "Boston Epitaphs," containing the inscriptions in the Copp's Burial Ground. The inscriptions were copied by the late Thomas B. Wyman, Jr., and the volume was edited by William H. Whitmore, A.M. It was announced in the preface to that work that faithful copies of the epitaphs in the other grave-yards of old Boston had been made for the editor by Mr. Wyman, and that, if this volume met with moderate success, an attempt would be made to print the epitaphs in other yards. The edition of that work is now nearly exhausted. Mr. Munsell's sons and successors have issued a prospectus for a companion volume to contain all the inscriptions in the Granary Burial Ground. Probably not one death in one hundred occurring in Boston for a century and a half previous to 1836, are on record. This fact makes these grave-yard inscriptions invaluable. It is expected that the volume will make from 150 to 200 octavo pages, and will contain an accurate map of the yard and several coats of arms faithfully copied from the stones. The price will be \$3 a copy, bound in cloth. Circulars giving further details will be sent, on application, by the publishers, Joel Munsell's Sons, 82 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

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**MAINE WILLS.**—The following announcement appears in the *Portland Evening Express*, March 19, 1887 :

"We have just had the pleasure of looking over the advance proofs of a volume of the above title, now in press by Messrs. B. Thurston & Co., for William M. Sargent, Esq. Mr. Sargent has been engaged during the winter upon the old records of the state at Alfred, and one of the most acceptable results of his labors to historians, students, antiquarians, the legal profession and general readers, is the forthcoming volume. All the wills recorded in and covering all parts of Maine from the beginning of its record history till the separation of the counties, 1640-1760, will be printed with full notes, giving all useful probate information. This was considered so important an undertaking by the committee of the last legislature, that state aid was extended in the way of a liberal subscription towards the cost of publishing. Mr. Sargent's reputation and painstaking care will ensure a carefully prepared volume."

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**AN ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. BUTOLPH BISHOPGATE, LONDON.**—This paper by the Rev. Mr. Hallen, which is reprinted from the *City Press*, contains also Remarks on the History of Parish Registers. It will be sent free to those of our readers who are interested in English Church Registers, on application to the author, the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, The Parsonage, Alloa, Scotland.

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**TOWN HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.**—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these towns are advised to send them at once to the person engaged in writing the history of that town.

**Framingham, Mass.**—By the Rev. J. H. Temple, author of "History of Whately," "History of Northfield," etc. The author has been engaged on this work for over ten years. It is now in press and will be issued early in May. It is largely composed of original records and documents, and comprises annals of the Indian occupation, the coming of the English settlers, with detailed accounts of the organization and progress of the town. The Genealogical Register comprises over five thousand families. The book will be published by the town, in one 8vo. volume of about 800 pages, substantially bound in cloth. Price bound, \$5, or to subscribers in advance, \$4. It will be furnished unbound at \$3.50. Subscriptions received by J. H. Temple and E. F. Kendall, Framingham Centre; L. F. Fuller, Saxonville; Dr. George Rice, South Framingham; J. S. Williams, Nobscot.

**Woodbury, Conn.** By William Cothren, of Woodbury, Conn.—Mr. Cothren published in 1854 the first volume of his History of Ancient Woodbury. The volume has been long out of print, and he proposes, if 350 copies are subscribed for at \$4 a volume, to reprint it.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. Government, the holding of other offices, graduation from colleges or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of birth, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one Christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

*Brown.* By Mrs. A. J. Bulkley, 167 South Elliott Place, New York city.—This book will be devoted to the descendants of Chad Brown, an early settler in Providence, and an elder of the first Baptist Church there. It will be based on a pamphlet on the Brown family, printed in 1851 by Hugh H. Brown, of Providence, and compiled, we think, by Henry Truman Beckwith. Mrs. Bulkley has been engaged for nearly three years in compiling this work.

*Dutton.* By W. Tracy Eustis.—Mr. Eustis is compiling a genealogy of the Dutton family, and would like any facts illustrating it.

*Kingsbury.*—Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, Conn., has been for several years collecting material for a genealogy of the descendants of Henry Kingsbury, of Haverhill, Mass. He has now placed this material in the hands of Miss Mary Kingsbury Talcott, of Hartford, for completion and arrangement. Persons having material to contribute, or are otherwise interested, are requested to communicate with Miss Talcott, 203 Sigourney Street, Hartford, Conn.

*Northrup.* By the Hon. A. Judd Northrup, Syracuse, N. Y.—Judge Northrup has been engaged for some time in collecting facts in regard to those bearing the surname of Northrup, Northrop, Northrope, and other variations of the name, with the intention of printing a genealogy of the family. He solicits genealogical facts, and in return will furnish information which he possesses as to the history of the inquirer. Circulars stating the information desired sent on application.

*Porter.* By Henry Porter Andrews, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—This work, which was announced by us in July, 1881 (*ante*, xxxv. 282), is in the press. A preliminary volume was issued in handsome royal 8vo. in 1882 (*ante*, xxxvi. 346). The book now in press will be a very extensive work, and will be issued in the same elegant style as the preliminary volume.

*Price.*—R. A. Brock, Esq., of Richmond, writes to the editor of the REGISTER :

For a wealthy member of the family, who designs to publish it in book form, I have for several years been gathering data for a Price genealogy, and have quite a mass of materials relating to Virginia.

The family is scattered through several states, and by tradition is of Welsh extraction.

The late Mrs. Henry Wood, the novelist, was a representative of the Massachusetts branch.

I solicit correspondence with all interested in the proposed publication.

Richmond, Va.

R. A. BROCK.

*Steere.* By the Rev. J. P. Root, of Providence, R. I.—Rev. Mr. Root is preparing a Genealogical Register of the descendants of John Steere, of Providence, who was born 1634 and died 1724. Parties possessing records of this family, or other information, will confer a favor by communicating with the compiler.

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## SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

### NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, September 1, 1886.*—The first meeting after the summer recess was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon at three o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., LL.D., in the chair.

President Wilder announced that the Royal Historical Society were to celebrate in October the 800th anniversary of the completion, in 1086, of the Domesday Survey. Resolutions approving the commemoration were passed.

Frederick Chase, of Hanover, N. H., treasurer of Dartmouth College, read a paper entitled "The Town of Dresden, N. H., a political anomaly of the Revolutionary Period."

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported 79 volumes and 240 pamphlets received as donations in June, July and August.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., reported memorial sketches of four members recently deceased—Henry Onderdonk, Edwin Thompson, Hon. Charles Francis Conant and Hon. Amos A. Lawrence.

The following gentlemen were chosen as a nominating committee for 1886-7, viz., Hon. Charles L. Flint, Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, Rev. Henry A. Hazen, William B. Trask and Rev. Waldo I. Burnett.

October 6.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The president announced that he had appointed George W. Marshall, LL.D., of London, and Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., of Boston, delegates to the Domesday Commemoration in London. A letter was read from Mr. Perkins accepting his appointment.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, announced with critical remarks and exhibited some of the more important donations.

The Rev. William Barrows, D.D., read a paper entitled, "The United States; the Empire of the Future."

Hon. Charles L. Flint, chairman of the nominating committee, reported the names of John Ward Dean, Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, Jeremiah Colburn, William B. Trask, Henry H. Edes, Henry E. Waite and Francis E. Blake, as the committee on publication for the ensuing year.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance by the following gentlemen of the membership to which they had been elected—Hon. George F. Hoar, LL.D., of Worcester, and Pliny Earle, M.D., of Northampton, as resident members, and Rev. George A. Smith, of Alexandria, Va., as a corresponding member.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of four deceased members—Charles D. Homans, M.D., Hon. John S. Ladd, Hon. Otis Clapp and Maj. William G. Wise.

The librarian reported 15 volumes and 50 pamphlets as donations in September.

Nov. 3.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon. President Wilder being detained at home by a slight illness, the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter was chosen president *pro tem*.

The Rev. Mr. Slafter announced the more important donations.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox read a paper on "The Early Military Leaders of New England."

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of the Rev. Charles R. Weld, of Baltimore, Md., as a corresponding, and of William T. Eustis of Boston, and Eben Putnam of Cambridge, as resident members.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of five deceased members—Silas Reed, M.D., James A. Dupee, James F. Williams, Charles Woolley and Francis Grigson.

The librarian reported 12 volumes and 120 pamphlets as donations in October.

Dec. 1.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, LL.D., in the chair.

The president announced the death of Hon. Chester A. Arthur, ex-president of the United States and an honorary member of this society. President Wilder passed an eloquent eulogy upon the character of the deceased statesman.

The corresponding secretary made his usual announcement of donations.

Cecil H. C. Howard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a paper on the Life and Public Services of Brig. Gen. John Wolcott Phelps."

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of membership by John Evans, the Marquis d'Oyley of Paris, France, and the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White of Ipswich, England, as corresponding, and George A. Kendall of Boston, Mass., as resident members.

The historiographer reported a memorial sketch of Chester Alan Arthur, late president of the United States, an honorary member.

The librarian reported as donations in November, 21 volumes and 32 pamphlets.

## MAINE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Portland, March 17, 1887.*—The society met this evening at the Public Library Rooms. The treasurer made his annual report, showing a balance of \$39.23 on hand. The librarian reported purchases and donations of a large number of books for the use of the society. A committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, reported the following, who were elected :

*President*—Fabius M. Ray. *Vice-President*—Frederick O. Conant. *Secretary*—Charles Burleigh. *Treasurer*—James R. Lunt. *Librarian*—Stephen M. Watson.

## OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Taunton, Mass., Monday, Jan. 10, 1887.*—The annual meeting was held this evening, the president, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, in the chair.

President Emery delivered the opening address.

The flag of the "Taunton Light Guard," Co. G, 4th Reg't Mass. Vols., used in the late war for the preservation of the union, was presented to the society.

Hon. Charles A. Reed made a Report on the papers of the Hon. Francis Baylies, which have been secured for the society.

Dr. E. U. Jones, the treasurer, and Capt. John W. D. Hall, the librarian, made their annual reports. The treasurer stated that there was over \$150 in the treasury after closing the purchase of the society's building for \$6500, and paying bills for sundry improvements and incidental expenses.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year :

*President*.—Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, of Taunton.

*Vice-Presidents*.—Hon. Edmund H. Bennett, of Boston ; Rev. William L. Chaffin, of Easton.

*Secretary*.—Hon. Charles A. Reed, of Taunton.

*Librarian*.—Capt. J. W. D. Hall, of Taunton.

*Treasurer*.—Dr. E. U. Jones, of Taunton.

*Historiographer*.—Hon. William E. Fuller, of Taunton.

*Directors*.—Edgar H. Reed, of Taunton ; Gen. E. W. Peirce, of Freetown ; James H. Dean, of Taunton ; Hon. John S. Brayton, of Fall River ; Elisha C. Leonard, of New Bedford ; John F. Montgomery, of Taunton ; with the above-named officers *ex officio*s.

## RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Providence, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1886.*—A stated meeting was held this evening at 8 P. M.

William Gammell, LL.D., president of the society, delivered an address on "The Life and Services of the Hon. John R. Bartlett." The address was printed in the *Evening Bulletin*, Nov. 3, 1886, and also in pamphlet form (*ante*, p. 115).

*Nov. 30.*—A meeting was held this evening. Hon. John D. Washburn, of Worcester, read a paper on "The Unpublished Biography of President Increase Sumner in the Light of the Recent Commemoration at Harvard University."

*Dec. 14.*—A meeting was held this evening. Claudius B. Farnsworth read a paper on "The Imperial Legislation respecting Christianity." An abstract was printed in the *Providence Journal*, Dec. 15, 1886.

*Dec. 28.*—A meeting was held this evening. Prof. E. B. Andrews of Brown University read a paper entitled, "Sir Henry Maine on the Prospects of Popular Government."

*Jan. 25, 1887.*—A stated meeting was held this evening. Dr. F. E. Clark read a paper on "Sanitary Science in Rhode Island."

*Feb. 8.*—The society met this evening. Rev. Samuel L. Caldwell, D.D., read a paper on "Modern Historians."

*Feb. 22.*—A stated meeting was held this evening. Reuben A. Guild, LL.D., librarian of Brown University, read a paper on "Roger Williams, his Birth, Parentage and Education in the Light of Recent Investigation." An abstract of the paper was printed in the *Evening Bulletin*, Feb. 23, 1887. It gives additional facts in favor of the opinion expressed by Dr. Guild in a former paper by him read before this society, which was printed under the title of "Footprints of Roger Williams." Dr. Guild contends that the founder of Rhode Island was "Roger Wil-

hams, son of William Williams, gentleman, baptized in the parish church of Gwinear on the 24th of July, 1600."

March 8.—A meeting was held this evening. Ray Greene Huling, of New Bedford, read a paper on "The Life of Samuel Hubbard, of Newport, 1610-1689."

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1887.—A meeting of the executive committee was held this evening, Vice-President Henry in the chair.

Hon. David C. Richardson was elected a member of the executive committee to fill a vacancy.

Robert A. Brock, the secretary, announced that the annual volume was nearly ready for printing.

A number of valuable donations were reported.

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## NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, a corresponding member, admitted in 1860, was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887. His father was Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D., born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 12, 1775, and his mother was Roxana Foote. The earlier ancestors of Mr. Beecher, on his father's side, lived in Guilford, Conn.

Dr. Lyman Beecher was three times married, and was the father of twelve children. Of his wives, Roxana Foote the first was the mother of eight, and Harriet Porter of Portland, Me., the second wife, was the mother of four. The first child of the second wife died in early life. Miss Catharine E. Beecher, the oldest child, lived beyond the age of eighty. George was killed by an accidental discharge of his gun when hunting in Ohio. Henry Ward has just passed away at the age of seventy-three. All the other children of the first wife, viz., William H., Edward, Mary (Mrs. Perkins), Harriet (Mrs. Stowe) and Charles, are still living, three of them beyond eighty, the others between seventy and eighty. Of the second wife's children, Frederick as already stated died in infancy; James, the youngest of the family, has recently passed away. Isabella (Mrs. Hooker) and Thomas K. are now living and not far from sixty years old. All the seven sons who grew to manhood became Congregational ministers. The record of Henry Ward Beecher is so world-wide that it is almost impossible to say anything of him which is unknown to the public. He has passed through great trials and great triumphs. The work which he did for our country in England, during the war of the Rebellion, was one which no other man in the nation could probably have done. It was a unique mission, not paralleled in the record of time.

One of our newspapers has said, since his death, that no other man dying in this country would have left so large and deep an impression upon the public mind with the single exception of the President.

The wife of Mr Beecher's youth survives him. She was Miss Eunice W. Bullard, of Sutton, Ms., sister of Rev. Asa Bullard of Cambridge. Mr. Beecher was graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and studied theology under his father at Lane Seminary, Ohio. He came to Brooklyn in 1847, from Indianapolis, Ind.

"He was a man, take him for all in all  
I shall not look upon his like again."

HENRY ONDERDONK, Jr., A.M., of Jamaica, N. Y., a corresponding member, admitted June 11, 1861, was born at Manhasset, N. Y., June 11, 1804, and died at Jamaica, June 24, 1886. His father was Joseph Onderdonk, who was born Nov. 14, 1766, and died Feb. 8, 1852, and his mother was Dorothy Monfoort, who was born Dec. 21, 1767, and died May 15, 1848. He was the fifth in descent from Adrian Andrewse Onderdonk, who came to this country from Holland before the year 1672, and settled at Flatbush, L. I. His wife was

Maria Van der Vliet, and they were married Oct. 20, 1683. Mr. Onderdonk explains the meaning of the family name, as follows. It is composed of two words, *Onder*, the same as our under, and *Donk*, a city of Holland—under or close to Donk.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's place, but early showing a strong love of learning and books, he sought a public education. He was for a time in the class of 1828, Harvard College, but was graduated from Columbia College, New York, in 1827. In 1878 he received the degree of A. B. from Harvard, and was placed among the graduates of 1828. He prepared himself thoroughly as a teacher, and for a long period, 1832-1865, he was the principal of Union-Hall Academy at Jamaica, L. I.

To his life as a teacher, he added that of a public writer. He held a facile and skilful pen, especially as a historian. His works larger or smaller were many. The titles of a few of them we will give. *Revolutionary Incidents of Queen's County, N. Y.* This was published in 1846. *Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk and King's Counties*; published in 1849. *Queen's County in Olden Times*; 1865. *Long Island in Olden Times*, 1870; and many others. His taste and skill as a writer attracted wide attention, and he was elected honorary or corresponding member of various historical and genealogical societies.

He was also a writer on moral subjects, and was deeply interested in all questions pertaining to human welfare and progress.

Mr. Onderdonk was married to his cousin Maria H. Onderdonk, Nov. 23, 1828. She was born at Manhasset in 1800, and died at Jamaica, Jan. 27, 1875. He had two children, a son and daughter, Adrian and Elizabeth. Adrian was born Dec. 27, 1831, and married M. W. Pearsall, Feb. 14, 1856. He is a farmer, and has three children, Maria, Thomas W. and Lottie P.

OTIS CLAPP, Esq., a resident member, admitted April 8, 1870, was born in Westhampton, Mass., March 2, 1806, and died Sept. 18, 1886, at the house of his son, Mr. Wilkinson Clapp, of Brookline. He and his son were in business together as homœopathic pharmacists, at 3 Albion Building, Beacon Street. His father was Elisha Bascom Clapp, born in Southampton, Mass., Feb. 17, 1777, and his mother was Sally Wise of Westhampton, Mass., born Aug. 2, 1782. His earliest American ancestor was Roger Clapp, whose wife was Joanna Ford, of the Warham and Maverick company, who came over to Dorchester in the summer of 1630. Roger Clapp was born in England, April 6, 1609. From him the line runs through Elder Preserved<sup>2</sup> Clapp, born in Dorchester in 1643, whose wife was Sarah Newberry; Samuel,<sup>3</sup> born in Northampton, Mass., 1677, whose wife was Sarah Bartlett; Samuel,<sup>4</sup> born in 1711, whose wife was Mindwell Strong; and Timothy,<sup>5</sup> whose wife was Rachel Bascom. Then follows his father, Elisha Bascom,<sup>5</sup> already mentioned, making Mr. Otis Clapp of the seventh American generation.

Mr. Clapp was educated in the schools of his native town, and was trained also under the long and faithful ministry of Rev. Enoch Hale, pastor there 1779-1837. He came to Boston in 1823, at the age of 17, and went into the office of the *Daily Advertiser*, edited and published by Mr. Nathan Hale, son of Rev. Enoch Hale, and oldest brother of Mr. Clapp's mother. In the counting-room of the *Advertiser* he served for many years. Afterwards he engaged in the newspaper and publishing business for himself and sometimes in company with others. We have not room here to trace out all the business connections and relations of his long life.

Mr. Clapp was twice married. His first wife was Miss Ann Withington Emory Porter, daughter of Mr. Sylvanus Porter, of Boston. This marriage took place Aug. 29, 1833. She died Oct. 27, 1843. He was again married Oct. 2, 1844, to Mary Hadley, daughter of Dea. Moses Hadley. She died Dec. 10, 1871.

Mr. Clapp enjoyed the confidence of his fellow men to a remarkable degree. True to his promises and faithful in all duties, it was but natural that he should be called to a great variety of public duties and trusts. The *Boston Journal* in its notice of his death, says: "Mr. Clapp was a man who could not fail to win the respect and esteem of every one who enjoyed his acquaintance."

EDWARD EATON BOWEN, Esq., a corresponding member, admitted March 19, 1858, was born in Woodstock, Conn., Sept. 20, 1815, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 14, 1887. His death was very sudden and unexpected. On Saturday, March 12th, he was one of fifty members of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who followed their beloved and honored pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to his resting place in Greenwood Cemetery, and on Monday the 14th he himself was numbered with the dead.



The father of Mr. Bowen was Mr. George Bowen, born in Woodstock, June 8, 1790, and his mother was Lydia Wolcott Eaton, born in Dudley, Ms., 1795.

His earliest American ancestor was Henry Bowen, of Roxbury, who came to this country in 1638. His sons Henry and John were of the thirteen pioneers, including such names as Matthew Davis, Thomas Bacon, Peter Aspinwall, Joseph Lord and Ebenezer Morris, who went in 1686 to spy out the wild land in what is now Woodstock, Conn., where they made a large purchase, and were the first settlers of that goodly town, whose 200th anniversary was celebrated last year. John Bowen, brother of Henry, was among the early proprietors. Since that time the name Bowen has been conspicuous in Woodstock, and of late years Henry C. Bowen, brother of Edward, has done more than any other man to make Woodstock itself conspicuous. From a carefully prepared obituary notice which appeared in the *New York Independent*, March 24, 1887, we take the following passage:—

“He married, June 15th, 1836, at Meriden, Conn., Miss Sophronia T. Atwell, eldest daughter of the Rev. George B. Atwell. After his father’s death in 1846, Edward succeeded him in business. Connected with the store was the post-office, which during forty-five years was held officially by the three generations. But young Edward was ambitious for a larger field of labor, and came to New York in 1852, following his brother Henry. He became a member of the new firm of Ely, Clapp & Bowen, dealers in dry goods. He remained in this business for a number of years, and afterward took the position of deputy collector in the United States Internal Revenue Office in Brooklyn. He subsequently entered upon the banking business in Wall Street under the firm name of Fitch & Bowen, afterward Utley & Bowen, from which he retired ten years ago. He then reentered the Internal Revenue Office as deputy collector, remaining in service until after the last change of administration, when he resigned. His health was now seriously impaired, following a paralytic affection, although he recovered sufficiently to maintain all but his active physical powers. The immediate cause of his death was apoplexy. He was a man of fine physique, of sterling integrity, of gentle and amiable disposition, and was deeply attached to his children and his home. He early became a member of the Congregational Church in Woodstock, and was afterward connected with the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.”

WILLIAM RICHARDS LAWRENCE, M.D., a life member, admitted Jan. 25, 1871, was born in Boston, May 3, 1812, and died in Swampscot, Sept. 20, 1885. His father was Amos<sup>6</sup> Lawrence, born in Groton, Mass., Apr. 22, 1786, and his mother was Sarah Richards, born in Boston, July 25, 1790. His grandfather was Dea. Samuel,<sup>5</sup> of Groton, born Apr. 24, 1754, who was son of Amos,<sup>4</sup> of Groton, born Feb. 19, 1715, who was son of John,<sup>3</sup> of Groton, born July 29, 1667, who was son of Nathaniel,<sup>2</sup> of Groton, born Oct. 15, 1639, who was son of John,<sup>1</sup> baptized in England in 1609, and who came to this country and settled in Watertown.

His education was extended and thorough. At the age of eight years he was sent to the Groton Academy, where he remained two years. Then he entered the Public Latin School in Boston for a year, thence he went to Dummer Academy, Byfield, where he remained three years. Afterward he was a year at school in Gardner, Me. In 1828, at the age of sixteen, he went abroad for a finished European education. He was studying under accomplished teachers in Paris, Versailles, and in Spain for nearly four years. He returned home in July, 1832.

He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1845, and as a physician he has been largely engaged in charitable work through public hospitals. His life has thus been made exceedingly useful, and he will be mourned by many who have personally known his kindness, and enjoyed the benefits of his medical knowledge and skill.

He was united in marriage in St. Paul’s Church, Boston, Dec. 6, 1838, with Susan Coombs Dana, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dana, of Marblehead, Ms. From this marriage there were three sons: Francis William, born at Brookline, Nov. 20, 1839; Arthur, born in same place, Aug. 22, 1842; and Robert Means, born in Boston, May 14, 1847.

Hon. AMOS ADAMS LAWRENCE, A.M., brother of the preceding, a life member, admitted to the Society Oct. 15, 1847, was born in Boston, July 31,

1814, and died at Longwood, Brookline, Aug. 22, 1886. He received his baptismal name from Rev. Amos Adams, pastor of the First Church in Roxbury, 1753-1775. He was the son of Amos Lawrence, of Boston, by his first wife, Sarah Richards, of Dedham. His mother dying in his early life, he was sent in 1818 to the home of his grandparents in Groton, where he remained till his father's second marriage, when he was taken back to Boston.

He was fitted for college at the Putnam Academy, in North Andover, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1835, in a class of 57. Among his classmates were Prof. Geo. J. Abbott, George Bemis, Esq., Prof. Charles Chauncey Shackford, and Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, LL.D. Very soon after leaving college, he was led naturally by his family connections into business, which grew into large and commanding proportions. His first instruction in this department was in the counting room of Almy and Patterson. But in 1837 he began business for himself as a commission merchant. In a few years the firm was Lawrence & Stone, and later Robert M. Mason was associated with him. In these later years Lawrence & Co., at their store 68 Chauncey Street, were the agents for the sale of the cloths manufactured by the Pacific Mills, the Cocheco Co., and the Salmon Falls Co.

In 1841 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Appleton, daughter of Mr. William Appleton. From this marriage there were seven children.

In 1848 he and his brother William R. Lawrence bought a tract of land in the town of Brookline, and in 1851 they established their residence there, giving the name of Longwood to that section of the town.

In his father's house, Mr. Lawrence had before him an example of simple and noble living, joined to munificent Christian benevolence. In the Lawrence Genealogy it is stated, that between the years 1844 and 1854, Mr. Amos Lawrence gave away in wide spread charities more than \$600,000, and all this was done in a most quiet way, with an entire absence of ostentation. The qualities of the father descended to the son. The man who has just passed away will be known and remembered as one of Boston's noblest citizens. He was admirable in the grace and simplicity of his manners. The law of goodness and benevolence was in his very look. Every one was at ease in his presence. Yet he was a man of high principle and an earnest defender of the right. His energy in resisting wrong in Kansas in 1856 will be ever kept in remembrance on that soil, by the city which bears his name.

EDWIN THOMPSON, Esq., a life member, admitted Nov. 6, 1865, was born in Charlestown, Ms., Apr. 12, 1828, and died in Boston, June 17, 1886. His father was Hon. Charles Thompson, State Senator and member of the Governor's Council, who was born July 9, 1798. His mother was Nancy Wyman, born Jan. 24, 1821, and who died Nov. 13, 1871. His earliest American ancestor on his father's side was James<sup>1</sup> Thompson, who was admitted (with his wife Elizabeth) to the church in Woburn, 1633. From him the ancestral line ran through Jonathan,<sup>2</sup> Jonathan,<sup>3</sup> Jabez,<sup>4</sup> Timothy,<sup>5</sup> Timothy,<sup>6</sup> Charles,<sup>7</sup> making the subject of this sketch of the eighth American generation.

He was never married, but continued to live at his old home in Charlestown, until the death of his mother. His sister, Mrs. Ellen M. Doubleday, wife of Mr. John G. Doubleday, of New York, furnishes the following brief and interesting sketch of his life:

"His early life was spent in Charlestown, and he was educated at the public school. After graduating, he entered the counting room of Messrs. Secomb & Bartlett, in Boston. He remained with them a few years; his health failing in 1849 he sailed around Cape Horn to Valparaiso, Chili, and on the voyage he acquired a knowledge of Spanish. Finding the climate congenial, he remained there nine years. During that time he was extensively engaged in the shipping business, in connection with his brother the late Charles Thompson, Jr.

"On his return to the United States, in 1858, he continued his Chilian business until the close of our Civil War, after which he went into the cotton business in Boston, in which he continued until his health again began to fail, causing him to give up all active occupation. He made two trips to Europe during this time, in search of health.

“In 1881 he removed to New York city, and since then has devoted his time to his books. I may add he was a man of fine literary attainments, speaking several languages fluently, an expert chemist, and he possessed an extensive knowledge of mines and mining.

“In social life his ready wit and fund of humor made him an agreeable companion.”

CHARLES DUDLEY HOMANS, M.D., a life member, admitted May 6, 1869, was born in Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1826, and died at Mount Desert, Me., Sept. 1, 1886. His father, John Homans, M.D., who was a leading physician of Boston, was born Sept. 18, 1793, and his mother, Caroline Walker, was born June 20, 1797. His grandfather, Dr. John Homans, was a revolutionary surgeon, and his great-grandfather, of the same name, came to this country from England about the year 1728.

The subject of this sketch was fitted for college, in the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1846, having among his classmates a goodly number of eminent men, including such names as Prof. Francis J. Child, LL.D., Prof. William Frederic Bridge, Prof. Calvin Ellis, Prof. Fitz Edward Hall, William Thaddeus Harris, President Charles Short, LL.D., of Kenyon College, and George Frisbie Hoar, LL.D. A brother of his, John Homans, M.D., graduated at Harvard in 1858, is also a distinguished physician; and a son, John Homans, graduated in 1878, is now a practising physician in this city.

Dr. Homans was united in marriage, May 6, 1856, with Miss Eliza Lee Lothrop, eldest daughter of the late Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D., for forty-two years the pastor of Brattle Street Church. From this marriage there were three children, the son above named, and two daughters, one of whom is dead.

The *Boston Journal* of Sept. 2 thus sums up the record of the honors which he has enjoyed, and of the good name which he has established for himself in this city of his public activities:

“He was President of the Massachusetts Humane Society for two years, President of the Massachusetts Medical Society until two weeks ago when he resigned, and was a member of the first surgical staff at the Boston City Hospital. At the time of his death he was senior visiting surgeon at the City Hospital. Those who have enjoyed the acquaintance of Dr. Homans, in professional or social life, will keenly feel the loss that the community has sustained. His large practice carried him into many circles, where he was not only esteemed as the good physician, but his kindly acts created many closer relations growing out of esteem for the man.”

For two years before his death, he had been suffering from poison received into his system, in his surgical practice at the City Hospital, and his death is probably traceable to this cause.

Hon. CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, LL.D., Ex-President of the United States, an Honorary member, admitted Dec. 15, 1884, was born in Fairfield, Vt., Oct. 5, 1830, and died at his residence in Lexington Avenue, New York City, Nov. 18, 1886. His father was Rev. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who came to this country from Ireland about the year 1818. He was of the Scotch-Irish stock, and was a graduate of Belfast University. He landed in Canada. He was united in marriage not long after, with Miss Melvira Stone, daughter of a Methodist, her parents opposing the match. At the time of the birth of his son Chester, the father was preaching to a little Baptist church in Fairfield, not very far from the Canadian line. He died at Newtonville, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1875.

Like his father, young Arthur had to struggle for his education, and was graduated at Union College in 1848, in a class of one hundred. He was one of the leading scholars of the class. He began the study of law soon after his graduation, at the Ballston Law School. His law studies were diversified by teaching, in order to secure the needful money for completing his education. He taught for a time at North Pownal, Vt. In 1853, he went to New York city, and studied in the law-office of E. D. Culver. He afterwards became a law partner with Henry D. Gardiner, Esq. In 1855, Mr. Arthur, then only twenty-five

years old, was counsel in a suit, to defend the interests of a colored woman who had been rudely put off from the street car, simply and solely because of her color. Her right to ride in the street cars under our laws was clearly established in the courts, and from that time the habit, which had before prevailed, of forbidding colored people the common use of the street cars in New York city, was broken and discontinued.

Mr. Arthur was united in marriage in the year 1853, with Miss Ellen Lewis Herndon, a southern lady of graceful culture. She died in 1880. From this marriage there were two children, a son and a daughter. Chester Alan Arthur, Jr., a graduate of Princeton College, is now studying law in New York city. His sister Nellie Arthur is now sixteen or seventeen years of age.

By the assassination of President Garfield, when Vice President Arthur was suddenly called to the Presidential Chair, great anxiety was felt throughout the country as to the result. But he rose to the high responsibilities thus laid upon him, with a dignity and ability that secured for him the thorough approbation of the American people. The papers in all parts of the country, North, South, East and West, since his death, have united in expressions of commendation for the man and his administration with a unanimity that is remarkable. Of courtly presence and address, with a kind and generous heart, and a love of that which is just and right, his life at the White House was dignified, and eminently befitting the chosen ruler of a great people.

ARIEL LOW, Esq., of Boston, a life member, admitted to the society June 9, 1870, was born in Essex, Mass., Sept. 29, 1803, and died in Boston, January 5, 1886. His father was William<sup>6</sup> Low, born in Essex, Mass., April 19, 1781, d. Dec. 29, 1866, and his mother was Polly Giddings, born in Essex, Jan. 10, 1781, d. Feb. 19, 1867.

Ariel Low was a descendant in the 7th generation from *Thomas<sup>1</sup> Low*, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1644, and died there Sept. 8, 1677; through *Thomas<sup>2</sup>* (who died April 12, 1712, a. 80) by wife Martha, dau. of Thomas and Margaret Boreman; *David<sup>3</sup>* (b. Aug. 14, 1667, d. June 2, 1746) by wife Mary, dau. of Caleb and Mary Lamb; *Caleb<sup>4</sup>* by wife Abigail, dau. of Thomas and Abigail Varney; *William<sup>5</sup>* (b. May 27, 1754) by wife Sarah Proctor; and *William<sup>6</sup>*, his father above named.

As a boy under ten years of age, he attended school at what was known as the Old North School of Essex. After that he was for some time under the care of Rev. Dr. William Cogswell, a graduate of Dartmouth 1811, afterwards secretary of the American Education Society, and the first editor of the REGISTER. At the age of sixteen he left his home to seek his fortunes. In 1836 he came to Boston and was employed for four years in the firm of McConnell & Avery. In 1841 he went to New York and was employed one year by Mr. Loring Andrews, who then took him into partnership. He did not get rich here, but was surrounded by good influences, and was acquiring valuable business experience. He then returned to Boston and became a partner with his brother Gilman S. Low, in the hide and leather business, in which connection he remained till 1852.

Then he went into the wholesale hide and leather business for himself, his place of business being 29 Blackstone Street. The crisis of 1857 tried him severely, but he passed through it without failure. In 1856 John G. Cary was taken in as a partner. In 1862 Charles W. Hersey became a member of the firm, and later J. H. Merrill, and the firm name became Low, Hersey & Co. In July, 1865, the business was removed to Congress Street, and afterwards to its present locality in High Street. These later years were prosperous and successful. Mr. Low retired from active participation in the business in 1833.

He was a man calm in his judgments, not easily moved by passion or prejudice, and one eminently to be trusted. He leaves a widow and five children.

FRANCIS GRIGSON, Esq., a corresponding member, admitted Oct. 7, 1885, was born at Whinbergh Rectory, Norfolk, England, Aug. 4, 1852, and died in London, Sept. 25, 1886. His father was the Rev. William Grigson, M.A., Rector and Patron of Whinbergh with Westfield, Norfolk. The father had been a corresponding member of this Society chosen in 1853, when the son was only one year old. His mother was Margaret Hales, born Nov. 25, 1817. The family traces its descent from Rev. William Grigson, M.A., Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk, who died in 1630, just as Gov. John Winthrop and his company reached these American shores.

The subject of this sketch was educated in a private school at East Dereham, Norfolk Co., kept by the Rev. Joseph Thompson, and afterwards at the Edward VI. Grammar School, at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, which was under the charge of Rev. A. H. Weatlsan. He was united in marriage at the parish church, Clapham, Surrey, Aug. 2, 1881, with Anna, younger daughter of the late John Edward Allsebook, of Worthing, Norfolk. From this marriage there are two children, a son and a daughter.

The following from Notes and Queries, Oct. 16, 1886, as also an extract from a letter of J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., to the editor of the REGISTER, will give a distinct idea of the man, his tastes and habits.

Mr. Francis Grigson, who died at his residence, 45 Alma Square, St. John's Wood, N. W., London, Sept. 25, aged 34, was a younger son of the late Rev. William Grigson, Rector of Whinbergh and Westfield, Norfolk, who was an indefatigable genealogist. Inheriting his father's tastes, Mr. Grigson relinquished the commercial training which he had commenced at Lloyd's Bank in Birmingham, in order that he might adopt as a profession that with which he had for several years occupied himself as a pastime. Mr. Grigson worked *con amore*, and will long be remembered as an accurate and industrious genealogist, whose skill in overcoming the difficulties which form the charm of genealogical pursuits, was of a very high order.

The letter of Mr. Rylands says:

"You will be sorry to hear of the death of our friend Mr. Francis Grigson, at the early age of 34. He died of consumption of the throat, which reached his lungs a few weeks only before his death. I saw him at the end of last year, and though he was cheerful and hopeful, his wife told me that there was really very little hope of his recovery. He was a remarkably industrious and persevering genealogist, and he seemed to have a special gift for unearthing hidden items of genealogical interest; his knowledge of the records in the various Probate Courts in England was really wonderful, and occasionally he discovered in them interesting records, the existence of which was unknown to their custodians."

See Biography of Rev. William Grigson, his father, REGISTER, July, 1881, vol. xxxv. page 287-8.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS CONANT, a resident member, admitted April 17, 1883, who died at Cambridge, Mass., July 26, 1886, was born in Milford, N. H., Apr. 22, 1835. He was descended from Roger Conant, Governor of the Cape Ann colony and first settler of Salem; through Lot;<sup>2</sup> Roger,<sup>3</sup> who moved from Beverly to Concord; Israel;<sup>4</sup> Israel,<sup>5</sup> who moved from Concord, Mass. to Merrimack, N. H.; John;<sup>6</sup> Benjamin Israel,<sup>7</sup> who settled in Milford, N. H.

His father Benjamin Israel Conant was a prominent business man of Milford for many years; he married 1st, Louisa Hammond Gutterson, of Milford, and 2nd, Lucy Maria Crosby, of Amherst. Charles F. was the oldest of four children by the first wife. He married 19 January, 1860, Harriet Lincoln Shaw, of Canton, Mass., by whom he had three children, all of whom survive.

Mr. Conant was educated in the public schools and academy at Milford, after which he continued his studies under private instructors. At the beginning of the war he enlisted for three months, and helped raise a company of three months men. The company was not sent out of the state, and shortly afterwards Mr. Conant accepted a position in the War Department, at Washington, where he remained till 1865, when he entered the Treasury Department. In 1870, after several promotions he became chief of the Division of Estimates, Warrants and Appropriations; and July 1, 1874, was appointed by President Grant, Assistant Secretary of Treasury. Mr. Conant is, with perhaps a single exception, the only person who has risen from the lowest grade of clerkship to the second position in the Treasury Department. His long experience in the department and familiarity with the details of its management, enabled him to assume his new duties easily, while his faithfulness and geniality rendered his appointment acceptable to all with whom he was brought in contact. He continued in this position until March, 1877, when he was appointed by Secretary Sherman, funding agent of the Treasury Department, and directed to assume the general manage-

ment and supervision of all business in London, England, arising from the refunding of the National Debt. In this difficult and delicate position he was very successful, and remained in charge of the London agency till Nov., 1879, when the refunding operations were completed. His correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury during this period was transmitted to the House of Representatives and published in a volume, entitled, "Specie Resumption and Refunding of the National Debt" (Washington, 1880).

On his return to the United States, Mr. Conant retired to private life and took up his residence at Cambridge, seeking needed rest and relief from the cares of official position. He prepared a number of articles on financial subjects, which were widely published, among them a series of articles on the first national bank, or "Bank of North America" chartered by Congress in 1781, which appeared in "The Republic." In religious matters he was allied with the Episcopal Church, and was a Vestryman of St. James Parish, Cambridge, and several times served as delegate to the Diocesan Convention. He was a Past Master of Benevolent Lodge, A. F. and A. Masons, of Milford, N. H., a member of Meriden R. A. Chapter, of Nashua, N. H., and of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Washington, D. C., and an Honorary member of the London (England) Statistical Society.

Mr. Conant was widely and favorably known among public men, and was a personal friend of President Garfield. Had he chosen to continue in public life he could undoubtedly have secured an honorable and lucrative position. His courtesy and kindness to his subordinates were proverbial, though he could say "no" when occasion required. He was deeply interested in genealogical subjects, and his kindly advice and assistance have been a great help to the writer in the preparation of the family genealogy now nearly completed.

*By Fred. Odell Conant, Esq., of Portland, Me.*

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## BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

*The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island.* By JOHN OSBORNE AUSTIN. Providence, 1887. Large 4to. Price \$10.00. Delivered to any Post office in the United States. Author's address, P. O. box 81, Providence, R. I.

The possession of the advance sheets of this work enables us to thoroughly understand its many merits. The author shows his appreciation of the skilful and laborious *researches* of the only writer in this country who may be considered as his predecessor by dedicating the work "To the memory of James Savage." He prefaces by the statement: "Any intelligent person is capable of becoming interested in family history. This interest is increasing in this country to such an extent that a great desire is now manifested by many for a fuller knowledge of their ancestry. Such a knowledge encourages truly democratic ideas by showing the universal brotherhood of the race. The material gathered in these pages was drawn from many sources.

"It is presented to the reader by a clear method requiring but little explanation, though the plan is a comprehensive one and the arrangements in some respects original. There is no attempt made to give a record of persons whose stay was but a temporary one in this colony. The towns annexed to Rhode Island in 1747, and later, are not considered to come strictly within the scope of this work; yet many families in these towns are included, particularly in Tiverton and Little Compton, which were largely settled from the older part of the colony. In such cases the towns are reckoned as though always within the bounds of Rhode Island. It is the hope of the author that this book may prove an incentive to many family genealogies, whereby the records of individuals may be brought down to the present time."

In view of the modest and closely pruned statement of the author, it is interesting to note what the book actually is and contains. It is a large quarto volume of about 450 pages, printed in brevier type, and equivalent to four volumes in octavo form of the same number of pages. The paper and binding are of excellent quality. The arrangement of families is so clear that notwithstanding the almost innumerable details included, as hereafter noted, the eye readily appreciates on a page (or in case of families carried to four generations on two pages facing each other), all the members of all the generations given and their relations to each other, while the details of the text do not interfere with a rapid scanning of any family, if that alone is desired.

The book gives the record of four hundred and sixty-six families, comprising the "settlers" previous to 1690, all carried to the third, and with ninety-three of them carried to the fourth generation; and all thoroughly indexed. It gives the names of over 11,000 persons, members of these families; records their births and, in all but the last generation, their marriages and deaths, and traces out their migrations. It gives abstracts of the settlements of more than 1100 estates and a great number of early deeds. It records the offices held by and public services of the earlier members of these families, and gives almost innumerable incidents of their domestic life as gathered from contemporaneous writings and official records. The author takes *nothing* from tradition.

To the future historian and to all interested in the true home and public life of our ancestors this book will be invaluable, as here can be found in one volume what could be nowhere else obtained without a degree of research practically impossible. For instance, we learn that Oct. 3d, 1632, John Whipple was ordered to give 3s. 4d. to his master, Israel Stoughton, of Dorchester, Mass., "for wasteful expenditure of powder and shot,"—when he received a grant of land—when and where his children were baptized—when and where he and his wife joined the church—when he sold his land and to whom—when he removed to Providence—what land was given him—when he was chosen a "deputy"—when he had license to keep an "ordinary"—his military service and its results in booty—his will (in abstract)—the descent of his estate—that when he died in 1682, he had in personal estate £41 11s. 4d., viz. 1 yoke oxen, 2 cows, 2 yearlings 2 two years, 2 calves, steer, 3 swine, feather bed, 7 pewter platters, 5 pewter porringers, 3 old spoons, chisel, guage, augers, etc., and finally where he was buried, and where his and his wife's remains when later disinterred were removed and now repose. That in 1680, a son of his brought in a wolf's head that he, the son, had killed "not far of the Town." That another son, in 1684, agreed to furnish the town (of Providence) with a pair of stocks of stout oak plank. That there was a quarrel among the representatives of another son, who died in 1711, as to the division of such son's estate, and how and why it was compromised (setting aside his will by mutual consent) rather than appeal to the law "which would be greatly troublesome to all parties and great charge and would cause animosities of spirit and alienation of affection." And so on with the innumerable particulars of daily life in all these early families.

We have spoken of Mr. Austin's reverence for James Savage, in whose path to a certain extent he has followed. Mr. Savage was, excepting the meagre work of his predecessor, Mr. Farmer, the pioneer in this line of research. But Mr. Austin, coming at a later day, with greater resources, a more limited field, and above all, with the assistance of Mr. Savage's work, has been able to glean more exhaustively. In the three generations of these families of which Mr. Savage treats, he was able to give particulars of 3,688 individuals. In three generations of the families of which Mr. Austin treats, he has been able to give us over 8,300 individuals.

It must not be supposed, because we have spoken of the smallness of the field covered, that this book will be only of a local interest. Even in the period of which the work treats (some of the latest dates coming down to about 1760) we find that numerous descendants of these families had migrated to Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, the Jerseys, and further west and south, while to-day their descendants are numbered by the million, and scattered all over this broad land and in many foreign countries.

It was a bold, we may say a hazardous act, on the part of Mr. Austin to attempt the task he has now completed after years of continuous and arduous labor. Only those acquainted with the difficulties of genealogical research into the earlier generations of the colonists can appreciate it. But now that it is completed it will serve to stimulate and aid others, who not having his persistence, and perhaps lacking his facilities, have attempted to walk in the same paths and failed.

This book will enable many genealogical works to be perfected that otherwise would remain unwritten, and thus fulfil the hope that the author has expressed in his preface.

By *Welcome Arnold Greene, Esq., Providence, R. I.*

*The Western Boundary of Massachusetts: A Study of Indian and Colonial History.*  
By FRANKLIN LEONARD POPE. Pittsfield, Mass.: Privately Printed. 1886. 8vo. pp. 62.

In this paper Mr. Pope recapitulates the discoveries and explorations, by the Dutch, of the Hudson River and the lower waters of the Housatonic and Connecticut, their occupancy of the Valley of the Hudson in the vicinity of Albany, their rights to sovereignty by virtue of prior discovery, and states distinctly the grounds of the rival claims of both the Dutch and English to the country. He outlines the boundaries of the territory belonging to the Mahican Indians at the time of these discoveries, gives an account of the sales of their lands to the Dutch and English, together with much that is interesting relative to their somewhat obscure history; all of which is pertinent and prefatory to the main subject—the determination of the line between Massachusetts and New York. Mr. Pope shows that the boundary disputes existed as early as 1659, and that the divisional line was semi-officially determined, by the King's Commissioners, in 1664, at a general distance of 20 miles east of the Hudson river,—a determination apparently acceptable to Massachusetts, and, curiously enough, the same which prevailed at the final establishment of the line, after the contentions of more than a century.

Mr. Pope details the history of the patents for lands granted by the government of New York, the injustice inflicted on the Indians, and the chicanery of the patentees in extending their boundaries far beyond the limits of their purchases. Of the patents thus granted, the Lower Claverack Manor was dishonestly made to extend to the Housatonic, while the Westenhook patent included lands on both sides of that river, and the Manor of Livingston embraced most of the present towns of Mount Washington. In these patents, extending far to the east of the 20 mile line, lies the foundation of the border conflicts, and the main source of the difficulties which attended the settlement of the boundary.

As early as 1719, Massachusetts, having in view the occupancy of the wild lands of the Housatonic, appointed Commissioners and made overtures to New York for the establishment of the divisional line, but New York did not cooperate in the matter. In 1727, Massachusetts grants to her own citizens two townships of land on the Housatonic, and appoints a committee to lay them out, to purchase the land of the Indians, and to admit settlers. In 1724, the Indians, ignoring the claims which the patentees under New York grants might have to the territory, convey to the Committee a large tract bounding south on Connecticut and west "*On ye Patten or Collony of New York.*" Two years later, the Massachusetts men began to settle upon the lands, but were immediately molested by the owners of the Westenhook patent. New York then (1722) calls upon Massachusetts to desist "until the line be fixed." Massachusetts complies; instructs her committee to make no further settlements, and twice—1730 and 1733—appoints commissioners to join with New York in establishing the line; but New York takes no action, and the settlements are pushed forward with vigor. Again, in 1740, Massachusetts appoints commissioners, but New York declines on the ground that she has no authority without "his Majesty's approbation."

The course of New York in the matter seems vacillating and insincere. Later, troubles and conflicts at arms arose between the tenants on Livingston's Manor and their landlord—instigated by David Ingersoll, and abetted by Massachusetts men. But these conflicts were not without some good effect, and in reality forced upon New York the necessity of establishing the boundary line.

In 1753 and in 1754, New York appoints commissioners for that purpose, but in each instance with limited powers, especially in 1754, when she instructs them to include within her boundaries all the lands previously granted by her. This could not be assented to by Massachusetts, for the New York grants included a large part of Sheffield, Great Barrington and Stockbridge, which were then settled. The troubles on the border continue, and in 1755 Massachusetts lays out two townships—Taconic and Nobletown—the first mostly to the east, the latter to the west of the 20 mile line. Finally, in 1767, the King refers the matter to commissioners to be appointed by each province. Such commissioners were twice appointed, in 1767 and 1773. The last agreed upon, substantially, the 20 mile line; but at that time, and again in



1784, disagreements as to the variation of the needle prevented the running and marking of the boundary. The line agreed upon in 1773, was ultimately surveyed and marked in 1787, by commissioners appointed by Congress.

In this paper Mr. Pope has contributed a valuable chapter and much new material to the history of south-western Massachusetts, as well as to the adjacent territory in New York. He brings to light the fact, heretofore undiscovered by local writers, that the earliest settlements in Berkshire County were made on Taconic mountain, by tenants of Robert Livingston, several years previous to the influx of Massachusetts men into the Housatonic valley. The paper bears evidence of earnest research; abounds in notes and references to authorities consulted, and is accompanied by a map of the country from the Hudson to the Housatonic, with the boundary line, and the several grants made by the government of New York.

*By Charles J. Taylor, Esq., of Great Barrington, Mass.*

*The Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths and Intentions of Marriage in the Town of Dedham. Volumes 1 and 2, with an Appendix containing Records of Marriages before 1800, returned from other Towns, under the Statute of 1857. 1635—1845. Edited by DON GLEASON HILL, Town Clerk, Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and of the Dedham Historical Society. Dedham, Mass. Printed at the office of "The Dedham Transcript." 1886. 8vo. pp. v. + 286. Price \$2.25.*

This volume of town records is one of the most important publications of its kind, and will be of constant use to genealogical investigators, as Dedham is one of those ancient towns from which numerous settlers went forth in the early days to establish homes in other places, often in the untrodden wilderness. The fact that the entries are given verbatim from the original adds greatly to the value of the work, and the well known accuracy of Don Gleason Hill, Esq., the editor, who carefully compared the proof with the original, insures correctness. There are two entries of births as early as 1635, one year previous to the incorporation of the town, the first recorded birth being that of "Mary, Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup> & Hana Dwight, borne 25 of y<sup>e</sup> 5 m<sup>o</sup>," and from this time down to the year 1845, when the published record ends, there appear to be no gaps in the register, although it is evident that there must have been many births, deaths, and marriages in some years that were never recorded. It seems that comparatively few marriages were omitted, and the Intentions, which occupy pages 117-126 and 160-199, and commence in 1749, will be found especially valuable in cases where the record of the marriage itself cannot be found.

Fortunately the lists of deaths are much less meagre than is often the case in the older towns. In the appendix are the returns made in accordance with Chap. 84, sec. 4, Acts of 1857, by the town clerks of other towns, of marriages solemnized in their respective towns, in which inhabitants of Dedham were concerned. The volume has a model index, is well printed, and the editor has thoroughly and ably performed his duties, upon which the value and success of the work largely depended. The introduction by him gives valuable information as to the records themselves and the old method of computing time. Since 1843 the births, marriages, and deaths recorded at Dedham have been regularly returned to the state authorities, and can be found at the State House. The citizens of Dedham, like those of Braintree and that town once included in its territory, have set an example which it is to be hoped other dwellers in ancient towns will follow, for it would seem that a reasonable amount of money could not be better expended than in permanently preserving the old and invaluable records that have come down to us, and whose loss would be irreparable.

*By George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.*

*Catalogue of the Relics and Curiosities in Memorial Hall, Deerfield, Mass., U. S. A. Collected by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association. Deerfield: Published by the Association. 1886. 8vo. pp. 108.*

The Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association was incorporated by the Massachusetts General Court on the 18th of April, 1870, for the purpose of "collecting and preserving such memorials, books, papers and curiosities as may tend to perpetuate the history of the early settlers of this region and the race which vanished before them." Hon. George Sheldon, the compiler of this catalogue, was, we believe, the originator of the association, and its success is mainly due to him. He was chosen the president at its organization, and he still holds the office.

In looking through this extensive and varied catalogue of relics and curiosities, we realize forcibly how much can be done by historical societies in preserving memorials illustrating the past history of not only the several localities, but of the state and the nation. This collection, we are told, is intended to be "not a scientific exhibition, nor an ordinary museum, but the direct memorial of the inhabitants, both Indian and Puritan, of this valley. No fixed system of carefully graded classification is practicable, nor is it desirable. Many articles may seem trivial in themselves, but as a part of the whole broad scheme of the projectors, the most humble belong here as much as the most valuable. All have been the free donation of the people themselves, and it is a tribute to them as well as to the guardian spirit of the Association."

*Proceedings of the New England Methodist Historical Society at the Seventh Annual Meeting, January 17, 1887.* Boston: Society's Room, 36 Bromfield Street. 1887. 8vo. pp. 46.

The annual address at this meeting, which is here printed in full, was by Prof. Marcus D. Buell, S.T.B., of the Boston University, on "Pastoral Leadership." The subject is an important one to all denominations, and its value and methods are ably presented by Prof. Buell. The reports of Willard S. Allen, the librarian and treasurer, show that there are now in the library 2,678 volumes and 11,293 pamphlets, making a total 13,971; and that there is a balance of about two hundred dollars in the treasury after paying all expenses, and several funds amounting in the aggregate to over eight thousand dollars. We have here also reports of the directors; and of the corresponding secretary, Rev. Ralph W. Allen, D.D.; the historiographer, Rev. Daniel Dorchester, D.D.; and of the committee on papers, Rev. Samuel L. Gracey, D.D., chairman. This pamphlet is an evidence of the prosperity, enterprise and usefulness of the society.

*Our Dumb Animals.* Vol. 19, No. 10. Boston, March, 1887, 4to. pp. 12. Published Monthly. Price 50 cents a year.

*Humane Leaflets.* By GEO. T. ANGELL. 8vo. Eight Leaflets, pp. 4 each.

These are titles of publications of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, incorporated in 1868, of which George T. Angell has been president from its organization to the present time. This society is an extremely useful one. Under the efficient management of President Angell and the aid of other benevolent people, it has done an incalculable amount of good. These publications are designed to forward the interests of the society and inculcate the principle of benevolence to dumb animals.

*The Transcript of the Register of Baptisms of Muthill, Perthshire, from A. D. 1697-1847.* Now in the Custody of the Incumbent and Vestry of St. James' Episcopal Church, Muthill. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., M. Harl. Soc., etc. Printed for the Subscribers by Neill & Co., Edinburgh. 1887. Royal 8vo. pp. 204. Only 300 copies printed. Price 10s. 6d. Apply to Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, The Parsonage, Alloa, Scotland.

The editor of this volume, the Rev. Mr. Hallen, is the editor of "First volume of the Registers of St. Butolph, Bishopgate," London, and of the "Northern Notes and Queries," a quarterly antiquarian magazine, both of which works were noticed by us in January.

Mr. Hallen informs us in his preface, that though printed transcripts of English parish registers are not uncommon, he is not aware that a single transcript of a Scottish church register of baptisms has been published before the issue of the present volume. "This is doubtless owing," he adds, "to the fact that most of them have been very irregularly kept. The registers of city parishes are to some extent exceptions, and probably the day is not far off when some of them will be published, for the value of such documents is now recognized by men of culture, who see in them not a barren list of names, but a key by which many a locked secret may be laid open. Apart from their value to the genealogist, they give information as to the presence of various trades in various localities, the social condition of the middle and lower classes in past centuries, the rate of mortality, and the ravages caused by those epidemics—the result of the unsatisfactory social condition of the people—which often assumed such a magnitude as to be styled plagues. The parochial registers of England are still in the custody of the parochial clergy; but

in Scotland such as were kept prior to 1819, are collected in the Register House, Edinburgh, where they may be examined on the payment of certain fees."

The editor's projected series of London Parish Registers—of which one volume has appeared and another has been commenced—was commended to our readers in our last number. The Rev. Mr. Hallen has added to the indebtedness which antiquaries owe him by the issue of the present volume, which should have a deep interest for Scotsmen in America. We trust that he or others will give us other Scottish parish registers. We commend to our readers the preface of this volume, from which we have given a brief extract above. It contains much information about the parish at Muthill, besides some very suggestive remarks, the result of the editor's study of old parish registers.

*Character Portraits of Washington as delineated by Historians, Orators and Divines. Selected and arranged in Chronological Order, with Biographical Notes and References.* By W. S. BAKER, Author of the "Engraved Portraits of Washington," "Medallic Portraits of Washington," &c. &c. Philadelphia: Robert M. Lindsay. 1887. 4to. pp. 351. With index and one illustration.

There are here eighty-one different descriptions of Washington, many of them being so strikingly similar as to be somewhat wearisome to the reader, yet they serve to show the remarkable unanimity of the impressions conveyed to his associates by the "Father of his Country." The officers of the army of the Comte de Rochambeau are generally more enthusiastic in this respect than others, the most noticeable perhaps being the description of Washington by the Marquis de Chastellux.

But the work is not confined to the opinions of the native and foreign cotemporaries of Washington. Judgments of many of the later eminent statesmen and writers down to the present time, are given with considerable discrimination. Among the more prominent of these pen portraits are those of Surg. James Thacher, author of the "Military Journal," the Prince de Broglie, Charles James Fox, John Marshall, John Adams, Fisher Ames, Thomas Jefferson, the Comte de Ségur, Chateaubriand (who wrote a parallel between Washington and Buonaparte), Jared Sparks, Lord Brougham, John Quincy Adams, Guizot, Daniel Webster, Robert C. Winthrop, Richard Hildreth, John J. Crittenden, Theodore Parker, George Bancroft, Washington Irving, William M. Thackeray, Edward Everett, George Washington Parke Custis and George William Curtis.

Some opinions are given which are not made the subject of special articles. The most interesting of these are the statements of the Marquis de Lafayette, Lord Cornwallis and Napoleon Buonaparte. The first two may be found in G. W. P. Custis's description, the last in that of Louis Fontanes. Lord Cornwallis is reported to have said at a dinner given at the American headquarters at Yorktown after the surrender: "And when the illustrious part that your Excellency has borne in this long and arduous contest becomes matter of history, fame will gather your brightest laurels rather from the banks of the Delaware than from those of the Chesapeake." Napoleon's opinion is also worth quoting. It was given in an order of the day to the troops on the announcement of Washington's death—"Washington is no more. That great man fought against tyranny. He firmly established the liberty of his country. His memory will be ever dear to the French people, as it must be to every friend of freedom in the two worlds, and especially to the French soldiers, who, like him and the Americans, bravely fight for liberty and equality. The First Consul in consequence orders, that for ten days black crape shall be suspended to all the standards and flags of the Republic."

Not the least interesting portions of this book are the short sketches of the various authors quoted which are appended to each article. The author has displayed considerable industry and research in the compilation of these papers, which, it will be recollected, are obtained from European as well as from American sources. The single illustration forming a frontispiece is a reproduction of the rare allegorical print published at Philadelphia in 1800, with the funeral oration on Washington by Henry Lee. The book is well printed, and plainly but neatly bound in cloth.

By O. B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston.

*History of the Town of Easton, Massachusetts.* By WILLIAM L. CHAFFIN. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son. 1886. 8vo. pp. xviii.+838.

The thriving town of Easton, Bristol County, now containing a population of about four thousand souls, was incorporated in 1725, from a part of Norton, which was itself prior to 1711 included in Taunton, and was known anciently as "Taunton North Purchase."

As was the case in many other instances the distance from the meeting-house led to a petition to the General Court for a separate precinct and parish, and later for the incorporation of a new town, which was called Norton, and fourteen years after the new town was divided.

The author gives a very valuable account of the topography of Easton, and of its early settlement, with brief notices of the settlers, many of whom were from Weymouth, Taunton, Bridgewater and Braintree.

The ecclesiastical and military history is treated with much detail, and the industries of the town, some of which have become famous, receive considerable attention.

In 1803, Oliver Ames, son of John Ames, who as early as 1776 had made shovels at West Bridgewater, established himself in that business at Easton, and laid the foundation of the great shovel works known since 1876 as the Oliver Ames & Sons Corporation.

There are biographical notices of prominent citizens, including Hon. Oakes Ames, Hon. Oliver Ames, Governor of the Commonwealth, and other members of this family, which has for a long period not only furnished employment to many of the citizens of Easton, but has made munificent gifts to the public, and evinced constant interest in the welfare of the town.

In the latter portion of the book are sketches of many professional men identified with the place, and elaborate statistics of population and industry. The work is enriched with numerous fine portraits, views, and illustrations, among which may be mentioned pictures of the oldest house in town, built in 1717, of the Ames Free Library, Unity Church, and the great shovel works. There are excellent portraits of Major Anselm Tupper, a revolutionary officer, of Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., and of four prominent members of the Ames family. Very good maps accompany the work, it has a complete index, and is in all respects a town history that will compare favorably with the very best.

The author tells us in his preface that the genealogical history of Easton has been carefully collected, and that he expects it will appear in print as a separate volume before long.

By *George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.*

*The Bangor Historical Magazine.* No. VIII. Vol. II.—February, 1887. Published by Joseph W. Porter. Bangor, Maine: Benjamin A. Burr, Printer. Terms Two Dollars a year. 8vo. pp. 20. Published Monthly.

This magazine was commenced in July, 1885. One volume has been completed, and eight numbers of a second volume have appeared. Its object "is to gather historical matter relating to Eastern Maine." The editor and publisher, the Hon. Joseph W. Porter, is well known as an indefatigable investigator of local and family history; and in the twenty numbers of his magazine he has collected a vast amount of interesting and valuable material for the history and genealogy of Eastern Maine. We commend the work to the patronage of our readers.

*Christianity the Key to the Character and Career of Washington.* A Discourse delivered before the Ladies of Mt. Vernon Association of the Union at Pohick Church, Truro Parish, Fairfax County, Virginia, on the Thirtieth Day of May, 1886. By PHILIP SLAUGHTER, D.D., Historiographer of the Diocese of Virginia. Washington: Judd & Detweiler, Printers. 1886. 8vo. pp. 32.

The learned author of this discourse has made many contributions to the history of Virginia, particularly its ecclesiastical history, as the readers of the REGISTER are aware. In this work he shows that the character of Washington was moulded by the church in whose bosom he was nurtured, and that we owe to Christianity the sterling qualities which made the "Father of his Country" a trusted leader of his countrymen in their struggle for freedom.

*Talks with Socrates about Life.* Translations from the *Gorgias* and the *Republic* of Plato. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886. 12mo. pp. xvii.+176. Price, bound, \$1; in paper covers, 50 cents.

This little volume, though anonymous, is by an author who has won a most enviable reputation among classical scholars by her previous translations of the *Apology*, *Crito*, and Parts of the *Phædo* of Plato, and also by a work entitled "A Day at Athens with Socrates."

The *Gorgias* occupies the greater portion of the book, and the author has clothed

the words of Plato concerning human happiness and human life and destiny in the simplest yet best of English. The Republic, which consists of conversations between Socrates and Glaucon, concerning the visible world as contrasted with the higher life, is full of beautiful and philosophical thoughts, and these translations by an author so evidently imbued not only with a strong love of the old classic writers, but also with a rare appreciation of great and grand ideas, will commend themselves, like her former works, to scholars everywhere. This work and its predecessors would also, we think, be useful and valuable additions to the Class-books of the higher institutions of education, especially for young women, and as aids to the promotion of a taste for solid reading, as well as of a correct understanding of the best parts of Plato's philosophy, two objects of great importance. The subjects are ably introduced in the preface, and the explanatory notes in the back of the book are valuable. The printer and the binder have done their part to present the volume to the public in an attractive form.

By George K. Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.

*Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres de Toulouse.* 1886. Huitième Série—Tome viii. Toulouse: Imprimerie Douladoure—Privat. 8vo. paper, pp. 892.

This exceedingly valuable and interesting number of the yearly volumes of the Toulouse Academy is a gratifying example of the benefits arising from the combination into a single association of diverse scholarly pursuits. Part I. presents papers upon Science, Literature and Mathematics, among which will be found most entertaining the articles on the Recruiting of Armies in the Roman Republic and the Military Reform of the Emperor Augustus; War Songs of the Germans in the 17th and 18th Centuries; Explanation of two songs of Catullus by some curious Roman marriage customs; sketch of the life of Bouffard-Madiane, a prominent French Huguenot before the revocation of the Edict; and the Compulsory Service in the German Army. Part II. contains an historical introduction to the text of the inedited correspondence (1285-1314) of Philip le Bel, now first printed. Scholars in French history will find these letters important to a clear comprehension of the actions of this vigorous and stirring monarch in the march of events immediately following the final crusade.

By George A. Gordon, A.M., Somerville, Mass.

*Records of an Active Life.* By HEMAN DYER, D.D. New York. Thomas Whittaker, Bible House. 1886. 8vo. pp. 422.

This is an autobiography, or rather a diary, or journal of events in which the venerable author was an actor, and of which he could properly say he was himself a large part. The journal has been revised and apparently transferred to the more attractive narrative form. The style is remarkably clear, direct, vivacious and simple. There is a mysterious charm about the book, not easy to define, but which may be illustrated by saying that whoever takes it up will find it difficult to lay it down till he has reached the end.

Dr. Dyer was a native of Vermont, and passed through all the stages of the school, the Academy, and pedagogy, which he graphically describes, with methods and events which no longer recur, or have been greatly modified and changed in the last sixty years. He then became an undergraduate of Kenyon College in Ohio, then head master of a classical school, afterward a professor in the Western University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently president of the same institution. In the process of years he became connected with the American Sunday School Union, with its headquarters in Philadelphia, and later he was the chief manager of the Evangelical Knowledge Society in the city of New York.

His work in all these institutions is illustrated by a multitude of entertaining, instructive and sometimes ludicrous but appropriate anecdotes. They cannot be reproduced in the brief space that can be spared for this notice, but must be read in the original to be appreciated and enjoyed. In the various and responsible positions occupied by Dr. Dyer he came in contact with a large number of the prominent men in the Episcopal Church, particularly with those in what was then known as its Evangelical wing. His brief notices of these men in the active work of the church, illustrate their character and influence, and have really an important historical value.

The apparent facility with which Dr. Dyer raised large sums of money for great benevolent objects, illustrates the power of that element of human character which

we distinguish as practical common sense. This he had in an eminent degree, and when he called attention to a great public charity in his frank, simple and practical way, it was not easy for a benevolent mind to resist the appeal.

As we have already said, whoever begins to read this volume will hardly lay it aside till the whole is completed, and he will rise from the perusal with some new inspiration, and the belief that a useful and even distinguished career depends pre-eminently upon an honest purpose, guided by plain common sense.

The mechanical execution of the work is excellent, the type large and clear, and the volume is embellished with a fine photographic likeness of Dr. Dyer.

*By the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., of Boston.*

*Allegations for Marriage Licences issued by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, 1558 to 1699; also for those issued by the Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1660 to 1679.* Extracted by (the late) Col. JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, LL.D., D.C.L., and Edited by GEO. J. ARMYTAGE, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary to the Harleian Society. London: 1886. Super Royal 8vo. pp. 359.

*Allegations for Marriage Licences issued from the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of London, 1543 to 1689.* Extracted by (the late) Col. JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, LL.D., D.C.L., and Edited by GEO. J. ARMYTAGE, F.S.A.. London: 1886. Super Royal 8vo. pp. 313.

*Allegations for Marriage Licences issued by the Bishop of London, 1520 to 1828.* Extracted by (the late) Col. JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, LL.D., D.C.L., and Edited by GEO. J. ARMYTAGE, F.S.A. London: 1887. Super Royal 8vo. Two Volumes. Vol. I. 1520 to 1610, pp. 400. Vol. II. 1611-1828, pp. 420.

*London Marriage Licences, 1521-1869.* Transcribed by the late Col. CHESTER, D.C.L. Edited by JOSEPH FOSTER. London: Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly. Part I. December, 1886. Super Royal 8vo. pp. 95.

In a list of MSS. left by Col. Chester, which was printed in the REGISTER, xxxviii. 17-18, No. IV. is described as "Marriage Licences" in five folio volumes of about 400 pages each. These "Marriage Licences" have now been printed by the Harleian Society, of whose Publications they make four volumes of the regular series, namely, Vols. 23, 24, 25 and 26. Nos. 23 and 24 were distributed to members in the year 1886, and Nos. 25 and 26 to members in the present year. The three first titles at the head of this notice, are those of these four volumes. The society has done and is doing a great work for genealogists, and we advise collectors of heraldic and genealogical literature to make immediate application for membership. The fees of membership are half a guinea for admission, and a yearly fee of one guinea. Applications for membership should be made to the honorary secretary, George J. Armytage, F.S.A., Clifton Woodhead, near Brighouse, Yorkshire. Col. Chester justly said of these MSS.: "They throw a flood of light on the genealogies of the diocese of London, and especially of London. I regard them as one of my greatest genealogical treasures." To Americans they have a special value, as the extracts were made with reference to Col. Chester's genealogical researches into the English ancestry of American families, as well as for use in preparing his great work, the annotated Registers of Westminster Abbey.

The copy of these Marriage Licences which Col. Chester had in his possession when he died, was sold a few weeks after his death by his executor, to the late Mr. Leonard Lawrie Hartley for £500. After Mr. Hartley's death the MSS. were sold in London at auction, June 12, 1885, to Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the London bookseller and publisher, for £315. Negotiations were entered into by the Harleian Society for purchasing these MSS., that they might be printed among the Publications of that society, but the price asked, £361, was more than the society felt justified in giving. It appears, however, that Col. Chester had made a duplicate copy for his friend—afterwards his executor—George E. Cokayne, M.A., F.S.A., Norroy King of Arms. This copy the Harleian Society were able to purchase for £262 10s., and from it the volumes in their Publications were printed.

On the failure of his negotiations with the Harleian Society, Mr. Quaritch decided to print a limited edition of these "Marriage Licences" in his own way, viz., in strictly alphabetical order, which he considers "the only method of practical working value to the student." In the Harleian Society's volumes, the Licences in each registry are printed separately in chronological order, the volumes being thoroughly indexed. In Mr. Quaritch's there will be one alphabet for all the Licences. There are advantages in both plans. Though we regret that there has been any misunderstanding between the parties, it is evident that the antiquarian pub-

lic will be gainers by it. One part of Mr. Quaritch's publication has been issued, and its title appears at the head of this notice. The work will be completed in the early part of this year, and will make a super royal volume of 900 pages, double columns. It will, we understand, contain a portrait of Col. Chester and a sketch of his life. The price of the work, bound in extra cloth, is £2 12s. 6d. to subscribers, and £3 3s. to non-subscribers. The editor of the work is Mr. Joseph Foster, who is favorably known to the literary world as a genealogist and antiquary. He is the editor of *Collectanea Genealogica*, and author of "The British Peerage and Baronetage," "Our Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent," and other meritorious works. We commend the book to the patronage of our readers.

*Collections of the Huguenot Society of America.* Volume I. New York: Published by the Society. 1886. Royal octavo, pp. lxxxviii.+432+xliv. 500 copies printed.

The Huguenot Society of America was founded May 29, 1883, and its first volume appears with commendable promptness. The character of the volume is also entitled to our praise from the nature of its contents. It is not a volume of essays, remarks, addresses and ephemeral speeches, but one devoted entirely to original historical material, the sources of our history, the documents themselves. It contains: I. The Registers of the "Eglise Françoise à la Nouvelle York," from 1688 to 1804, edited by Rev. Alfred V. Wittmeyer, Rector of the French "Church du Saint Esprit." II. Historical Documents relating to the French Protestants in New York, 1686-1804. The church records are printed verbatim in the original French of the records, and the subject matter of them is made the text of an interesting and exhaustive historical introduction by the editor, who traces the growth of the French Protestant Church in New York city. This subject is illustrated by views picturing the Second Church, built in 1703; the Third Church, 1834; and the Fourth Church (present structure), 1863. A fac-simile of a page of the records of 1709 also embellishes the article.

The Documentary Records (second article) are in general reprints of documents germane to the subject, which have appeared in the series of New York Colonial Documents, but they lose none of their value by this homogeneous arrangement in chronological sequence.

The volume has an index of names with certain limitations, e. g., a name is indexed always when it occurs for the first and last times, and it may be again if it occurs at any important event, as at birth, death or marriage, or when relationship is mentioned, or when light is thrown upon the orthography. This plan seems cloying. It has no advantages to the mind of the reviewer, and the searcher after all the dates and details of a man would be surely obliged to examine the records page by page to satisfy himself that some important evidence had not been omitted in this plan of indexing. An index in a work of this kind must be complete. The general appearance of the work, as to paper, print and binding, is excellent, and it will satisfy the historical public that the Huguenot Society of America have an important field to develop, and the energy to utilize the materials.

By Charles Edward Banks, M.D., of Chelsea, Mass.

*Biographical Sketch of David Atwood.* By REUBEN G. THWAITES. Madison, Wis.: David Atwood, Printer and Stereotyper. 1887. Sm. 4to. pp. 37.

This well written sketch of the life of Gen. David Atwood, proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, published at Madison, is from the pen of the present corresponding secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. It is reprinted from the Magazine of Western History for February last. Gen. Atwood, who is now in his seventy-second year, is a native of Bedford, N. H., and learned the art of printing at Hamilton, N. Y. For most of the time since then, he has edited and published newspapers in the West. The *Wisconsin State Journal* was founded by him Sept. 28, 1852, over a third of a century ago. He has been active in the affairs of his adopted state and city, and has won the respect of his fellow citizens.

*The Use of the Voluntary System in the Maintenance of Ministers in the Colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay during the Earlier Years of their Existence.* By SAMUEL SWETT GREEN. Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.: Press of Charles Hamilton. 1886. 8vo. pp. 42.

This valuable pamphlet, on an important subject in the history of New England, is "the historical portion of the Report of the Council of the American Antiqua-

rian Society, presented at the semi-annual meeting of the society, held in Boston, April 28, 1886." The work shows much research upon a subject concerning which little is known by the public. Both colonies used the voluntary system in the maintenance of ministers during the earlier years of their existence, though later they were paid by town taxes. "In Boston the plan of maintaining ministers by voluntary payments was never given up, and has been in use during the entire period covered by its history."

*Pitkin Family of America. A Genealogy of the Descendants of William Pitkin, the Progenitor of the Family in this Country, from his Arrival from England in 1659 to 1886. With Additional Historical and Biographical Notes of the Family, etc.; also Additional Notes of the Descendants of Martha Pitkin, who married Simon Wolcott.* Illustrated. By A. P. PITKIN. Hartford, Conn. 1887. Super royal 8vo. pp. xciii.+325. Half mor. gilt. Price \$10.

*The Hollister Family of America; Lieut. John Hollister of Wethersfield, Conn., and his Descendants.* Compiled by LAYFAYETTE WALLACE CASE, M.D. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company. 1886. Royal 8vo. pp. 805. Prices: Cloth, uncut edges, \$5; cloth, marbled edges, \$5.50; half morocco, \$7; full morocco, \$8.50. When sent by mail 35 cents will be added for postage. To be obtained of the author, No. 384 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.

*A History of the Bethune Family, together with a Sketch of the Faneuil Family.* By Mrs. JOHN A. WEISSE. New York: Trow's Printing and Bookbinding Co. 1884. Royal 4to. pp. 54+39.

*Genealogies of the Raymond Families of New England, 1630-1 to 1886. With a Historical Sketch of Some of the Raymonds of Early Times, their Origin, etc.* Compiled by SAMUEL RAYMOND. New York: Press of J. J. Little & Co. 1886. 8vo. pp. 298.

*The English Founders of the Terry Family.* Edited by HENRY K. TERRY. For Private Circulation. H. K. Terry & Co., Publishers, 55 Holburn Viaduct. London, E. C., England. Post 8vo. pp. 44.

*Notes on Terry Families in the United States of America.* By STEPHEN TERRY, A.M., Member of the Connecticut Historical Society. Hartford, Conn.: Published by the Compiler. 1887. 8vo. pp. viii.+341. Price \$3, post-paid. Address, S. Terry, P. O. Box 1003, Hartford, Conn.

*Genealogy of the Family of George Marsh, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Hingham, Mass.* By E. J. MARSH. Leominster: Press of F. N. Boutwell. 1887. 8vo. pp. 197+xxxii.

*The Family of John Perkins of Ipswich, Mass. Part II. Descendants of Deacon Thomas Perkins.* By GEO. A. PERKINS, M.D. Salem: Printed for the Author. 1887. 8vo. pp. v.+152.

*The Hakes Family.* By HARRY HAKES, of Wilkes-Barré. 1886. 8vo. pp. 87.

*Ancestry of William Shipley Haines, with some Account of the Descendants of John and Joseph Haines and Colonel Cowperthwaite.* Compiled by WILLIAM FRANCIS CREGAR. Philadelphia: Patterson & White, Prs. 1887. Super R. 8vo. pp. 85.

*A Short Account of the First Permanent Tramway in America. To which is added a Biographical Sketch of its Projector, Thomas Leiper, Esq.* By ROBERT PATTERSON ROBINS, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia. 1886. 8vo. pp. 13.

*The Ancestry of Daniel Bortlicou of Springfield, Mass.* Compiled by JOHN E. MORRIS. Hartford, Conn.: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1887. 8vo. pp. 29.

*Descendants of Samuel Woodward of Bristol, Maine.* Compiled by FRANK E. WOODWARD. S. M. Watson, Publisher, Public Library, Portland, Maine. 1887. Sm. 4to. pp. 14.

*The Descendants of Robert Ware of Dedham, Massachusetts.* Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1887. 8vo. pp. 39.

We continue our quarterly notices of recent genealogical publications.

The Pitkin Genealogy, whose title heads our list, comes to us in a handsome volume on superior paper, in large clear type, and elegantly bound. It has fifty illustrations. Mr. William Pitkin, the immigrant ancestor of this family, came to New England from London, England, in 1659 and settled at Hartford, Ct. Many of his descendants have held high places in the state and nation. The best known are



William Pitkin, born April 30, 1694, who was governor of Connecticut in 1766, and held the office till his death in 1769, and the Hon. Timothy Pitkin, LL.D., born Jan. 20, 1766, author of a "Political and Civil History of the United States." Gov. Pitkin, at his first election, was chosen by a majority "so great that the votes were not counted." Full biographical sketches of the more prominent individuals are given, many of them being illustrated with excellent portraits. Much historical matter will be found in this volume. One of the earlier chapters is upon the political affairs of Connecticut, and several are devoted to the history of Hartford, the ancestral home of the American Pitkins; its civil organization, its schools, its military organizations and its manufactures. They are illustrated by maps, views and fac-similes of ancient documents. This volume, like the elegant work on the Wolcott family, noticed by us in April, 1882, and some other books, show how much can be done by reproducing family relics to illustrate the manners and customs of bygone days.

The Hollister Family, the next book on our list, is a bulky volume of over eight hundred pages, handsomely printed in large type, with wide margins. The work is well arranged for reference forward and backward, so that the ancestry and descendants of an individual can be easily traced, as is the case in the plan used in the REGISTER, and some other plans. The author's mother was Elcanor Drake Hollister of the 7th generation, and Dr. Case has been very successful in collecting memorials of the Hollisters, her ancestors and kindred. He gives full biographical details of the prominent individuals here recorded, besides their genealogical record. Dr. Case commenced his researches in family history about seven years ago. He began, he tells us in his preface, by "making inquiries among his immediate relatives. Encouraged by his success and greatly interested in the early history of the Hollister family, he resolved to embrace in his researches all the branches of the family in America. A correspondence with the members of the family was begun and perseveringly kept up until it reached nearly every part of the United States and even beyond, and requiring several thousand letters. Two visits to New England were made for the purpose of consulting the ancient town, church and probate records." The result of this labor appears in the excellent volume before us. Dr. Case acknowledges indebtedness to Mr. William H. Upton, of Walla Walla, W. T., and several other individuals.

The book on the Bethune and Faneuil Families is a second edition of the work noticed by us in July, 1884, to which notice we would refer our readers. The book as originally published consisted of an account of the Bethunes, translated from the French of André du Chesne, to which additions were made from family records and other available sources; and a shorter account of the Faneuils. To the present edition has been added "The Refugee: a Story of New England Two Centuries Ago," in three chapters, being incidents relating to the Hunt family of Weymouth. The author, Mrs. Weisse, is the wife of John A. Weisse, M.D., of New York city, author of "Origin, Progress and Destiny of the English Language and Literature," published in 1878.

The Raymond book is by Mr. Samuel Raymond, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly a merchant of Boston, and afterwards a resident of Andover. He has collected and arranged in this volume the genealogical record of over a thousand families. The first part of the book gives the descendants of Richard Raymond, an early settler of Salem, Mass., who was made a freeman of Massachusetts May 14, 1634. Of this family was the Hon. Henry J. Raymond of New York city, the founder of the *New York Times*, a member of Congress and Lieutenant Governor of New York state. Another portion of the volume is devoted to the descendants of John Raymond and his brother William, who settled at Beverly, Mass., in the middle of the seventeenth century. To this family the author belongs, as does also Mr. Freeborn F. Raymond, 2d, a respected member of the legal profession in Boston. "The Raymonds in History" concludes the work. It is embellished by several portraits and is well printed. It has good indexes.

The two books on the Terry family are valuable additions to our genealogical literature. The author of the first, Mr. Henry Kingsbury Terry, a descendant of Samuel Terry, who settled in Springfield, Mass., and a native of Plymouth, Conn., but now residing in London, Eng., made researches to trace his English ancestry. He was unable to do this, but he succeeded in discovering the parentage of two early New England immigrants of the name, Stephen Terry who settled at Dorchester, Mass., and John Terry who settled at Windsor, Conn. The result of his researches is the collection of many records and facts of interest to those bearing the name, and these are given in the volume before us.

The book on the Terry families of the United States is principally devoted to the posterity of Samuel Terry of Springfield, but also gives descendants of Stephen of Windsor, Thomas of Freetown, and others of the name. The author, Mr. Stephen Terry, is an uncle of the author of the last book. He is a graduate of Hamilton College, and is in the practice of the law at Hartford, Ct. The gathering of materials for this work, the preface informs us, has occupied a portion of his leisure hours, at irregular intervals, for a score or more of years. His investigations seem to have been successfully carried out, and the result carefully arranged. The book is handsomely printed, and is well indexed.

The book on the Marsh family is devoted to the descendants of George Marsh, an early settler of Hingham, Mass., who was admitted as a freeman of Massachusetts, March 3, 1635-6, and died July 2, 1647, leaving a wife and four children. The author, Mr. E. J. Marsh of Leominster, has performed a good service in preserving the records of this family, and presenting them to his kindred in so handsome a dress. The book has a full index.

The Perkins book is Part II. of the Descendants of John Perkins of Ipswich, Mass. The author, George A. Perkins, M.D., of Salem, published the first part over two years ago, and it was noticed by us in October, 1884. That volume gave the posterity of Quartermaster John Perkins of Ipswich, the oldest son of John Perkins, senior. This book is devoted to the descendants of the second son, Dea. Thomas Perkins of Topsfield. It is the author's intention to publish another volume, giving the posterity of the youngest son, Jacob Perkins. Like its predecessor, this volume shows thorough research, and is well printed and fully indexed.

The next work is a genealogical record of the descendants of Solomon Hakes, who was a resident of Westerly, R. I., in April, 1709, and who married Anna Billings, of Stonington, Ct., January 16, 1718. The first persons bearing this surname in this country which the author, Dr. Harry Hakes, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., finds, are Thomas Hakes, who died at James City, Va., between April, 1623, and Feb. 16, 1623-4; and John Hakes, who settled at Windsor, Ct., in 1640. Though the latter is known to have left posterity, the author's investigations convince him that Solomon was not descended from John of Windsor. The descendants of Solomon are scattered in various parts of the Union. The author is a native of Harpersfield, N. Y. His book is a credit to him.

William Shipley Haines, of Philadelphia, whose ancestry is given in the next work, is a descendant in the 8th generation from Richard Haines, a native of Northamptonshire, England, who embarked for this country 1682., but died on the passage. His widow with her family settled in West Jersey. Mr. Haines, of Philadelphia, is also descended from the families of Hollingshead, Stratton, Hancock, Engle, Borton, Cowperthwait and Yard, and a genealogical record of his ancestors in all these lines is here given. The work is handsomely printed. It does credit to the compiler, Mr. Cregar.

The pamphlet by Dr. Robins, besides giving an account of the "First Permanent Tramway in America," contains also a sketch of the life of its projector, Thomas Leiper, who was born in Scotland in 1745, and died in 1825, at Philadelphia; with a genealogical record of his descendants. The tramway constructed by Mr. Leiper was finished early in 1810. It was in Delaware County, Pa., and ran from Mr. Leiper's "stone quarries on Crum Creek to his landing on Ridley Creek," and was used till 1828. Its site, though it is in ruins, can still be seen.

Daniel Bontecou, to whose ancestry the next pamphlet is devoted, was a merchant of Springfield, Mass., who was born at New Haven, Ct., April 20, 1779, and died at Springfield Nov. 24, 1857. This is claimed to be "A Record of Forty Generations extending through Thirteen Centuries." Mr. Morris, the compiler, states that he is "absolutely certain that no links are missing," as he has been very careful in his investigations.

Samuel Woodward, of Bristol, Me., whose descendants are given in the next pamphlet, was the fifth generation from Walter Woodward, an early settler of Scituate, Mass. The pamphlet is reprinted from the *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder*. It is creditable to the compiler.

The Ware genealogy originally appeared in the last number of the REGISTER. It is reprinted, in the pamphlet before us, with a preface, a tabular key and other additions. This family—in which more than usual interest is felt as one which has furnished some distinguished divines and authors—has been traced with great care and thoroughness in the book before us. The work, which is by Miss Emma F. Ware, of Milton, is a valuable addition to the genealogical literature of our country.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO MCH. 24, 1887.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

The Life and Services of the Honorable Maj. Gen. Samuel Elbert, of Georgia, by Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D., and Address delivered before the Georgia Historical Society at Savannah on the 6th of December, 1886. Printed for the Society. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1887. 8vo. pp. 48.

The Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths and Intentions of Marriage in the Town of Dedham. Vols. I. and II. With an Appendix containing Records of Marriages before 1800, returned from other Towns under the statute of 1857. 1635 to 1845. Edited by Don Gleason Hill, Town Clerk. Dedham, Mass. 1886. 8vo. pp. 286.

History of the Town of Easton, Massachusetts. By William L. Chaffin. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1886. 8vo. pp. 838.

The Census of Massachusetts, 1885, prepared under the direction of Carroll D. Wright. Vol. I. Population and Social Statistics. Part I. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Company, State Printers, 18 Post Office Sq. 1887. 8vo. pp. 684.

Christianity the Key to the Character and Career of Washington. By Philip Slaughter, D.D. Washington: Judd & Detweiler, Printers. 1886. 8vo. pp. 32.

The Western Boundary of Massachusetts: A Study of Indian and Colonial History. By Franklin Leonard Pope. Pittsfield, Mass.: Privately Printed. 1886. 8vo. pp. 62.

II. *Other Publications.*

In Memoriam. Rev. Dr. Isidor Kalisch, of Newark, N. Jersey. 1886. 8vo. pp. 65.

Before the Board of Visitors of Andover Theological Seminary. Arguments on behalf of the Complainants in the matter of the Complaint against Egbert C. Smyth. Heard Dec. 28, 29, 30, 31, 1886. Boston: Rand Avery Company, Franklin Press. 1887. 8vo. pp. 189.

The Andover Defence. Defence of Prof. Smyth; Arguments of Professor Theodore W. Dwight, Professor Simeon E. Baldwin, Hon. Charles Theodore Russell and Ex-Gov. Gaston; Evidence introduced by the Respondent Dec. 28, 29, 30, 1886; together with the Statements of Professors Tucker, Harris, Hincks and Churchill Jan. 3, 1887. Boston: Cupples, Upham and Company. 1887. 8vo. pp. 315. Price \$1.25.

Report of the Committee in charge of the Friends' Free Library and Reading Room, Germantown. Philadelphia. 1887. 8vo. p. 23.

Eighty-first Anniversary Celebration of the New England Society in the City of New York, at Delmonico's, Dec. 22, 1886. 8vo. pp. 93.

The Mode of Altering the Constitution of Rhode Island, and a Reply to Papers by Honorable Charles S. Bradley and Honorable Abraham Payne. By W. P. Sheffield. Newport, R. I.: Davis & Pitman, Printers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 44.

Elder-Moderatorship. A Discussion of the Elder-Moderator Overtures by E. R. Monfort, LL.D. and W. C. Gray, Ph.D. Published at the Office of the "Herald and Presbyter," 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1887. 8vo. pp. 48.

Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society, at Utica, 1885-1886. Utica, N.Y.: Printed for the Society. Ellis H. Roberts & Co., Printers. 1886. 8vo. pp. 147.

Connecticut State Register and Manual, 1887. Compiled by the Secretary of State. Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., Hartford, Conn. 8vo. pp. 308.

Note on the Spurious Letters of Montcalm, 1759. By Justin Winsor. From the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, January, 1887. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1887. 8vo. pp. 6.

Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Special Communications August 26, October 13, 1886. Quarterly Communications September 8, 1886. . . . Boston: Press of Rockwell & Churchill, 39 Arch Street. 1886. 8vo. pp. 71-117.

Vol. IV. New Series, Part III. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the Annual Meeting held in Worcester October 21, 1886. Worcester: Press of Charles Hamilton, 311 Main Street. 1887. 8vo. pp. 167-254.

Pioneer Collections. Report of the Pioneer and Historical Society of the State of Michigan, together with Reports of County, Town and District Pioneer Societies.

Vol. IX. Lansing: Thorp & Godfrey, State Printers and Binders. 1886. 8vo. pp. 695.

The Sources of the Mississippi, their Discoverers real or pretended. A Report by the Hon. James H. Baker, read before the Minnesota Historical Society, February 8, 1887. Minnesota Historical Society Collections, Vol. VI., Part I. St. Paul, Minn.: Brown, Tracy & Co., Printers. 1887. 8vo. pp. 28.

The Trial of the Rhode Island Judges, an Episode touching Currency and Constitutional Law. A Dissertation by John Winslow, read before the Brooklyn Republican League and the Rhode Island Historical Society. Brooklyn: George Tremlett, Printer, 308 Fulton Street. 1887. 8vo. pp. 24.

Proceedings at the Seventh Annual Meeting and Seventh Annual Dinner of the New England Society in the City of Brooklyn. Officers, Directors, Council, Members, Standing Committees and By-Laws of the Society. Brooklyn. 1887. 8vo. pp. 74.

## DEATHS.

JOSEPH HAINES died at his home (19 Sachem Street), Lynn, Mass., Saturday morning, March 5th, 1887, honored and respected by his fellow citizens, aged 79 years, 8 months and 4 days. He was born in Salem, Mass., July 1, 1807, and was the eldest child of Joseph and Martha Griffin (Dwinell) Haines, of Salem, Mass., and Loudon, N. H., and the sixth in lineal descent from Deacon Samuel Haines, of Portsmouth, N. H., the English emigrant, who came to New England in 1635. His parents removed from Salem to Londonderry in 1810, and located in Loudon, N. H., in 1813, where his grandfather Matthias Haines had settled in 1796, and where his father Joseph died Nov. 29, 1838. He received an academic education at Gilmanston Academy. In 1831 he left Gilmanston, N. H., for Salem, Mass., and remained in his native town until 1833, when he located in Lynn, where his home has been since.

He married, Oct. 24, 1838, Mary, dau. of Samuel and Hannah (Bassett) Neal, of Lynn, born June 28, 1808, and died January 28, 1862. Their children are Joseph Warren, Samuel Edwin Neal, and Martha Ann, all residents of Lynn.

His surviving brothers are John Kirtledge, of Lansing, Iowa; Sylvester Henry, of Caledonia, Dakota; and Andrew Mack, of Galena, Ill.

Mr. Haines was engaged in mercantile business for several years in Lynn from 1834, and until 1853 was interested in business in Galena, Ill., with his youngest brother, and during President

Pierce's administration was an officer in the Boston Custom House.

In 1850-51 he represented Lynn in the State legislature. He took a great interest in the cause of education, and was for many years an active member of the school committee of Lynn, and for the past six years has been elected assistant assessor of his own ward (4), declining a re-election last December on account of ill health.

He was a worthy member of the Society of Friends for nearly sixty years, and in politics was a life long democrat.

For family pedigree, see REGISTER, vols. xxiii. pp. 148-9; xviii. p. 91; and xxvii. p. 225. A. M. H.

PROF. CHARLES SHORT, LL.D., died in New York city, Dec. 24, 1886, aged 65. He was born at Haverhill, Mass., in 1821, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1846. He was president of Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, from 1863 to 1867, and since 1868 has been professor of Latin in Columbia College. His thorough scholarship well fitted him in aiding in the revision of Andrews's edition of "Freund's Latin Dictionary," with which his name will be permanently associated. He was a member of the American committee on the revision of the Bible, and he wrote for the American Journal of Philology several important articles upon this subject. Professor Short was a vestryman of St. Thomas's Church, and a member of the Century Club.

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