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NEW ENGLAND

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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No. 1.

PEPPERRELL GENEALOGY.

[Communicated by USHER PARSONS, M.D., of Providence, R. I.]

WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, the father of Sir William, baronet, married Margery, daughter of John Bray, a shipwright, who resided at Kittery point, at the southwest extremity of the present State of Maine, and who arrived there about 1660. Mr. Pepperrell was a native of Wales, and arrived at the Isle of Shoals four years before he removed to Kittery point. He married Miss Bray about the year 1680. Mr. Bray, the father, assisted him, and gave him the lot on which the Pepperrell mansion now stands.

Mr. Pepperrell had two sons and six daughters.

1. *Andrew*, the first son, was born July 1st, 1681. He was employed as clerk in his father's store, and united with him as partner under the firm of William Pepperrell & Son. He was also a supercargo, and at times commanded vessels, and was agent for mercantile houses in Europe. He married Jane, the daughter of Robert Elliot, Esquire, in 1707, and resided at New Castle, nearly opposite the Pepperrell mansion. He had two children: Sarah, who m. Charles Frost, and Margery, who m. William Wentworth. Andrew died about 1713, and his widow m. Charles Frost, of Kittery, a relative of the former Charles, and grandson of Major Charles who was killed by the Indians.

2. *Mary* Pepperrell, b. Sept. 5, 1685; m. Hon. John Frost, of New Castle, and had sixteen children, eleven of whom arrived at maturity. Her second husband was Rev. Dr. Benjamin Colman, of Boston; and her third, Rev. Benjamin Prescott, of Danvers, Mass. Mrs. Prescott d. 1766, aged 80.

3. *Margery*, b. 1689; m. Pelatiah Whittemore, and had four children. He was lost at sea near the Isle of Shoals. Her second husband was Elihu Gunnison, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who resided at Kittery point.

4. *Joanna*, b. June 22, 1692; m. Dr. George Jackson, had six daughters, and d. 1725.

5. *Miriam*, b. Sept. 3, 1694; m. Andrew Tyler, merchant in Boston, and had two sons and three daughters.

6. *William* (the Baronet), the subject of this sketch.

7. *Dorothy*, b. July 23, 1698; m. Andrew Watkins, who commanded one of Pepperrell's vessels. She had two sons, Andrew and John. Her second husband was Hon. Joseph Newmarch.

8. *Jane*, b. 1701; m. Benjamin Clark, of Kingston, N. H. In 1729, she m. William Tyler, brother of Andrew the husband of her sister Miriam. She had two children by Clark, named William and Benjamin, both of whom d. young. On the 21st of August, 1760, she m. Rev. Ebenezer Turell, of Medford.

The father of Sir William died Feb. 15, 1734, aged 87. Margery Bray Pepperrell, his wife, died April 24, 1741, aged 80.

William, jr., son of old Colonel as he was sometimes called, was born June 27, 1696; married Mary Hirst, dau. of Grove Hirst, a merchant, 1724. Their children were:

Elizabeth, b. Dec. 29, 1723. Andrew, b. Jan. 4, 1726.

William, b. May 26, 1729; and died the following February.

Margery, b. Sept. 4, 1732; and died in infancy.

The two surviving children, Elizabeth and Andrew, were highly educated—Andrew graduated at Harvard 1743, d. March 1, 1751, unmarried. Elizabeth, the only surviving child of the baronet, married Nathaniel Sparhawk, son of John Sparhawk, of Bristol, R. I., May 1, 1742.

THE DESCENDANTS OF SIR WILLIAM'S DAUGHTER AND ONLY CHILD—were:

I. Nat. Sparhawk, Jr., born Aug., 1744, grad. 1765; m. his cousin, Miss Susan Sparhawk, of Salem, and had five children: viz., Nathaniel 3d, William P., Eliza, Susan and Catherine.

By a second wife, Miss Elizabeth Bartlett, of Haverhill, a most estimable lady, whom he m. 1780, he had one daughter, named Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk, born in Kittery. His third wife was Miss Deborah Adams. He left her and went to England. She was greatly esteemed. He remained in England till 1809, when he returned to Kittery, and died in 1814. His two sons, Nathaniel and William Sparhawk, were inefficient gentlemen of leisure, but not vicious. Consul Jarvis, of Wethersfield, Vt., who married their half sister, gave Nathaniel a home, where he died in 1832. The other son, *William*, went to England, and returned deeply imbued with aristocratic notions, but indolent and indigent. A few families noticed him kindly, on account of his noble ancestor Sir William. He died in York, 1817. Eliza, the eldest daughter of Nat. Sparhawk, Jr., married Andrew Spooner, a merchant in Boston. They both soon died, leaving one daughter Elizabeth, who was adopted by a single sister of Dr. Charles Jarvis, of Boston, and received from her an accomplished education. She m. Hon. Edward Jarvis, of Surry, M. C. (Me.) But they now reside in California, and are happily settled.

Susan, second dau. of Nat. Sparhawk, Jr., went to England to nurse her father in sickness, and died there of small pox, in 1803, unmarried. *Catherine*, third dau. of Nat. Sparhawk, Jr., married Daniel Humphreys, Jr., of Portsmouth, who died young, leaving two daughters and one son; namely, Mary, Abby and Charles; with whom his widow removed to Kittery, to her father's family mansion, where she died in 1806. She was highly esteemed and beloved, Charles died in 1828, unmarried, and Mary in 1863, also single. Abby now resides in Conway, N. H.

Mary Pepperrell, 4th daughter of N. Sparhawk, Jr., and only child by his second wife, was, after her death, carefully nurtured by her grandmother, Mrs. Parnel Bartlett, from whom she inherited some

property; and resided with her uncle, Hon. Bailey Bartlett, of Haverhill, High Sheriff of Essex county, Mass., until she was about 14 years old, when she passed much of her time in Boston with her aunt Mrs. Dr. C. Jarvis, where she attended school. Her taste for literature and her proficiency therein were uncommon at that period, and this with her kind disposition and personal beauty won the love of all who knew her. In 1808, she married William Jarvis, then Consul General and Charge des Affaires in Lisbon. She died in 1811, leaving two infant daughters. One of them, named Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk, married Hon. Hampden Cutts, now residing at Brattleboro'; and the other, named Elizabeth Bartlett, married an eminent lawyer in New York, D. E. Wheeler, Esq. She died a few years since, leaving two children, a son named Everett Pepperrell Wheeler, now a promising young lawyer in New York, and the other named Mary Hannah Wheeler, who married May 24, 1865, Rev. Cornelius Smith, late Rector of the 2d church in Lowell.

Mrs. Cutts, the other daughter of Consul Jarvis above named, married Hon. Hampden Cutts, in 1829, formerly of North Hartland, Vt., and has had nine children, three of whom are living, viz. :

1. *Edward Holyoke*, a descendant of the President of Harvard College, who has lately commanded a company at Richmond, and has two daughters, named Mary Sherwood and Lizzie Katharine.

2. Ann Holyoke Jarvis, who m. Professor Howard in 1861, and has two children, named Ceril Hampden and Mary Cutts.

3. Mary Louisa, the youngest child, now fourteen years old.

Mrs. Cutts is very pleasantly situated in Brattleboro', and has many valuable relics of her father, Consul Jarvis, and of the Pepperrells, and the best portrait of Sir William, extant, which was painted in London.

II. The second son of Hon. Nathaniel Sparhawk, named *William Pepperrell Sparhawk*, whose mother was the only child of Sir William, was, on the death of the only son Andrew, adopted by his grandfather as heir to his estate and title, on the condition, that at the age of twenty-one years, he, by an act of the Legislature, dropped Sparhawk from his name. He was educated in the best manner, and graduated at Cambridge in 1766. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Isaac Royal, of Medford; was chosen a member of the Governor's Council, and succeeded to his grandfather's title of Baronet, in October, 1774. He was proscribed and banished, and sailed from Boston with his family for England. His wife soon died of small pox, and was buried at Halifax. He was treated with great respect in London, was allowed an annual stipend, and the income of an estate in Surinam. He was among the founders of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He died in London, December, 1816, aged seventy. Additional facts respecting him may be gathered from *Curwen's Journal*, *Sabine's Loyalists*, and from *The Life of Sir William Pepperrell*.

He had one son and three daughters. The son, named William, it was hoped would live to bear up the adopted name of Pepperrell, and inherit the title of baronet; but he died in the Isle of Wight, in 1809, unmarried.

III. The third son of Col. Nathaniel Sparhawk, named *Samuel Hirst*, graduated at Harvard College 1771, was a refugee to England with his brothers. He died in Kittery, August 29, 1789, aged thirty-eight.

He left an only daughter, just alluded to, who, at his request, was adopted by his only sister in Boston, Mrs. Doctor Jarvis, with whom she lived until the death of that lady, in 1815. She now resides in Portsmouth, and has lately expended liberally in repairing the old Pepperrell tomb. She has some relics of the old baronet left her by her aunt, Mrs. Jarvis.

IV. The fourth son of Col. Sparhawk, named Andrew, m. a Miss Turner, was a loyalist, and went to England with his wife, where they both died soon after, leaving no children.

V. Miss Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk, the only daughter and youngest child, married Dr. Charles Jarvis, of Boston, and after his death, she passed her days at Kittery point, near the village church, and nearly opposite the house of her grandmother, Lady Pepperrell, built after the baronet's death. She died in 1815.

Thus it appears that of all the descendants of Sir William, now living in America, there are left only Mrs. Edward S. Jarvis and her children, formerly of Surry, Maine, and now residing in California, pleasantly settled and prosperous—Mrs. Mary P. Sparhawk, of Brattleboro, Vt., and three children, and the two children of the late Mrs. Wheeler, of New York—Miss — Humphreys, of Conway, N. H., an aged maiden lady—and Miss Harriet Hirst Sparhawk, of Portsmouth, N. H., a maiden lady of four score years.

These are all the descendants of Sir William now living in America. Nor are there any other descendants of Col. Nat. Sparhawk, who married Sir William's only daughter. Both names are extinct excepting as middle names, of which there are many, and formerly they were more numerous.

It now remains to notice the British branch of the family which descended from the second Sir William Pepperrell, the second son of Col. Nat. Sparhawk, who married the first Sir William's daughter, and who was driven from America early in the revolutionary struggle.

DESCENDANTS OF THE SECOND SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, *olim* William Pepperrell Sparhawk, and second son of Col. Nathaniel Sparhawk and Elizabeth Pepperrell, the dau. of the first Sir William. Having become heir to his grandfather, he assumed the surname of Pepperrell, and was created a *baronet* in 1774. He m., 12th of Nov., 1767, Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Isaac Royall, of His Majesty's Council in Massachusetts Bay, and had issue, viz. :—

I. ELIZABETH, who m. about 1790, Rev. Henry Hutton, M.A., formerly Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford. He was chaplain of Guy's Hospital, London, Rector of Beaumont, Essex, and also of Trinity Church, Colchester, Essex. He was a most accomplished gentleman. He died at Clapham, near London, about the year 1833.

He had ten children, nine of whom were living in 1852.

1. *Elizabeth*, married about 1814, to the Rev. William Moreton, of Moreton Hall, Cheshire, and of Westerham, Kent—a gentleman of very good ancestry, and the owner of an estate which has never passed out of the family for 500 years. His two sons died before him, about the year 1832. Of his daughters, the younger, Elizabeth, is a sister in a Protestant conventual institution at Clewer, near Windsor; the elder is married to a Scotch lawyer, Mr. Cragie, who has assumed the name of Moreton, in addition to, and before his own. She has no issue.

2. *Charles Henry*, D.D., born 1794, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Rector of Houghton, near Northampton. He resided at Launceston, Cornwall, unmarried, and died Feb. 12, 1862, aged 68.

3. *Mary Anne*, married, 1822, the late Rev. William Walford, A.M., of Hatfield Place, near Chelmsford, Essex (formerly Rector of St. Runwalds, Colchester. "My father," says Mr. Edward Walford) "died at Oxford Dec. 21, 1855, aged 73, leaving the following surviving issue:—

a. *Edward*, M.A., of Baliol College, Oxford, born 1823; married, 1st, Mary Holnes, daughter of John Gray, Esq., of Clifton, near Bristol, who died 1851; 2d, 1852, Julia Christina, daughter of the late Admiral, the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G. C. B. Mr. Edward Walford was a most successful promoter of learning, and author of several prize essays, and of classical works in Latin and Greek.

b. *Henry*, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford, in Holy Orders, Vice Principal of St. Edmund's College, Oxford, unmarried.

c. *Jane*, m., 1856, Rev. D. Trinder, Incumbent of Teddington, Middlesex.

d. *Frances Mary*, unmarried.

e. *Charles*, B.A., Brazenose College, Oxford, born 1832.

f. *James Thomas*, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, born 1834.

g. *Frederick*, born 1836.

4. *Henry*, in Holy Orders, M.A., of Baliol College, Oxford, and Rector of Filleigh, near South Molton, Co. Devon; m., 1828, Miss Sophia Brevor, and has twelve children—of whom the oldest daughter is married to the Rev. A. W. Bullen, Vicar of Great Baddow, near Chelmsford, Essex, and the eldest son Henry is married to a dau. of Sir A. Stockenstron, Bart., of the Cape of Good Hope.

5. *Anne*, unmarried.

6. *Harriet*, married to the Rev. D. T. Drummond, of Edinburgh, but has no issue.

7. *Louisa*, married, 1824, Bishop Parry, of Barbadoes, and has twelve children, of whom the eldest is the Rev. Edwd. St. John Parry, and head master of Leamington College.

8. *William Pepperrell*, Rector of St. Bridgets, Chester, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin; m., 1836, Elizabeth —, who died 1846, and 2d, Ellen, dau. of — Porter, Esq. He died June, 1855.

9. *Thomas Palmer*, M.A., Rector of St. Magdalen College, Oxford, Vicar of Somting, near Brighton, Sussex; married, 1st, 1830, a sister of the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond; 2d, 1853, Maria Elizabeth, dau. of Lt. Col. Dickinson. (Has issue by each marriage.)

10. *Frances*, unmarried.

II. *MARY HIRST MCINTOSH PEPPERRELL*, 2d dau. of the second Sir William, m. in July, 1799, Wm. Congreve, of Aldermaster house, near Reading, who died in 1844. She died without issue, Feb. 4, 1839.

III. *HARRIOT*, the third dau. of the 2d Sir William, m., 1802, Charles Thomas, eldest son of Sir Charles Grove Hudson, Baronet, of Wanlip Hall, in the county of Leicester, and of Catharine his wife, who was eldest daughter and heiress of Henry Palmer; and the said Charles Thomas inherits his title of baronet. Their children are—1, Louisa Catherine. 2, Mary Anne. 3, Caroline Harriet. 4, Sir George, present baronet, married Feb., 1836, Emily Elizabeth Holford, of Weston-

birth, county of Gloucester, and has two sons. 5, Rev. Charles Archdale, Rector of Wanlip, Leicestershire; married, Feb. 27, 1838, Julia Simpson, of Launde Abbey, in the county of Rutland, and has two sons and two daughters. 6, William Henry, died Sept. 2, 1823, aged eight years.

Sir Charles Palmer (formerly Charles Thomas Hudson) died April 27, 1827, and his widow, Harriot Pepperrell, died Jan. 2, 1848.

Caroline Harriot Palmer married, in 1850, the Rev. C. J. Abraham, Bishop Designate of Wellington, New Zealand.

The foregoing sketch of the descendants of the second Sir William Pepperrell presents a striking contrast, compared with the descendants of his brothers and sister. They all number less than a dozen, of highly respectable individuals, whilst those that descended from the single loyalist, who was driven from America at the commencement of the Revolution, comprise probably a hundred, holding the highest social position, including dignitaries in church and state, Baronets, Presidents of Colleges, D.D.'s and Bishops, and others of exalted rank, perhaps more numerous than can be found in any one family in the British realms.



RECORD OF THE WILLIS FAMILY, FROM AN OLD BIBLE.

THE following was copied from a worn and imperfect bible, "Imprinted at London, by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queene's most Excellent Majestie, 1599," which I send you without comment or attempt at elucidation.

J. L. S.

Jonaⁿ Patten His Bible given him by his Aunt Parker, March 24th, 1773.

4 d^a of y^e weke. Hanah was borne y^e first day of Jenuary, 1672, 12 o'clock night.

1 day of y^e weke. Stephen was borne y^e 14 of February, 1674, daylight.

4 day of y^e weke. Abigaiil was borne y^e 3 of October, 1677, 2 o'clock morning.

6 day of y^e weke. Thomas was borne y^e 19th of September, 1679, 12 o'clock night.

7 day of y^e weke. John was borne y^e 6 of August, 1681, 10 o'clock at night.

7 day of y^e weke. Jonathan was borne y^e 23 of February, 1683, 7 o'clock night.

7 day of y^e weke. Beniman was borne y^e 30 of October, 1686, 9 o'clock night.

7 day of y^e weke. My wife was deliver'd of a dead child, [a sone] 10 August, 1689, 10 o'clock in morning.

3 day of y^e weke. Mary was borne July 15, 1690, betwene 4 in y^e night.

Dyed August 21, 1778 [in a different handwriting, perhaps referring to Jonaⁿ Patten above].

Mother Elliot came to live with her son (in law) Stephen Willis at

Medford, on November, 1677, and dyed on January 17, 169 $\frac{6}{7}$ and lived almost one yeare of this time with her son in law John Whitmore and all the rest of the time with her sone Willis.

My sone Stephen Willis dyed the 15 day of March, early in the morning, being of y^e age of 43 years and one m^o. 171

Abiagial Pattinen departed this Life feb^r 19, 1725.

Thom^s Willis in y^e yere 1731.

Father Stephen Willis Departed this Life July 29, 1718, aged 77.

Mother Hannah Willis Mar. 21, 1733, aged 80 yers.

[The late Rev. Abner Morse, in his genealogy of the Willis family (*Genealogical Register of the Descendants of several Ancient Puritans*, vol. ii. pp. 206 and 207), states that Stephen Willis, son of George, of Cambridge, was born at Cambridge Oct. 14, 1644, and m. Aug 3, 1670, Hannah Elliot, dau. of Francis Elliot of Braintree, and had Hannah, Stephen, Rebecca, Abigail, Thomas, John, Jonathan, Benjamin, Mary. Except the introduction of Rebecca, the names and dates correspond with the above record. Abigail Willis, born as above, in 1677, m. for her first husband (according to Mr. Morse) Wm. Patten, and Mary Willis, the youngest dau. and child, b. in 1690, m. April 22, 1714, Benjamin Parker of Medford. Marriages of other children are mentioned.

Mr. Savage, in his Dictionary, has the names, and dates, so far as given, in accordance with the above record from the old family bible.

There is a discrepancy, however, in relation to the age of the elder Stephen Willis. If he was born in 1644, he would have been in his 74th year, at his decease, instead of "75," as Mr. Morse has it, with quotation marks, or as in the above record, 77. We are justified, as will be seen, in heading this article, a record of the Willis family.

T.]

AN ESTIMATE

Of the Inhabitants, English and Indian, in the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, also their Extent in Miles.—1726.

[From the WENDELL PAPERS.—Communicated by the Family.]

MEMORANDUM of Miles East and West, North and South, in Each Province and Colonie, In His Majties British Empire in North America on the Continent, with the Inhabitants in Each Government, &c.

	Inhab. Miles.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.	
North and South, Two Hundred and Thirty Miles,	230
East and West, four Hundred and Twenty Miles,	420
Inhabitants, thirty,	30
But french Inhabitants Seven Hundred,	700
And His Excelleny Col. Phillipps Rigement Except one Company at Placentia.	

The KINGS PROVINCE, tracht of Land Lying between Nova Scotia and the Province of Main.	
North and South, One Hundred Twenty Miles,	120

East and West, Forty Two Miles,		42
Inhabitants at Georges fort, Thirty,	30	
PROVINCE OF MAIN.		
North and South, One Hundred and Twenty Miles,		120
East and West, Seventy Miles,		70
Inhabitants about four thousand,	4000	
PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
North and South, Sixty Miles,		60
East and West,		60
Inhabitants, about Seven Thousand,	7000	
PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.*		
North and South, Two Hundred and Sixty Miles,		260
East and West, one Hundred and Ninety Miles,		190
Inhabitants, about thirty five thousand,	35000	
THE COLONY OF RHOD ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.		
North and South, Eighty Miles,		80
East and West, Seventy Miles,		70
Inhabitants, about Ten thousand,	10000	
THE COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.		
North and South, One Hundred fifty Miles,		150
East and West, One Hundred Miles,		100
Inhabitants, about Twenty thousand,	20000	
THE COLONY OF NEW YORK.		
North and South, One Hundred Ninety,		190
East and West, Sixty five Miles,		65
Inhabitants, about Twenty thousand,	20000	
EAST AND WEST NEW JARSEYS.		
North and South, Two Hundred Twenty Miles,		220
East and West, Sixty Miles,		60
Inhabitants, about Ten Thousand,	10000	
PROVINCE OF PENSILVANIA.		
North and South, One Hundred Ninety Miles,		190
East and West, Two Hundred Sixty Miles,		260
Inhabitants, about fifteen thousand,	15000	
MARY LAND.		
North and South, One Hundred Twenty Miles,		120
East and West, One Hundred Miles,		100
Inhabitants, about Six thousand,	6000	

* Province of Main,	4000	120 N. and S.
Massachusetts,	35000	260 N. and S.
	<u>39000</u>	<u>380</u>

Province of Main, E. and W.	70
Massachusetts, E. and W.	190
	<u>260</u>

VIRGINIA.

North and South, Two Hundred Miles,	200
East and West, Three Hundred and ten Miles,	310
Inhabitants, about Thirty thousand,	30000

NORTH CAROLINA.

North and South, One Hundred ten Miles,	110
East and West, one Hundred thirty Miles,	130
Inhabitants, about Five Thousand,	5000

SOUTH CAROLINA.

North and South, three Hundred Miles,	300
East and West, One Hundred Seventy Miles,	170
Inhabitants, about Sixteen thousand,	16000

MEMORANDUM.—The total Inhabitants from Canso in Nova Scotia Unto St. Matthias River in South Carolina Is One Hundred Seventy Eight Thousand and Sixty Inhabitants in the North British America on the Continent in Year 1726. 178060.

MEMORANDUM of the Number of Indians in Each tribe from Boston in New England Unto Canso in Nova Scotia in the Year 1690, the Several tribes were in Men as Followeth, But Now in the Year 1726 Left but so many as Vizi.

Pennecook tribe,	in 1690, men 90	Left in Year 1726, Five men,	5
Pegawaket tribe,	in 1690, men 100	Left in Year 1726, Seven men,	7
Saco tribe	in 1690, men 50	Left in Year 1726, Four men,	4
Ammorcoggon tribe	in 1690, men 160	Left in Year 1726, Ten men,	10
Narridgwock tribe	in 1690, men 250	Left in Year 1726, Twenty five men,	25
Sheepcut tribe	in 1690, men 150	Left in Year 1726, Three men,	3
Pemequid tribe	in 1690, men 100	Left in Year 1726, Ten men,	10
Penobsut tribe	in 1690, men 350	Left in Year 1726, Ninety men,	90
Mechisses tribe	in 1690, men 100	Left in Year 1726, Five men,	5
Pasamaquody tribe	in 1690, men 220	Left in Year 1726, Thirty men,	30
St. Johns River tribe	in 1690, men 350	Left in Year 1726, Eighty men,	80
Chignicto tribe	in 1690, men 150	Left in Year 1726, Twenty men,	20
Mines tribe	in 1690, men 100	Left in Year 1726, Ten men,	10
Annapolis Royal tribe	in 1690, men 100	Left in Year 1726, Ten men,	10
Pubenque tribe	in 1690, men 300	Left in Year 1726, Thirty men,	30
Port La-lore tribe	in 1690, men 300	Left in Year 1726, Thirty men,	30
La-Have tribe	in 1690, men 120	Left in Year 1726, Ten men,	10
Mallagash tribe	in 1690, men 200	Left in Year 1726, Twenty men,	20
Sachpogtogen tribe	in 1690, men 150	Left in Year 1726, Ten men,	10
Sheedoroeer tribe	in 1690, men 200	Left in Year 1726, Twenty men,	20
Island Harbour tribe	in 1690, men 150	Left in Year 1726, Fifteen men,	15
Reeshetbocter tribe	in 1690, men 220	Left in Year 1726, Twenty men,	20
Astagenash tribe	in 1690, men 400	Left in Year 1726, Forty five men,	45

4310

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MEMORANDUM. Ratified the Peace with Two tribes more at Falmouth in Canso Bay the 26 July 1727.

Arresaguntacook or St. Francois, a Branch into Canada River tribe. men 60
Wowenock, a Branch into Canada River tribe. men 15

MEMORANDUM.—This is to shew how many Indians there was in the Year One thousand Six Hundred and Ninety, Four thousand three Hundred and ten, Being twenty three tribes, Now being Left in the Same Tribes in Year One thousand Seven Hundred and twenty six, five Hundred and Six Indian men. So the Diference in thirty six Years, three thousand Eight Hundred and Four Indian Men Lost.

GOV. SHIRLEY'S LETTER TO THE CHIEFS OF THE SIX
NATIONS OF INDIANS—1746.

[From the original MS., furnished by the Wendell Family.]

GOOD FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,

I send this to you by the Commissioners from the Massachusetts Government, appointed to treat with you upon the Expedition which his Majesty King George has ordered against the French of Canada, and in which he has been pleas'd to give the chief Command by Sea to your Friend Admiral Warren: And as his Majesty has express'd in the Letter I have received from the Duke of Newcastle, his principal Secretary of State, written by his Command, his great dependence on your engaging heartily in this Enterprize as his Friends against his and your old Enemy the French, and furnishing a good Number of Men to join with our Forces that are to proceed by Land, I hope you will fully answer his just Expectations: You are Witnesses how willing and desirous we have ever been to live in Peace with all the Tribes of Indians, and that they should be at Peace among one another, and how much Pains we have taken in all the Methods of Kindness and Justice to convince them how much their truest Interest is concerned in maintaining Friendship with us, and with what Patience we have endured their perfidious Breaches of Treaty with us, till there was no Remedy but War: And you are likewise sensible that all their bloody Acts of Hostility are owing to the Instigations of the French, who are a false and perfidious Nation, and continually using Means to stir up the Indians to War against one another, as well as against the English: We can also appeal to yourselves, whether his Majesty King George, as well as all his Predecessors from the earliest times, have not always shewed the utmost Kindness to your Tribes, and a tender Care of your Interests; as also whether the Government of the Massachusetts Bay (with whom you have continually by repeated Treaties brightened the Chain of Friendship) have not most inviolably observed their Engagements to you, and been sincerely inclined to promote your real Interest and Advantage: And we would at the same time desire you to consider of your solemn Engagements to us, which we expect that you most religiously observe, as acting under the Eye of the Great God, who is a Lover of Truth and Uprightness; and more especially we would put you in mind of your late Treaty of Neutrality with the Indians of Canada, which they have most perfidiously broke, by destroying so many innocent People in this Province and the Province of New York, and that you were by that Treaty with the Indians, as well as by your Treaty made about the same time with the English, obliged to side with the injured Party against the first Aggressors in the War, who are the French and the Indians in their Interests; and we therefore cannot doubt your being faithful to these your Promises, without suspecting you to be guilty of the same Treachery, we have charged on the French and Indians in their Interest, which we think from your former Fidelity to us, we have not the least Reason to do; besides, you

may remember when our Commissioners treated with you the last Year at Albany, you did actually take up the Hatchet against our Enemy, and nothing prevented you from putting your Resolution immediately in Execution but the desire of the Governour of New York that it might be delayed for two or three Months, till the Frontiers of that Province should be put into a Posture of defence. All these things our Commissioners will lay before you, and give you all the Assurances of our Friendship you can desire, And I expect that you treat them with the utmost Confidence; and if there be any Greivance that lies upon your Minds, I desire that you would freely declare it; and if it is such as the Government which shall now treat with you can remedy, we doubt not but it will be redress'd, but in Case it be in any matter that will require the Interposition of our gracious Sovereign It shall be immediately laid before him; and you may depend upon having all the justice done you that you can wish for.

I have nothing further to add, except that I would remind you of our Success the last Year against the French at Cape Breton, whereby the Divine Providence appears to have owned the Justice of our Cause, and that we hope and trust the same righteous God will still continue to favour his Majesty's Arms in this Expedition against Canada, which we undertake for vindicating our own just Rights and securing our Settlements against the cruel Ravages, Depredations and Murders of the French and their Allies, and not for the Hurt of any Indian Tribes whatsoever which shall be willing to live at Peace with us for the future.

I remain

Your most assured Friend

Boston, July 21st, 1746.

W. SHIRLEY.

To the Chiefs and others of the Six Nations of Indians.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF MR. JOHN TILESTON.*

[Communicated by EDWARD J. FORSTER, of Charlestown.]

SATURDAY Morning, 7 o'clock, Feb^y 3rd, 1775. Died, M^{rs} Sarah Welsted, \AE . 67. Buried the 7th.

Feb^y, 1775. Died, M^r Samuel White, \AE tatis 36.

Feb^y 13th, 1775. Died, M^r Michael Malcom, \AE . 80.

Feb^y 3rd, 1775. Died, M^r Edward Hills, in the 21st year of his age.

Ap^l 22nd, 1776. Died at Plainfield, Isaac Coit, Esq^r, in the 62nd y^r of his age.

March 6th, 1775. There was an elegant and spirited oration deliver'd at the Old South Meeting House by D^r Joseph Warren.—Broke up school at 10 o'clock, did not keep in the afternoon.—Some bad behavior by one of the officers, which occasioned great confusion in the meeting.

Ap^l 4th, 1775. W^m Symmes went home, at which time Daniel came to Boston.

Tuesday. M^{iss} Mary Parker died the 5th of Ap^l, 1775, \AE . 46.

Ap^l 11, 1775. Died, M^r William Whitwell (he lay sick but about four days), \AE tatis —

* John Tileston was born 29 December, 1735; m. Lydia Coffin, of Boston, and died in 1826.

HEIRS TO ESTATES IN ENGLAND.

A NOTICE of "Heirs wanted to immense Estates in England" is periodically paraded in some of our public prints, by individuals, who, it is said, make handsome sums by affording information (?) to persons who imagine that a large estate is waiting their demand in England. We are personally knowing to several cases, where worthy persons have been duped, by an individual in a neighboring State, into the belief that a fortune was in store for them, and nothing was wanting but to make out the proper papers, send an agent to England, and the money could be obtained at once. Of course this person would undertake to accomplish the business for a liberal compensation, *to be paid in advance*. Not long since, we met with a worthy lady whose brain was quite turned, she had been so firmly convinced, by one of these "solicitors," of the existence of a large estate which rightfully belonged to her family, but which she could not get for the want of a few hundred dollars "to complete the investigations," having spent every dollar she could raise from her scanty means.

We would refer all persons, who have a notion that they can become the possessor of an estate in England, to the advice given to a person of this class, by the late Hon. John Appleton, formerly Secretary of the American Legation in London. "Any man," he says, "had better undertake to make a *new* dollar, by some regular employment at home, than to hunt up an *old*, which lies in an uncertain estate abroad."

J. C.

EXTRACT FROM THE EARLIEST CHURCH RECORD IN WALPOLE, MASS.

"THE members of y^e church wⁿ gathered was these ten:—Ebenezer Fales, Samuel Kingsbury, Thomas Clays, Ebenezer Robbins, James Barden, Eleazer Partridge, Peter Fales, Joseph Caryl, Moses Chamberlain, Joseph Smith. They were embodied, July y^e 2nd, 1730. I, Phillips Payson,* was ordained Pastor over them Sept. y^e 16th, 1730. Att y^e solemnity Mr. Samuel Dunbar begun with prayer, Mr. Messenger gave y^e charge, Mr. Burnham y^e right hand of Fellowship. Y^e 68 Psalm, y^e 3^d part was sung. The first sabbath y^t I preacht att Walpole was June y^e 8th, 1729.

Oct. y^e 6th. Y^e church met and chose Mr. Samuel Richardson into y^e deacons office, and y^e ch: yⁿ voted not to make Relations absolutely necessary to an admission into y^e church, but y^t desired y^t y^e practice might be upheld for y^e making of y^m wⁿ any could make y^m with a good conscience."

N.

*The Rev. Phillips Payson was graduated at Harvard College in 1724, and died at Walpole in 1778, at the age of 74, and in the 48th year of his ministry. He published two sermons on the war with Spain in 1741. He had three sons who became ministers:—Rev. Phillips Payson, D.D., settled in Chelsea, a fine scholar and a patriot; Rev. John Payson, the first minister of Fitchburg, and Rev. Seth Payson, D.D., minister of Rindge, N. H., and father of the celebrated Dr. Edward Payson of Portland, Me. The records of the church at Walpole were kept with unusual care during the long ministry of Mr. Payson, and are of much value as throwing light upon the early history of that romantic and beautiful town.

RECORDS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

[Communicated by Hon. ROYAL R. HINMAN, A.M., of New York.]

[Continued from Vol. xix., page 329.]

Mills, Samuel, of Simsbury, and Sarah Gilpin, of Philadelphia, were m. May 28, 1778. Is. Mary Higley, b. Sept. 28, '80; Sarah Gilpin, July 29, '82; Sam'l Tho. March 6, 1785.

Nott, John. Is. of, by Ann his wife, Hannah, b. June 10, 1649; John, Jan. 10, 1651.

Nott, John, and Patience, dau. of Wm. Miller, were m. March 28, 1683. Is. John, b. Nov. 23, '83; Jonathan, June 4, '85; William, Nov. 19, '86; Thomas, Oct. 1, '88; Nathaniel, April 18, '91; Gershom, March 19, '93; Thankfull, Feb. 1, '94; Abraham, Jan. 29, '97; Ann, July 29, '99. Sergt. J. N. d. May 21, 1710, aged 62.

Nott, Jonathan, and Sarah, dau. of Sam'l Dix, were m. April 3, 1707. Is. Sarah, b. Feb. 10, '08; Mary, Dec. 19, 1710.

Nott, William, and Elizabeth, dau. of John Hall, were m. Feb. 2, 1710. Is. Thomas, b. Dec. 13, '11; Jemima, May 12, '14; Elisheba, Nov. 3, '18; Abraham, July 31, '19; Elizabeth, May 23, '22; William, April 27, '24. Mrs. E. N. d. May 3, '33, aged 41. Olive, dau. of W. N. and Abigail his wife, was b. Oct. 11, '35. Mr. W. N. d. Nov. 24, 1737.

Nott, Jemima, dau. of, by Nath'l Griswold (as she saith) Experience, b. Dec. 4, 1734.

Nott, Gershom, and Sarah Waterhouse, of Saybrook, were m. . . . Is. Patience, b. May 24, 1722; Sarah, March 12, '27; Prudence, Nov. 16, '29; Mehetable, Aug. 10, '32; Hannah, Oct. 18, '41. Mr. G. N. d. Sept. 17, '72, and Mrs. S. N. March 1, 1779.

Nott, Abraham, and Mercy Dimmock, were m. July 15, 1742. Is. William, b. Jan. 7, '44; Mary, July 3, '45; Jabez Dimmock, April 11, '47; Elizabeth, Sept. 29, '50; Tabitha, July 21, '52; Mercy, March 18, '54; John, Sept. 13, '55; Lovisa, Dec. 10, '57; Mehetabel, July 4, '61. Jabez D. d. Jan. 15, '71, and Mrs. M. N. Dec. 27, 1787, in the 65th year of her age.

Nott, Charles, of Middletown, and Hannah Aspenwell, of Farmington, were m. June 17, 1742. Is. Freelove; b. May 22, '43, and d. Oct. 21, '43; Gershom, Dec. 4, '44, and d. Feb. 19, '45; Anna, March 15, '47; Giles, June 4, '48; Lydia, Oct. 19, '51; Charles; June 11, '54; Patience, Nov. 2, 1757.

Nott, William, and Lydia Deming, were m. April 6, 1748. Is. Eleazer, May 9, '49, and d. Aug. 30, '51; Lydia, June 8, '51; Ascenath, Dec. 25, '53, and d. Feb. 2, '54; Anne, April 11, '55; Ezekias, Aug. 14, '57; Abigail, Dec. 3, 1760.

Nott, Giles, and Abigail Riley, were m. . . . Is. Benoni, b. Feb. 26, and d. in March; Abigail, March 18, 1773.

Nott, Charles, Jr. and Hannah Beckley, were m. July 28, 1775. Is. Silvester, b. Aug. 22, '75; Zebedee, March 20, '78; Hannah, June 17, '79; Jonathan, Feb. 4, 1781.

North, John, and Susannah, dau. of Robert Francis, were m. April

15, 1671. Is. John, b. Aug. 16, '72; Mary, Oct. 18, '74; Susannah, April 15, '76; Sarah, Sept. 20, 1678.

North, Thomas. Is. of by Elizabeth his wife, Elizabeth, b. July 4, 1731.

North, Isaac. Is. of by Mary his wife, Isaac, b. Sept. 14, 1729; Mary, Aug. 27, '32; Jedediah, Jan. 16, '34; Lydia, Dec. 16, '36, and d. Oct. 1, '41; Samuel, Sept. 19, '42; Seth, May 4, 1749.

North, Nathaniel, and Thankful Root, were m. May 12, 1736. Is. Elnathan, b. June 10, '38; Nathanael, Feb. 6, '40; Amos, Oct. 30, '42; Thankful, Aug. 26, '44. Mrs. T. N. d. Nov. 6, 1747.

North, Isaac, Jr., and Hepzibah Hart, were m. Jan. 18, 1753. Is. Selah, b. Oct. 22, '53; Hepzibah, Nov. 10, '57; Joseph, April 16, '56; Abel, April 8, '61; Lydia, May 31, '64; Salmon, Oct. 25, 1766.

North, Jedediah, and Sarah Wilcox, were m. Jan. 27, 1757. Is. Asa, b. July 17, 1758.

North, Samuel, and Lois Woodford, were m. June 28, 1764. Is. Rhoda, b. April 6, '65, and d. Feb. 21, '66; Caroline, Sept. 7, '67, and d. Jan. 17, '68; Samuel, April 3, '69; Lois, Jan. 28, '71; Rhoda, Oct. 3, '73; Carolina, June 18, '75; Chloe, Oct. 9, '78; Elijah, Dec. 12, 1781.

North, Seth, and Eunice North, were m. Nov. 26, 1772. Is. Eunice, b. Oct. 25, '73; Silas, Dec. 14, '74; Seth, April 3, 1777.

Northway, George, and Hannah, dau. of Samuel North, were m. March 29, 1705. Is. Hannah, Oct. 12, '06; John, Dec. 2, '07; Mary, Jan. 10, '11; Samuel, Aug. 17, '15; Sarah, April 24, '20; Josiah, Aug. 31, 1724.

Neef, John, and Abigail . . . Is. Harriet, b. Jan. 6, 1788; Charlotte, Sept. 9, '90; John, Nov. 4, '92; Laura, Sept. 30, '94; William, Nov. 20, and d. 21, 1795.

Overman, Jacob, and Hannah his wife, were m. Oct. 25, 1677. Is. Jacob, b. Oct. 20, '78; Thomas, Dec. 8, '79; Ann, Feb. 2, '90; Hope, Feb. 20, '92. Mrs. H. O. d. Feb. 22, 1692.

Olcott, Thomas, and Sarah, dau. of Nath'l Foott, were m. Nov. 30, 1691.

Parke, Thomas. Is. of, by Dorothy his wife, Martha, b. Oct. 27, 1646; Thomas, April 18, 1648.

Palmer, Henery. Is. of, by Katherine his wife, Deborah, b. Feb. 5, 1642; Hannah, Aug. 14, '45; Ephraim, April 5, '48; Dorcas, April 7, 1650.

Pinson, Andrew, and Jane Jackson, were m. Sept. 13, 1681. Is. Sarah and Mary, b. in '82 and '84, and d. 8 days old. Mr. P. d. May 7, 1697, about 74 years, as is thought.

Powell, William, and Sarah Francis, were m. Feb. 26, 1691. Is. William, b. Oct. 29, 1691.

Powell, William. Is. of, by Elizabeth his wife, William, b. Aug. 24, 1722.

Powell, Robert, and Anne, dau. of Lieut. Wm. Goodrich, were m. Jan. 3, 1717. Is. Anne, b. Nov. 10, 1717.

Perrin, Doctor Thomas, and Honor, wid. of Hez'h Goodrich, were m. July 5, 1738. Is. Sarah, b. Dec. 27, 1739.

Patterson, James, and Mary Talcott, were m. Nov. 30, 1704. Is. John, b. Feb. 14, '08. Mrs. T. d. Sept. 28, 1712.

Pierce, John. Is. of, by Elizabeth his wife, Hannah, b. May 9, 1735;

Jonathan, July 2, '37 ; Samuel, Sept. 18, '39. Mr. I. P. d. Dec. 24, 1773.

Pierce, Samuel, and Mary Willard, were m. Feb. 6, 1766. Is. Mary, b. Oct. 16, '67, and d. Nov. 11, '73 ; John, July 18, '69, and d. Sept. 19, '83 ; Samuel, Feb. 9, '71, and d. Dec. 9, '87 ; Mary, June 3, '74 ; Betsey, April 11, '77 ; James, Nov. 23, '79 ; Joseph, March 20, 1783.

Pumroy, Oliver, and Mary Lyman, were m. Nov. 22, 1750. Is. Rachel, b. Sept. 15, 1754.

Phelps, Elihu, and Hannah Webb, were m. Nov. 18, 1753. Is. Elihu, b. March 16, 1754.

Porter, Aaron. Is. of, by Rhoda his wife, Isaac, b. April 27, 1755 ; Abijah, Jan. 8, '57 ; Rhoda, March 10, '59 ; Damaris, Oct. 10, '61 ; Jerusha, Jan. 25, '64 ; Luther, Sept. 3, '66 ; Bathsheba, May 25, '70 ; Candace, March 31, '73 ; Moses, Aug. 8, 1776.

Porter, Luther. Is. of, by Lydia his wife, Ethan Belden, b. Feb. 14, 1797 ; David Sage, July 18, 1799.

Price, Ebenezer. Is. of, by Anne his wife, James, b. Nov. 21, 1750 ; Jonathan, Dec. 24, '52 ; Richard, Aug. 4, '56 ; Roger, Dec. 6, '58 ; George, May 13, '62 ; John, March 19, 1768.

Price, James, and Elizabeth Bordman, were m. Dec. 7, 1776. Is. Elizabeth, b. June 19, 1776.

Pratt, Samuel, and Hannah Wolcott, were m. Sept. 24, 1778. Is. Huldah, b. April 14, '79 ; Lydia, Jan. 18, 1780.

Robins, John. Is. of, by Mary his wife, Mary, b. Jan. 20, 1641 ; Hannah, April 10, '43 ; Comfort, Oct. 12, '46 ; John, April 20, '49. Mrs. M. R. d. about middle Sept. '59, and Samuel, son of J. R. about the latter end of Nov. '59. Mr. J. R. d. June 27, 1660.

Robbins, John, and Mary his wife, were m. April 24, 1675. Is. John, b. May 5, '76, and d. Sept. 29, '84 ; Joshua, March 1, '78 ; Samuel, June 7, '80 ; John, Oct. 2, '84, and d. Oct. 6, 1712 ; Richard, June 8, 1687. Mr. J. R. d. July 10, 1689, aged about forty years.

Robbins, Joshua, and Elizabeth his wife, were m. Dec. 24, 1680. Is. Joshua, b. Oct. 21, '81 ; Elizabeth, Dec. 29, '84 ; Hannah, June 10, '88 ; Mary, July 10, '92 ; Jonathan, Dec. 28, '94 ; Abigail, June 12, '97 ; Comfort, Dec. 8, '99 ; Sarah, Dec. 31, 1703, and d. Dec. 29, '10. Mrs. E. R. d. April 24, 1736, and Capt. J. R. d. Dec. 15, 1738.

Robbins, Joshua, Jr., and Sarah, dau. of wid. Sarah Biddwell, were m. Nov. 20, 1707. Is. Nathaniell, b. Sept. 7, '08 ; Zebulon, Aug. 2, '10 ; Sarah, Jan. 25, '12 ; John, March 31, '13 ; Hannah, March 3, '15 ; Joshua, June 19, '17 ; Elizabeth, Sept. 23, '19 ; Abigail, Oct. 9, 1721.

Robbins, Joshua, 2d, and Abigail, dau. of Lieut. Wm. Warner, were m. Feb. 10, 1704. Is. Thomas, b. May 1, '06 ; Daniel, April 30, '09 ; John, Nov. 5, '12, and d. Jan. 1, '13 ; Abigail, Aug. 17, '14 ; Eunice, Jan. 3, '18 ; Joshua, Oct. 30, '20 ; Prudence, Oct. 28, '23. Eunice d. Sept. 19, 1736.

Robbins, Richard, and Martha, dau. of Sergt. John Curtiss, were m. Jan. 11, 1711. Is. Mary, b. March 10, '13 ; John, Jan. 1, '16 ; Rachel, March 11, '18 ; Esther, May 10, '20 ; Elizabeth, July 4, '23 ; Martha, Dec. 1, '25, and d. Oct. 30, '29 ; Experience, Feb. 26, '28 ; Martha, March 19, '32. Mr. R. R. d. Feb. 7, '38, and Mrs. M. R. Aug. 21, 1753.

Robins, Samuel, and Lucy Willcott, were m. Feb. 5, 1713. Is. Lucy, b. Feb. 7, '14; Sarah, June 17, '15, and d. March 18, '34; Samuel, March 20, '19; Mary, June 24, '21; Hannah, April 7, '17; Josiah, Dec. 17, '24; Mehetabell, Nov. 30, '27; Elisha, June 20, 1729.

Robbins, Daniel, and Prudence, dau. of Michael Griswold, Jr., were m. Oct. 17, 1728. Is. William, b. April 25, '29; Hezekiah, Sept. 20, '33; Daniel, Jan. 22, '36; Roger, Aug. 17, '38; Michael, Jan. 24, '44; David, Jan. 13, 1749.

Robbins, Jonathan, and Sarah, dau. of Capt. Robert Wells, were m. Nov. 21, 1728. Is. Sarah, Oct. 13, '29; Elizabeth, Oct. 23, '30; Mary, Feb. 7, '32; Joshua, Jan. 18, '34; Hopeful, Aug. 13, '35; Jonathan, April 5, '37; Appleton, Jan. 25, '39; Robert, May 23, '41; Solomon, March 30, '43; Oliver, March 30, '45; Ashur, April 24, '47; Hannah, June 14, '49; Elias, Dec. 31, '50; Levi, April 16, '55. Ashur d. Oct. 23, '61; Mrs. S. R. May 5, '76, and Capt. J. R. July 15, 1777.

Robbins, John, son of Richard, and Martha, dau. of Capt. Jacob Williams, were m. Jan. 13, at night, 1737. Is. John, b. the night after the 20th day of Jan., '38; Sarah, March 2, '40; Eunice, Feb. 27, '42, and d. July 24, '54; Wait, April 1, '44; Jacob, Jan. 20, '47; Levi, April 1, '49; Simeon, Dec. 1, '51; Martha, March 31, '54; Frederick, Sept. 12, '56; Eunice, July 11, '60. Mrs. M. R. d. June 10, 1770. Mr. J. R. and Sarah Wright were m. Jan. 10, '71. Is. Huldah, Dec. 8, 1771.

Robbins, Nathanael, and Mary Robbins, were m. Dec. 11, 1735. Is. Sarah, b. Dec. 13, '36, and d. March 8, '40; Richard, Sept. 24, '38; Joshua, Feb. 9, '40; Sarah, Aug. 7, '42; Nathaniel, Aug. 27, '45; Mary, May 24, '51; Eunice, Aug. 22, '55. Mrs. M. R. d. Nov. 7, 1781.

Robbins, John, son of Joshua, Jr., and Sarah Goodrich, were m. Dec. 16, 1736. Is. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 11, '38; Lois, April 1, '40; Jehiel, March 30, '42; Gideon, July 21, '44; Sarah, July 29, '47. Mrs. S. R. d. July 14, 1756.

Robbins, Zebulon, and Sarah Morton, were m. Jan. 6, 1737. Is. Comfort, b. Feb. 16, '38; Sarah, Feb. 7, '41; Hannah, June 4, '43; Zebulon, Oct. 19, '44; Abigail, June 27, 1748.

Robbins, Thomas, and Prudence Wells, were m. March 5, 1741. Is. Unni, b. Feb. 9, '42; Prudence, June 9, '44; Abigail, March 22, '47; Abigail, March 26, '48; Hannah, March 10, 1750.

Robbins, Joshua, Jr., and Mary Welles, were m. Aug. 26, 1742. Is. Eunice, b. June 23, '43, and d. Jan. 21, '56; Asa, Sept. 29, '44; Mary, Aug. 13, '46; Abigail, April 29, '49; Sarah, March 12, '51; Richard, March 1, '53; Elizabeth, June 19, '55; Eunice, July 20, '57; Joshua, Aug. 7, 1763.

Robbins, Josiah, and Judeth Wells, were m. Dec. 21, 1749. Is. Josiah, b. Oct. 10, '50; Judith, Sept. 17, '52; Rhoda, April 6, '55; Lucy, July 19, '57, and d. Dec. 6, '71; Chloe, Oct. 29, and d. Nov. 24, '59; Samuel, Oct. 22, '61, and d. Nov. 30, '81; Martha, Oct. 31, '63; Robert, Sept. 6, '65; Sarah, Dec. 29, '68. Mrs. J. R. d. May 1, '71. J. R. and the wid. Lois Wolcott were m. March 8, '75. Mrs. L. R. d. Oct. 8, '75. J. R. and the wid. Mary Wright were m. July 4, '82. Mrs. M. R. d. Nov. 16, 1783.

Robbins, William, and Rebecca Miller, were m. July 18, 1750. Is. Prudence, b. March 29, '53; Rebecca, Aug. 5, 1756.

Robbins, Elisha, and Sarah Harris, were m. Sept. 8, 1755. Is. Sarah, b. March 29, '56. Mr. E. R. d. Oct. 27, 1756.

Robbins, Joshua, 3d, and wid. Sarah Robbins, were m. Dec. 21, 1758. Is. Anne, b. Oct. 23, '59; Ashur, Oct. 26, '61; Elisha, Aug. 23, '63; Mehetabel, Dec. 15, '66; Hopeful, Nov. 17, '68. Mr. J. R. d. April 30, 1776.

Robbins, Daniel, Jr. and Mary Robbins, were m. July 13, 1756. Mrs. M. R. d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1766.

Robbins, Hezekiah, and Mehetabel Harris, were m. Oct. 14, 1756.

Robbins, Richard, and Abigail Warner, were m. Dec. 9, 1762. Is. Elijah, b. Sept. 30, '63; Enos, June 25, '65; Rhoda, Oct. 4, '67; Warner, Feb. 24, '70; Roger, Sept. 7, and d. the 13, '72; Abigail, Sept. 10, '73; Rachel, Aug. 29, '76; Roger, Sept. 25, '78; Mary, Feb. 26, 1782.

Robbins, Unni, and Mary Kellogg, were m. Feb. 14, 1765. Is. Unni, b. Nov. 28, '65; Prudence, Jan. 23, '67; Martin, Dec. 30, '70, and d. Oct. 23, '76; Abigail, April 18, '75; Mary, . . .

Robbins, Roger, and Abigail Beadle, were m. . . . Is. Abigail, b. Oct. 22, 1759, and d. Oct. 17, '76; Roger, Oct. 20, '60; Lois, June 12, '62, and d. Feb. 9, '75; Elizabeth, April, 13, '64; Comfort, Feb. 27, '66. Mr. R. R. d. April 2, 1768.

Robbins, Appleton, and Mary Stillman, were m. . . . Is. Appleton, b. May 16, 1764; Allyn, Feb. 12, '66. Mary, Jan. 19, '68, and d. April 15, 1848; Rebecca, Oct. 7, '70; George, Jan. 22, and d. Oct. 14, '73; George, June 6, '76; Betsey, Feb. 23, '79; Sally, July 24, '82; Clarissa.

Robbins, Nathaniel, Jr., and Elizabeth Deming, were m. Oct. 19, 1766. Is. Ashur, b. Aug. 26, '67; Elisha, Dec. 22, '84; Sylvester, Nov. 8, 1786.

Robbins, Levi, and Abigail Kilborn, were m. . . . Is. James, b. Nov. 14, 1779.

Robbins, Hezekiah. Is. of by Amelia his wife, Huldah, b. Oct. 20, 1775.

Robbins, Elias. Is. of by Sarah his wife, Joshua, b. May 16, 1781.

Robbins, Elisha, and Sarah Goodrich, were m. . . . Is. Royal, b. Oct. 21, 1787; a daughter, Aug. 22, '89; Elisha, March 13, '92; Henry, Dec. 28, '93; Asher, March 23, 1796.

Robbins, Unni, Jr., and Lucy Lowrey, were m. . . . Is. David Lowrey, b. June 9, 1793; Martin, March 4, '96; Unni, March 23, 1799.

Robbins, Robert, and Mary Wells, were m. Nov. 9, 1789. Is. Mary Wells, b. Dec. 4, '90. Mrs. M. R. d. Jan. 2, 1791. R. R. and Cynthia were m. June 22, '93. Is. Martha, b. July 30, '93; Lydia, Dec. 14, '94, and d. Aug. 20, '96; Rhoda, Nov. 8, '96; Cynthia, June 18, '98; Roseter, July 24, 1800; Robert, Feb. 8, '02; Josiah, Nov. 8, '03; Judith, Oct. 22, 1805.

Rilley (Riley), John. Is. of by Grace his wife, John, b. about Aug. 15, 1646; Joseph, Oct. 20, '49; Jonathan, about March 4, 1653.

Rilly, Jonathan, and Sarah his wife, were m. July 13, 1681. Is. Grace, b. Oct. 16, '82; Jonathan, Nov. 11, '84; Sarah, Nov. 17, '86; Abigail, Aug. 22, '89; Jacob, b. Oct. 16, '92; Joseph, Jan. 28, '94;

Stephen, Jan. 18, '98; David, May 19, 1700; Mahetable, March 6, 1703.

Rily, Isaack, and Ann, dau. of Nath'l Butler, were m. Dec. 17, 1696. Is. Ann, b. May 21, '99; Josiah, May 9, 1701; Isaac, May 18, '04; Mary, Feb. 18, '06; Luce, Sept. 20, '09; Samuel, April 29, '13; Nathaniel, Jan. 13, 1716.

Rily, Jonathan, son of Jonathan R. deceased, and Sarah, dau. of Israel Willcox, of Middletown, were m. May 3, 1716. Is. Abigail, b. March 5, '18; Sarah, June 15, '20; Jabez, Aug. 17, 1724. J. R. and Eunice, dau. of James Treat, were m. Feb. 13, 1728. Is. Jonathan, b. Dec. 13, '28; Charles, Feb. 1, '31; Eunice, Nov. 5, '34. Mrs. E. R. d. Dec. 12, 1738.

Riley, Isaac, and Jemima Sage, were m. June 12, 1729. Is. Lucy, b. March 27, '32; Ashbel, Jan. 9, '34; Roger, Feb. 6, '37; Justus, June 24, '39; Lois, Feb. 9, '43; Millicent, Dec. 24, '44; Ebenezer, Dec. 10, '48. Mrs. J. R. d. May 14, '65. Mr. J. R. and Hannah Young were m. May 28, 1766.

Riley, John. Is. of, by Sarah his wife, Lydia, b. Oct. 1, 1737.

Riley, Samuel, and Martha Smith, were m. Dec. 14, 1738. Is. Samuel, b. Dec. 6, '39; Solomon, July 12, '41; Simeon, Dec. 20, '43; Levi, March 26, '46; Martha, Feb. 6, 1748.

Rily, Daniel, and Elizabeth Butler, were m. Dec. 10, 1747. Is. Mary, b. Nov. 5, '49; Joseph, Sept. 29, 1751.

Riley, Ashbel, and Abigail Griswold, were m. Oct. 8, 1754. Is. William, b. Dec. 31, 1754.

Riley, Stephen. Is. of, by Abigail his wife, Grace, b. July 5, 1730, and d. Dec. 17, '54; Stephen, July 18, '32; Abigail, Oct. 15, '35; Richard, March 4, '38; John, Feb. 2, '41; David, March 12, '43. Mrs. A. R. d. Aug. 18, '54, and Mr. S. R. April 30, 1755.

Riley, Roger, and Comfort Loveland, were m. Feb. 12, 1761. Is. Lucy, b. Nov. 2, 1761.

Riley, Justus, and Martha Kilborn, were m. Jan. 19, 1764. Is. Justus, b. April 17, '66. Mrs. M. R. d. . . . J. R. and Mabel Buck were m. Nov. 10, 1774. Is. Ezekiel, b. Sept. 20, '75; Roswell, Oct. 18, '80; Mabel, July 31, '87, and d. Feb. 17, '95; Martha, Aug. 25, 1790.

Riley, Simeon, Jr., and Eunice Wells, were m. Nov. 27, 1794. Is. Sylvester Wells, b. Aug. 28, '95; William Dorr, Sept. 12, 1797.

Rowlandson, Joseph. Is. of, by Hannah his wife, Wilson, b. Jan. 8, 1703. Mr. J. R. d. Jan. 22, 1712.

Rowlandson, Wilson, and Mary, dau. of Wm. Blin, were m. Sept. 8, 1726. Is. Thankful, Aug. 13, '27; Hannah, Aug. 7, '29; Phineas, Aug. 30, '31; Wilson, Sept. 30, '33. Mr. W. R. d. July 3, 1735, aged 32 years.

Rowlandson, Phineas, and Ruth Williams, were m. March 28, 1754. Is. Hannah, b. Nov. 20, '55; Joseph, April 11, '57. Mrs. R. R. d. Jan. 28, 1759.

Rose, Daniell. Is. of, by Elizabeth his wife, Elizabeth, b. April 15, 1665; Daniel, Aug. 20, '67; Mary, Feb. 11, 1669.

Rose, Daniel. Is. of, by Elizabeth his wife, Sarah, b. Nov. 2, 1681; Abigail, Sept. 14, '83; Hannah, Aug. 12, '73; Jonathan, Sept. 30, '79; Dorothy, May 3, '87; Lidiah, April 24, 1689.

Rose, John, and Sarah, dan. of Henry Buck, were m. July 8, 1697.

Is. Ann, April 6, 1701; Mabell, Oct. 25, '03; John, Feb. 10, '06; Israel, Jan. 23, '12; Samuel, March 25, 1715.

Rose, Daniel, Jr., and Mary, dau. of Nathaniell Foot, were m. May 14, 1706. Is. Ruth, b. Oct. 14, '06; Jehiel, Sept. 8, '08; Daniel, Aug. 29, '10; Josiah, Nov. 27, '12; Lidia, Oct. 1, '14; Ruth, March 13, '17; Mary, Feb. 6, '19; Hester, Aug. 3, 1721.

Rose, Jonathan, and Abigail, dau. of Benezzer Hale, were m. Feb. 26, 1707. Is. Jonathan, b. Feb. 18, '08; David, Sept. 13, '09; Dorothy, June 20, '11; Damaris, July 30, '13, and d. June 9, 1714.

Rose, Samuel, and Martha Belding, were m. June 5, 1741. Is. Abigail, b. Nov. 8, '43; Uzziel, Dec. 4, '45. Mrs. M. R. d. June . . '47. S. R. and Mary Cornwell were m. Aug. 16, 1750. Is. Samuel, b. Sept. 15, '51; Mary, Feb. 19, '53; Sarah, Jan. 11, '55; Martha, Nov. 21, '56; John, Dec. 5, '58; George, Aug. 23, '60; Mabel, July 4, 1762.

Russell, John, and Martha Graves, were m. April 9, 1691. Is. Abigaile, b. Dec. 8, '92; Elizabeth, May 12, '95; John, Oct. 8, '98; Martha, March 2, 1701; Jonathan, Jan. 7, '06; Stephen, Oct. 30, '10. Mrs. M. R. d. July 15, '40. Serjt. J. R. and Susanna Nichols were m. Nov. 20, 1740.

Russell, Rev. Daniel, and Lidia, dau. of Geo. Hilman, m. Nov. 13, 1728. Is. Giles, b. Nov. 8, '29; Lydia, Jan. 29, '31, and d. Nov. 30, '35; Daniel, June 21, '32; John, Feb. 8, '34, and d. Sept. 23, '41; Benjamin, Dec. 13, '35; Mary, Aug. 15, '37; Lydia, Nov. 26, '39, and d. Sept. 24, '49; Nathaniel, May 5, '41; John, Dec. 26, '42; Hannah, May 31, '46. Mrs. L. R. d. Sept. 3, '50. Rev. D. R. and Catharine Chauncy were m. July 29, '52. Hannah d. Aug. 23, '53; Benjamin, Jan. 31, '58; John, Sept. 16, '60; and R. D. R., Sept. 16, 1764.

Russell, Stephen, and Ruth Moreton, were m. May 17, 1734. Is. Mary, b. March 23, '35; Philip, March 15, '37; Thomas, Aug. 24, '40; Ruth, June 2, '43; Stephen, July 7, '45. Mrs. R. R. d. Nov. 14, '47. S. R. and Abigail Wright were m. Sept. 14, 1749. Is. Abigail, b. Jan. 22, '51; Jonathan, July 17, '52; Matthew, Jan. 3, '54; Martha, Sept. 25, 1755.

Russel, Jonathan, and Mahetabel, dau. of Capt. Samuel Wolcott, were m. . . . Is. Elijah, b. May 13, 1731; Samuel, May 17, '33; Martha, Feb. 27, '35; Daniel, July 17, 1737.

Russel, John, Jr., and Elizabeth Crane, were m. Dec. 1, 1725. Is. David, b. Aug. 29, '26; Elizabeth, May 17, '29; John, Sept. 8, '31; Hezekiah, Feb. 13, '39; William, June 29, '41; Timothy, Dec. 31, '44. Mrs. E. R. d. Nov. 10, '45, in her 42d year. J. R. Jr. and Abigail were m. . . . Is. Rozwel, b. Feb. 7, 1749; Abigail, March 17, '51; Ashur, Oct. 27, '53. Mrs. A. R. d. Sept. 3, '56, and Mr. J. R. Aug. 16, 1773.

Russel, Daniel, Jr., and Rebecca Stow, were m. Oct. 16, 1755. Is. Lydia, b. Aug. 5, '56; Catharine, April 16, '58. Mr. D. R. d. Feb. 17, '59, and Mrs. R. R. March 7, 1759.

Russel, John, Jr. Is. of, by Hannah his wife, Hannah, b. Oct. 16, 1760.

Russell, Nathaniel, and Elizabeth Willard, were m. Dec. 25, 1766. Is. Daniel, b. Jan. 18, '68; John Willard, April 8, '70; Benjamin, Nov. 26, '72; Giles, July 27, '75; Betsey, Nov. 23, '78; Hamlin, March 5, '81; Geo. Stillman, Oct. 21, 1783.

Russell, Timothy, and Martha Deming, were m. Feb. 23, 1769. Is. Martha, b. Aug. 14, '69; William, March 23, '71; Timothy, Feb. 1, '75; John, Jan. 25, 1780.

Russell, Tho., and Elizabeth Goodrich, were m. Jan. 20, 176-. Is. Mehetabel, b. Oct. 10, '65; Ruth, April 15, '68; Elizabeth, May . . '70; Philip, July 28, 1772.

Rus, Jonathan. Is. of by Mary his wife, Epaphras, b. Jan. 1, 1757.

Rennalls, John. Is. of by Naomi his wife, John, b. June 29, 1674.

Rennalls, John, and Hannah, dau. of Leonard Dix, were m. Nov., 1693. Is. Hannah, b. Aug. 18, '95; Freelove, Feb. 18, '98, and d. 1700; John, Feb. 8, 1700; James, Oct. 18, '03; Jonathan, March 29, 1707.

Rennalls, Jonathan, and Elizabeth, dau. of John Collman, were m. Nov. 4, 1697. Is. Keziah, b. Dec. 27, 1700; Anne, Oct. 16, 1704.

Rennalls, James. Is. of, by Anne his wife, James, March 20, 1731; Hezekiah, Aug., '32. Mr. J. R. d. in the West Indies, March, 1732.

Rennalls, John. Is. of, by Rebecca his wife, John, b. Oct. 10, 1732; Hannah, April 1, '34; William, July 6, '35; Sarah, March 10, '37; Rebecca, Aug. 9, '39; Richard, May 27, 1741.

Rennalls, John, Jr., and Climene Fyler, were m. Nov. 28, 1765. Is. John, b. Oct. 4, '66; Fyler, June 13, '68; Sarah, May 11, '70; William, March 9, '72; Jerusha, Jan. 5, 1774; Rebecca, Nov. 16, 1778.

VOLUNTEERS ENLISTED IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY
DURING WINTER OF 1775-6, FROM THE TOWN OF
SCITUATE, MASS.

[Contributed by ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.]

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed, being determined to serve and defend our Country and its Liberties, have this Day voluntarily enlisted as Soldiers in the Continental Army, for one year, from the last Day of December next, unless sooner discharged: and do bind ourselves to conform, in all Instances, to such Rules and Regulations as are, or shall be established, for the Government of the said Army. Witness our Hands, October the —. Annoq. Dom., 1775.

Isaac Chittenden, (1)		Bela Cushing,	
James Barrell, (2)	11 Dec ^r	Melzar Dunbar, (7)	Jan ^y 10.
Noah Barrell,	11 "	George Whelp,	" 12.
John Jacobs, Jr. (3)	15 "	Joseph Redding,	" 13.
David Turner,	21 "	Daniel Doman, Jr.	" 28.
Eells Damon, (4)	28 "	James Jeffery,	
John King,	29 "	Samuel Turner,	" 13.
Peter Sears, (5)	30 "	Mich ^l Juayne,	
Melzor Stodder, (6) his mark X		Charles Fish,	
Nath'iel Kent,		John Williams, (8)	April 21.

(1) Son of Nath. C.; born 1753; removed from Scituate to Princeton.

(2) Was afterwards, together with son Noah, on the Revolution-

ary pension list. He died April 17, 1827, almost a century old; Noah was living 1831.

(3) Probably son of Col. John J., and nephew of Capt. Joshua J.

(4) Afterwards a housewright, of Hanover; died in 1805; his father, Zachary D., married in 1748, Anna Lenthal Eells, dau. of Rev. Nath'l Eells, of Scituate.

(5) From Halifax, Plym. Co.; in 1777 m. Susannah Colman, of Scituate, and was Capt. in the corps of Mechanics of that place; he died 1820, aged 68, leaving a family.

(6) Son of Josiah S.; born 1756.

(7) Son of Benj. Dunbar.

(8) Probably a descendant of one of the two Indian boys, George and Thomas, the adopted sons of Capt. John Williams, of S., who died in 1694. In his will he mentions these boys as having been obtained "with my sword and my gun," and leaves them certain lands at Shawomet, on condition that they take the name of Williams.



QUAINT INSCRIPTIONS ON OLD ENGLISH TOMB-STONES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Morning Star, for August 25, 1864, gives some interesting facts in regard to old tomb-stones in Devonshire. In the graveyard at Preston, near Weymouth, are several stones, with dates running back to 1636, and some even to 15—, the inscriptions on which are now, from atmospheric action, almost illegible. In Wyke Regis churchyard, a mile or two west of Weymouth, were many old stones, but "they are in most cases converted to base uses, being used to keep up the embankments."

He gives the inscriptions of some of these old ones. Among them is "a quaint-looking little stone, about fourteen inches square, with the following :

HERE . LYE . YE
 BODYES . OF . ROBERT
 PIT . BVRIED . MAI .
 3 . A . 1601 .
 AND . OF . EDITH .
 HIS . WIFE . BURIED .
 FEBBYRII . 23 .
 : A . 1595 .

He gives several other parts of inscriptions—in 1617, 1619, 1622, &c., and signs himself "James Bowker, Railway Post Office, Enston Station." Thinking it might interest some of your readers, I have copied the above for your Magazine. M.

If you think the following is worth inserting here, it is from the same article.

On another stone in a Devonshire village, in rude old letters, of prior date evidently to 1622, is the following warning :—

STAY . PASSER . BY
 A . WHILE . AND . READ .
 YOVR . DOOME . I . AM .
 YOU . MVST . BEE . DEAD .

M.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF OSGOOD.

[Communicated by OSGOOD FIELD.]

FEW of the early New England families have increased more in the land of their adoption than the Osgoods, while the name is almost extinct in the mother country and will be sought for in vain in the counties of Hants and Wilts, where the family originally flourished.

Scattered notices of the American branch have appeared in various publications, but I have never met with anything approaching to a complete account of the family, or an attempt to trace their ancestry in England.

It is partly with the hope that some competent genealogist, who has more ready access than the writer to New England records, will publish a full and detailed account of the descendants of John and Christopher Osgood, that the following contribution to the history of the family is made.

At a very early period in English history we meet with the names Osgot, Osgotus and Osgod. They are probably of Danish or Scandinavian origin. I have found them in two or three instances before the Conquest, and in the Domesday survey persons bearing them appear as holders of land in a dozen different counties, including Hampshire and Wiltshire. In the latter county Osgot was a "tenant in capite," that is, a holder of land direct from the crown, showing that he was a person of some consequence.

Apparently the family remained in Wiltshire, for in 1295 Robertus Osegod was returned a burgess for Chippenham.

On the book-plate of my grandfather, the Hon. Samuel Osgood, the arms of the family are thus given: or, three garbs; crest, a demilion rampant supporting a garb. The coloring of the garbs is not shown by the engraving. These arms, worked in tapestry, are said to have been taken over from England by John Osgood.

Berry's "Encyclopedia Heraldica" gives the arms of Osgood thus: "Three garbs within a tressure flay and counter flay gules; crest, a demilion rampant ppr., supporting a garb gules." Probably the former are the original arms and the latter since borne by a younger branch of the family, with the tressure, &c. for "a difference."

For a century preceding the departure of John and Christopher Osgood for New England, the parishes of Upper and Nether Wallop in Hampshire appear to have been the chief seats of the family, and from these places they doubtless found their way to other parts in the neighborhood, either in the same county or the adjoining one of Wilts.

Unfortunately the parish* registers in those places anciently the

* In the register of Upper Wallop the burials date from 1538, with a chasm from 1625 to 1664. Marriages from 1541, Baptisms from 1684. These are from parts of registers collected together about one hundred years ago, by the then clergyman, who mentions in a note that it was all that remained of the ancient register of the parish of Upper Wallop. The parish register of Nether Wallop does not begin till 1628, and contains no names of Osgood.

residences of the Osgoods, are very defective, most of the early ones being lost or destroyed; thus depriving me of the only positive means of connecting some of the earlier branches of the family. Several of the wills, also, of persons dying in Hampshire which were proved and deposited in the Registry at Winchester, are missing, as shown by the calendar, which has been preserved, dating from 1530. Enough, however, exists to show pretty conclusively the descent of John Osgood, the New England emigrant, from Peter Osgood, whose will was proved in 1534. From this date to 1660, there were thirteen wills of persons of the name of Osgood, proved at this court, seven of which only, viz., those in italics, can now be found. Peter of Wallop, 1534. Peter of Nether Wallop (perhaps the same individual as last), 1534. Richard of Wallop, 1543. Robert of Ibsley, 1567. William of Nether Wallop, 1582. *Peter* of Over Wallop, 1585. *Henry* of Over Wallop, 1591. *Margaret* of Nether Wallop, 1595. Richard of Upper Wallop, 1607. *William* of Fordingbridge, 1614. *Richard* of Shipton, 1626. *Robert* of Wherwell, 1630. *Peter* of Romsey, 1639.

We gain some further facts from the Subsidy rolls, by which it appears that in the 14th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth (1522), Richard Osgood, of Over Wallop, was assessed to the King's subsidies for goods to the value of £15, and in the same year Peter Osgood, of Nether Wallop, was assessed for goods valued at £10. In the 13th of Elizabeth (1570), Henry Osgood, of Upper Wallop, and William Osgood, of Nether Wallop, were assessed. In the 39th Elizabeth, Robert Osgood, of Wherwell, is among those of that place who were assessed, and again in the 18th of James I. (1620). In the same year occur the names of Peter Osgood of Romsey, and Henry Osgood of Upper Wallop. William Osgood, of Shipton, was assessed 4th Charles I. (1628).

Probably Peter Osgood, of Nether Wallop, who was assessed in 1522, and whose will was proved in 1534, was the father or grandfather of Peter Osgood, whose will, dated Jan. 10, 1585-6, was proved Feb. 21st of the same year. The latter, after making bequests to his parish church and the mother church at Winchester, gives small legacies to his sons Robert and Richard, and to his daughters Margaret and Elizabeth. He also bequeaths to his son Peter 20 pounds, articles of household furniture, and a house called Great house when 21 years of age; and to his son John, half his "tolles," his timber and his hops. He names his wife Elizabeth and makes his son Richard executor and residuary legatee. The burial of Peter Osgood is recorded in the parish register of Upper Wallop, Jan. 26, 1585-6, in letters thrice the size of any other entry, from which I infer that he was the principal parishioner. In 1598, July 30, the burial of Elizabeth Osgood occurs, in the same register. She was doubtless the widow of Peter Osgood.

Robert Osgood, son of Peter, and named in his will, was that Robert of Wherwell (a parish adjoining the Wallops), whose will is dated Aug. 25, 1630, and was proved Nov. 17th of the same year. He describes himself as of Cottingworth, in the parish of Wherwell, and after a bequest to the parish church, leaves £60 to his youngest daughter Dorcas, to be paid on the day of her marriage, £20 to his daughter Mary, and small legacies to his wife Joan, and his son

Robert. There is a gift of £10 to Edward Abot, and of £20 to Elizabeth, wife of John Bartlett. He appoints executors his son Stephen and daughter Mary. In a list of debtors attached to the will, is the name of John Osgood, and £4.9.0. was the amount of his indebtedness. The legacies to Edward Abot and Bartlett's wife, are so considerable for that period, that I infer they had married daughters of the testator. I would observe, in passing, that the Abbots were among the early families who settled at Andover, Massachusetts.

Cottingworth is a large farm in Wherwell, of about 360 acres. It formerly belonged to the Osgoods, and a sketch of their ancient residence, which is still standing, is in my possession.

John Osgood, named as a debtor to Robert's estate, was doubtless his eldest son, and the same that emigrated to New England and settled at Andover.* He had probably received his portion of the estate, before the date of the will, as also his brother Stephen, and they are therefore not named among the legatees.

The earliest parish register of Wherwell dates from 1634. In 1636 the following entry occurs: "Elizabeth Osgood, the daughter of John Osgood, was baptized the 14th of November and of Sarah his wife." The name of Osgood does not occur again in the register during the next 50 years. We shall see hereafter that John Osgood, of Andover, Mass., left at his death a daughter Elizabeth, whose age would correspond to that of the above child, and also, in all probability, a widow Sarah.

In her Majesty's State paper office is the following document, written by Dr. Stanley, who was at that time head master of the famous school at Winchester.

"NOBLE SIR,

I am earnestly solicited by John Osgood, to write unto you again about His intended journey to New England, that he may have the liberty to goe. I told Him I had written the last weeke, but that would not satisfy Him because He could not be sure that Letter was Delivered, or that the way would be open to Him. I desire you, therefore, that you would be pleased, if you have not done it already, to take order that He may passe, as He intended; because I would by noe means hinder him in his iourney though it may be He would be his best friend that should doe it. I take my leave and rest.

Your Servant to dispose of,

March 23d, 1637.†

EDWARD STANLEY.

Your sonne is very well.

Ye bearer of this letter will, as I am told, pay any monys, that shall be due in this business."

Superscribed.

"To my Honourable friend, Mr. Nicholas‡ one of ye clerks of Ye counseyl in King's Street near ye axe yard in Westminster."

Endorsed.

"R. 3d Aprilis 1638.
Mr. Dr. Stanley school-
master at Winton.§
for a passe for
Jo: Osgood."

* For the early generations of John Osgood's descendants, see vol. xiii. pp. 117-21.—Ed.

† i. c., 1637-8.

‡ Sir Edward Nicholas, principal Secretary of State to Charles I.

§ The old name of Winchester.

Shortly after the above letter was received by Nicholas, the ship Confidence sailed from Southampton for New England, and the following names occur in the list of her passengers, dated 14th April, 1638. Sarah Osgood, of Herrell (Wherwell) *spinster*,* and four children, together with William Osgood and William Jones, both children under 11 years of age, and Margery Packe, servant.

This Sarah was undoubtedly the wife of John Osgood; but why she is called *spinster* in the list of passengers is not easily explained. Possibly it is a clerical error, or her husband may have been refused permission to leave England, being a subsidy man, and consequently obliged to resort to some deceit to enable him and his family to secure their passages. Such practices were not uncommon at that period.

We next find John Osgood's name among the persons who were admitted freemen in Massachusetts on the 23d of May, 1639. Soon after he settled at Andover, which place was so named by its first inhabitants from and of the principal towns in Hampshire, in the vicinity of which lie the 2 Wallops and Wherwell, the last named parish being less than 4 miles distant from it. John Osgood died at Andover Oct. 24, 1651, in the 57th year of his age, and Sarah Osgood, whose death is entered in the town records April 8, 1667, was doubtless his widow. New England authors mention the following children of John Osgood: John, born 1632, Mary, Elizabeth, Stephen, 1638, Christopher, 1643, and Hannah, 1644.

Among the early settlers of Ipswich, is found Christopher Osgood,† concerning whom the following facts may prove interesting. In the parish church of St. Thomas in Salisbury, Wilts, occurs the following:

“1599, October X. pofer Osgood married to Eliz: Brockwell the 30.”

In the registry of wills, at Salisbury, is that of Elizabeth Osgood, widow, dated June 18, 1612, and proved the same year. She desires to be buried in the church yard of St. Thomas, and names her son,‡ Matthew Mayland, Margaret, wife of Edward Noble, Priscilla Hicks, son-in-law Thomas Roberts, and friends John Hicks and John Upton.

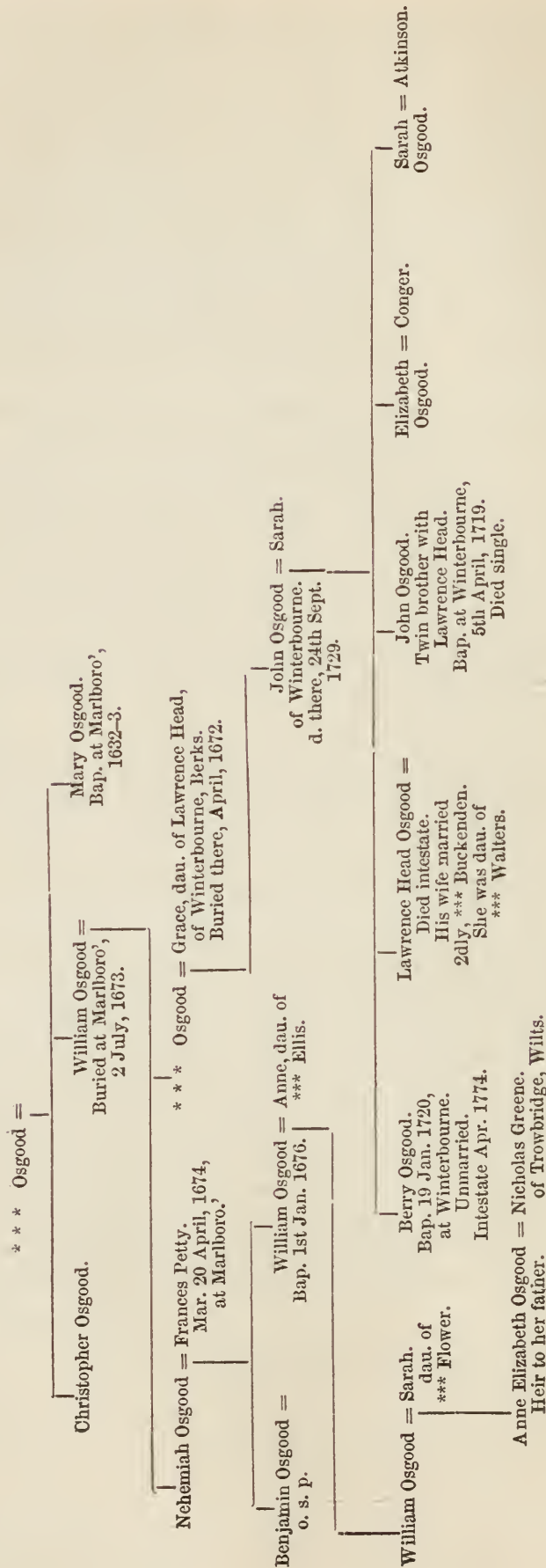
I am indebted to Mr. Harrison, of the College of Arms, for the following copy of a pedigree in a private collection there. He says, in transmitting it, that he believes Christopher was the name of the father of Christopher, William and Mary, and as the name is an uncommon one, I would suggest that Christopher of Salisbury was father of Christopher of Marlborough, and grandfather of Christopher of Ipswich.

It would appear, from the pedigree, that this branch of the family is extinct in England in the male line.

* For some observations on the meaning of this word, see vol. xiii. pp. 117 and 284.—ED.

† For the early generations of the descendants of Christopher Osgood, see vol. xiii. pp. 200-2.—ED.

‡ i. e., Son-in-law.



On referring to the parish register of St. Mary's in Marlborough, Wilts, which begins in 1602, I find the following entries :

Baptized, 1632-3, March 17, Mary, daughter of Christopher Osgood.

Married, 1632, April 21, Christopher Osgood and Mary Everatt.

“ 1633, July 28, Christopher Osgood and Margery Fowler.

Buried, 1633, April 21, Mary Osgood.

In the register of St. Peter's in Marlborough, which dates from 1611, are the following entries :

Buried, July 2, 1673, William Osgood.

Married, April 20, 1674, Nehemiah Osgood and Frances Petty.

Baptized, Jan. 1, 1676, William, son of Nehemiah Osgood.

It would appear from the register of St. Mary's that Christopher Osgood lost his first wife soon after the birth of his daughter Mary, and again married a few months after.

On the 24th March, 1633,* his name occurs in the list of passengers for New England by the *Mary* and *John*, of London, who then took the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and on the 6th May, 1635, he was admitted freeman by the Massachusetts General Court.

Christopher Osgood settled at Ipswich, shortly after his arrival in New England, and died there in 1650, leaving, it is said, a widow Margery, and children, Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail, and Christopher born in 1643. After his death his widow Margery married her fellow townsman Thomas Coleman, who also came from Marlborough, Wilts. Her father Joseph Fowler followed his daughter to New England, and settled at Ipswich.

The following extracts from the papers of my grandfather, Samuel Osgood, may be of use to any one who should undertake a fuller account of the family.

Peter Osgood, of Andover, and Sarah his wife, daughter of Benjamin Johnson, had the following children :

Isaac,	born	27 January,	1743-4.
Peter,	“	24 June,	1745.
Samuel,	“	3 February,	1747-8.
Sarah,	“	11 do.	1749-50.
Joseph,	“	3 December,	1751.
Susannah,	“	23 August,	1754.
Isaac,	“	15 July,	1756.
Joseph,	“	30 May,	1758.
Lydia,	“	22 March,	1760.
Timothy,	“	17 do.	1763.

The above Samuel Osgood married, first, 4 Jan., 1775, Martha Brandon, who was born Dec. 25, 1753, and died without issue 13 Sept., 1778. His second wife, whom he married May 24, 1786, was Maria, relict of Walter Franklin, of Franklin Square, New York, and daughter of Daniel Bowne, of Rocky Hill, Flushing, N. Y., where she was born March 4, 1754. Samuel Osgood had the following children by his last wife :

* i. e., 1633-4.

Martha Brandon, born 6 Feb., 1787, m. Hon. Mr. Genet, French
Minister to Washington.
Juliana, " 14 Aug., 1788, m. Samuel Osgood, her cousin.
Walter Franklin, " 24 Meh., 1791. [of New York.
Susan Kittredge, " 12 April, 1795, m. May 17, 1821, Moses Field,
Caroline Matilda, " 27 Feb., 1799, died young.
London, July 28, 1865.

AN OLD ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. EDITOR,—The following copy of an old Advertisement, will, I think, interest quite a number of your Subscribers. It is taken from the Boston Post Boy and Advertiser, of 24 Nov., 1760. D.

To be sold, a fine Tract of Land, containing 700 Acres, not clear'd, lying in *Granville*, within the County of *Hampshire*, to the southward of *Westfield*. Said Land may be had all together, or a Part of it, as shall suit the Purchaser. Also, to be sold four Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling-House, Shop, Barn and Well, adjoining the Town-House in *Newbury*. For conditions enquire of Mr. *William Story*, of *Boston*, Mr. *Samuel Holden Parsons*, of *Lyme*, or the Subscriber.

JONATHAN PARSONS.

NOTE.—The Subscriber to the above advertisement was the well-known Rev. Jona. Parsons, of Newburyport. Mr. Samuel Holden Parsons, of Lyme, was afterwards one of our Revolutionary Generals, of whom a notice will be found in the first volume of the Register.

DR. JABEZ UPHAM—1760.

Brookfield, Novemb. 10th, 1760.

On the 4th Instant died here, after a long and tedious Illness, Dr. *Jabez Upham*, in the 44th year of his Age. Tho' he had not the Advantage of a liberal Education, yet his active and enterprizing Genius, good understanding, nice sense of Honor, and uncommon Public Spirit, procur'd him universal Esteem, and render'd him a very useful Member of the Community. And tho' the Practice of Physic was his principal Employment, in which he was faithful, experienc'd and successful, yet having a peculiar Turn for Business, he made a considerable Figure in Agriculture, Trade, and civil Affairs: And by the Blessing of God on his Schemes and Industry, he acquir'd a large Estate. For several Years he represented this Town at the General Court in *Boston*; and distinguish'd himself as a Captain of one of the training Bands, by his generous Exertions for prosecuting the War. Besides these Qualities, Honesty, Temperance, Hospitality, a Love of real Goodness, a Zeal for Order and Regularity in all Societies, especially ecclesiastical, conjugal Affection, and parental Tenderness, were conspicuous Parts of his Character. He met Death without Anxiety, having a comfortable Hope of Acceptance founded on the Merits of a Saviour. His remains were decently interr'd the Thursday following.

Boston Post Boy and Advertiser, Nov. 24, 1760.

NEW ENGLAND MERCHANTS' MEMORIAL TO THE LONDON
BOARD OF TRADE.

[FROM THE WENDELL PAPERS.—COMMUNICATED BY THE FAMILY.]

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL of the Merchants and Traders in New England, whose names are hereunto Subscribed, Most Humbly Sheweth,

THAT as the trade of this Countrey is by the Blessing of God, so very much Increased of late; as not only to Effect the Merchants of London, and other parts of Great Britain, but also to make a Considerable addition to His Majesty's Navy; so we are Humbly bold to Say, That the Merchants of this Countrey are as fair Traders and as Careful to Observe the acts of Trade as any of His Majesties subjects in any part of His Dominions. Your Memorialists are therefore Encouraged humbly to apply to your Lordships for your Favour, and protection against the severe and unwarrantable proceedings of the present Judge and Officers of the Court of Admiralty in New England.

Two things more Especially Your Memorialists beg leave to represent to your Lordships as Illegal and of dangerous Consequence to Trade in General, and the Importation from Great Britain in particular.

First. The Judge of Admiralty not only presumes to take Cognizance of the Breaches of the act of parliam^t of the 15th of Charles the Second, Chap. 7th, but Encourages the prosecutions thereof in His Court, when nothing is plainer in the said Act, than all Offences Contrary thereunto, are to be tryed in His Majesties Courts of Record—Section 11.

That which he alledges in Vindication of his Illegal Proceedings is a Clause in the Act of the Seventh and Eighth of King William, the third Cap: 22:

But your Lordships upon perusal of the latter Act, will easily discern that the design of the Statute of the 7th and 8th of King William was not to alter the Jurisdiction of Offences against the Statute of the 15th of Charles the 2^d, but to fix it still further in the Kings Courts by Regulating or Qualifying the Jurors in such Cases, this appears from Section 7th.

Upon this Foundation a remedy has sometimes been obtained against the Encroaching Jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty by the King's writ of Prohibition, issuing from His Majesty's Superiour Court of Judicature here Established, and who have Expresly, by a law of this Province, Confirmed by his Majesty, the same powers to all Intents and purposes in the law within the limits of this Province, that the Court of Kings Bench have within the Kingdom of England; and thereupon the Parties prosecuted in the Courts of Admiralty have willingly offered to Submit themselves and their Estates to a tryal in the Kings Courts of Record, upon such seizures. But the Informers have Chose rather to drop their Informations than prosecute their Claim in the Courts of Record; and now openly give out, that

they design to make such a Representation of this matter to his Majesty as to obtain, if possible, an act of Parliament, whereby all breaches of the Acts of Trade, even of the 15th of Charles the 2nd, shall be tryed in the Court of Admiralty, and so lay open the Trade of the Merchants to the will and Doom of one Single person.

Upon this Occasion principally it is, That your Memorialists apprehend themselves obliged to pray Your Lordships to Interpose, and by your wise and Great Influence to prevent the Success of any such attempt, and that no further hardships may be put upon Trade, and that the property of the Merchant may yet Continue to be tryed per legem Terræ.

We can and do Humbly assure Your Lordships, That whatsoever the Officers of the Customs and Admiralty may Insinuate of the Necessity and Advantage of it to the Crown of Great Britain, They will never be able to Countervail the Damage to His Majesty, and the Trade of the Merchants of Great Britain, and in this Countrey, should they Succeed in Obtaining an Act of Parliament to remove the Jurisdiction of ships and merchandise from the Kings Courts of Record, and Vest that power in the Court of Admiralty.

A Second thing, which your Memorialists apprehend to be very Arbitrary and of ill Consequence to the Merchants in the Court of Admiralty, is the Extravagant and unwarrantable method the s^d Judge has fixed on, for his fees. First.—The Inequality of it, for if upon an information he discharge the Vessel or Goods, then he takes but the ordinary fees; as he calls them, which yet are Greivious enough, But if he Condemn the Vessel or goods, then he takes to himself, and the rest of his Officers five per Cent of the value. This your Memorialists apprehend to be such a Temptation as is not fit for any man upon Earth to be left under. It is true, in the time of war with France, the Judges of Admiralty Used that method with respect of prizes taken in War, but that was a very different Case from Seizures made by Officers of the Customs; but even in that Case the Parliament, upon application made, reduced the Fees to ten, and not exceeding fifteen pounds sterling. Your Memorialists would not presume to prescribe, but humbly Suggest, that if the Fees of the s^d Court were the same in Case of a Condemnation, as a discharge, it would prevent many Severe prosecutions and adjudications in that Court. We would not trouble your Lordships with a long detail of the Excessive demands of the Judge of the s^d Court, but will single out one Instance instead of many, viz.: His taking £25 Sterling for a small affair, which was Complained of to His Majesty, by the person obliged to pay it. And by order of His Majesty in Council, the matter was referred to the Governor and Council of this Province, who reported, that ten pounds was a very large Satisfaction in that affair, and accordingly the fees were reduced to that Sum.

We humbly pray Your Lordships to take what we have said in good part, and that the Merchants of London Trading into these parts of America, may be at least heard, what they have to Say, before any alterations be made in his Majestys laws referring to Trade and merchandize in so important an Article as this will be.

We have taken the freedom to desire some of our Employers and Correspondents in London to wait upon your Lordships with this Memorial; we pray your Lordships to beleive, we are His Majesties

most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, and your Lordships very Humble, Obedient, and Faithful Servants.

Thomas Jenner,	Richard Bill,	John & Ja's Alford,
Tom : Fayerweather,	John Powell,	Isaac Lopez,
Wm. and Jn ^o Allen,	John Knight,	John Winslow,
Jos : Brandon,	Samuel Sewell,*	John Jeffries,
Peter Lucee,	Joshua Winslow,	Tim ^o . Prout,
Theoph : Lillie,	Tidmarsh & Appleton	John Fayerweather,
John Walley,	Wm. Jones,	W ^m . Welstead,‡
John Osborne,	Peter Faneuil,†	John Ruck,
James Allen,	Jn ^o . Wheelwright,	Andrew Faneuil,
Job Lewis,	Henry Caswell,	Anth ^o . Stoddard,
Tho ^s : Moffatt,	Jacob Wendell,	James Pemberton,
Eben ^r : Hough,	George Craddock,	Benj ^a . Alford,
James Bowdoin,	Charles Aphorpe,	Jonath. Sewall.
James Leblond,	Henry Gibbon,	

BALDWIN.—Queries.—I beg leave to call attention to the following extract from Mr. Drake's "Founders of New England," xiv., N. E. H. and G. Reg. 320.

"xviiij.^o July, 1635. Theis vnderwritten names to be transported to New England in the Pide Cowe, p'r cert: from the minister of his conformitie and from Sir Edward Spencer, resident neere Branford, that he is no subsidy man: hath taken the oathes of Alleg.: and suprem.

William Harrison, 55. Joh. Baldin, 13. Wm. Baldin, 9."

Who was the "Joh. Baldin" above named, and what became of him? I have tried in vain to identify him with either of the numerous John Baldwins named in Savage's Dictionary. Possibly he is the ancestor of the Norwich family, of whose early life and origin so little is known. The first certain date we have of him is, that he married Hannah Burchard in 1653, and I observe that she came over with her father and other children in the "Truelove" in 1635, aged 18 months. Perhaps the disparity of age between her and "Joh. Baldin" of the "Pide Cowe" makes my conjecture unreasonable. It accords pretty well, however, with the family tradition reported by Miss Caulkins, that John Baldwin, the ancestor of the Norwich family, came to this country when a boy, went back to England to learn the trade of a cabinet maker, and afterwards returned.

Savage does not mention "Wm. Baldin:" nor does he give any information in regard to "William Harrison," who appears to have been in charge of the two boys, except the bare fact that he was a passenger in the Pied Cow.

The "Branford" named in the foregoing extract is evidently Brentford in Co. Middlesex, for I find in Faulkner's History of that town that Sir Edward Spencer, Knt., of the Sutherland family, possessed and occupied the manor of Boston, near Brentford, many years, in right of his wife to whom it came through her first husband, Sir Wm. Reed, who died in 1621.

B.

* He died in 1729.

† Died in 1743.

‡ Died in 1730.

INDIAN TREATY INSTRUCTIONS.—1752.

[From the WENDELL PAPERS.—Communicated by the Family.]

By the hon^{ble} SPENCER PHIPS, Esqr., Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.

INSTRUCTIONS to *Jacob Wendell, Samuel Watts, Thomas Hubbard and Chambers Russell, Esqrs.*

HAVING in the month of August, 1751, Commissionated you (together with Joseph Heath, Esq^r., now deceased), to treat with the several Tribes of Eastern Indians, in a Convention appointed to be held at St. George's River, for confirming the Peace formerly made, and more lately renewed between this Govern^t and those Tribes; and you having in pursuance of said Commission and Instructions then given you, repaired to the said Place, and there meeting wth Delegates of several of the s^d Tribes, have had divers Conferences with them; but by reason of the failure of the Norridgewock* Tribe, to appear at the said Treaty, no Conclusion was had of those matters, but the same were referred over to some further time, when Delegates from the Norridgewock Tribe might be brought to join in the Conference: And, whereas a number of the Indians of the said Norridgewock Tribe have signified to me their Intention to repair to St. George's, in order to meet you there with the rest of the Indian Tribes; and it being hoped that the said Indians as well as those of the other Tribes will be prevailed upon to wait for your Arrival at St. George's, you are again to proceed thither, and give the necessary Orders for the Guard directed by the Court, or so many of them as you shall judge needful to attend you: And if you find the Penobscots and Norridgewocks there assembled, or properly represented by any of their Chiefs, you are to let them know that you are empowered by the Govern^t to treat with them, or with any other Tribe of Indians who may be there, or may be represented as aforesaid.

If you find the two Tribes of the Penobscot and Norridgewock Indians sufficiently represented in this intended Interview, you must with them and the Delegates of other Tribes (that may there appear) insist on the Treaty at Falmouth in 1749, by the Commiss^{rs} appointed by me, the former Treaty by Lt. Gov^r. Dummer, in 1726, being the Basis thereof, and agree with them in such manner as that the substance of those two Treaties may be maintained and confirmed, which yet you are so to conduct as by no means to disclaim said Treaty in 1749, on the part of this Government.

1. Let them know that the Affairs of this Govern^t require my Presence at home at this Juncture, which obliged me to send Commiss^{rs} instead of seeing them in Person.

2. Let them know that I am sorry any misunderstanding has happened since the Treaty at Falmouth, particularly for the Rashness and folly of some of our young men, in killing one of their Friends,

* Spelt uniformly Norridgewock in the Treaty.

as well as for the Revenge taken on their Part in killing one of our men, and making many of them Captives, after the Govern^t had taken all measures in their Power to give them Satisfaction.*

3. Let them know that it was with this View the Government had desired to see some of their Chiefs at Boston, and when they were here, hoped that they had made all things easy; and as a further proof of their good Disposition, had invited them to a Conference at St. George's, that so all occasions of Jealousy or misunderstanding might be removed; notwithstanding all which some of their men had repeatedly come upon our Frontiers, killed divers of our People, destroyed our Cattle, and taken more of our People Captives, besides killing the man abovementioned.

4. Remind them that one of their Captains had returned the Treaty made at Falmouth in 1749, and had delivered it to Captⁿ. Lithgow at Richmond, which looks as if they made no Account of it; Expostulate with them on this unfriendly behaviour, and inquire whether the returning the Treaty was the act of their Tribes, or done only by a particular Indian without their Order or Consent.

5. You are to let the Indians know these things in a publick manner, if a sufficient number comes together disposed to treat with you; but if the Indians do not generally come into the proposed Interview, yet Let them know further how impossible it is to distinguish their several Tribes, and to remain in Peace with one whilst the rest are at War with us; treat them kindly, make them such Presents as shall be judged necessary for their present Support, and to engage their friendship in bringing about a general Peace: In Case none but the Penobscots meet you, let them know we are sensible of their Influence over the other Tribes, and expect this from them, if they intend to continue in Peace with us.

6. And upon the said Indian Delegates renewing their friendship with us, you must deliver to them the Presents ordered by this Govern^t now lying at the Truckhouse in St. George's River, and in Case there should appear more Tribes or Indians than the Presents already provided will be sufficient for, you must take out of the publick Stores in the hands of the Truckmaster, such Goods as may be proper to make up such Deficiency, in proportion to the number who may be present more than were expected.

And in Case the Norridgewock Indians sh^d renew their friendship with this Govern^t, and thereupon receive their Part of the Presents, but the Penobscot Indians sh^d not attend at the said Treaty, by reason of their being abroad on their hunting or other Affairs, you must leave with Captⁿ Bradbury a proper Instrument for confirming Peace with us, with Directions to him to get the said Instrum^t signed by the Chiefs in behalf of the s^d Tribe, and that thereupon he deliver the Presents reserved for that Tribe.

7. And upon the said Indians renewing their friendship as aforesaid, you must assure them in the name of this Govern^t, that so long as they continue in Amity with the English, and keep firm and inviolable the Peace made, they may depend upon receiving from the

* This may have reference to Job Bernal, who was killed at Casco, June 8, 1751, while riding along the road.—Smith, *Journal*, 54. On the 21 July following, they took seven persons prisoners at New Meadow; viz., three named Hinekley, two Whitney, a Purinton and a Lombard.—*Ibid.* 55.

Gov^t in the month of Octo^r annually a suitable Present for their respective Tribes, in token of the friendship subsisting between them and this Gov^t.

8. Let the s^d Indians also know that this Gov^t are heartily disposed and desirous to propagate the Religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are willing to hearken to any Proposals they may make for this Purpose.

9. Let the said Indians know, that we shall expect their good Offices in preventing any Tribes of Indians who may not be at the Treaty, from doing us mischief, and more especially expect that none of their young men shall join them, and remind them that by the said Treaty of 1749, they engaged that if any Indian should commit Acts of Hostility against us, they would join their young men wth the English in reducing such Indians to reason, and that we shall expect this from them.

10. If they make any Complaints respecting the Price of Goods supplied them, as being at the Retail Price, you may promise them that this matter shall be recommended to the Assembly, that so they may have them as cheap as can be bought in Quantities, and that they shall be allowed the full Price of their Furrs at Boston.

11. Avoid as much as may be all Controversies respecting any Lands claimed or settled by us; but in Case they insist upon being heard as to any Complaints w^{ch} they may make respecting the Settlements now carrying on, you may let them know that this is doing by private persons, who imagine they have an undoubted Right to s^d Lands, and that if the Title of those Persons sh^d be good, it is not agreeable to the Constitution of our Government to dispossess men of their Rights, but you may engage that the Govern^t shall examine into their Titles, and will confer with the Indians upon it, and endeavour to give them Satisfaction upon the Point, when they receive their Presents the next year.

12. In Case any Tribes of Indians who are not included in the last Treaty should come in, you are to do your utmost Endeavours to bring them into it, and be careful that all necessary Formalities be used in the Ratification of it, and that the same be signed and witnessed by a sufficient number then present.

Given under my Hand at Cambridge, the fourth day of Octo^r, 1752,
in the twenty-sixth year of his Majesty's Reign. S. PHIPS.

GLEANINGS.

[Continued from Vol. xix. page 254.]

58.

THE will of Col. Nathaniel Norden, of Marblehead, one of the Council, &c., is dated 16 Feb., 1724, and proved 8 March, 1727. He mentions his wife Mary, but no children. Also, his two kinsmen, Nathaniel Huse and Joshua Huse, sons of Samuel Huse, cooper, late of Boston, and "grandsons of Joshua Huse, cordwainer, formerly of Boston, and Hannah his wife, who was my sister." Also, Hannah, dau. of his said sister. Then the children of Joseph Dolbear, viz.,

Edward and his two sisters, "which he had by his wife Hannah, my niece." Also, a bequest to Mary Perkins (late Mary Hooper, wife of Samuel Hooper, deceased) and to her dau. Mary Hooper. Also, to Samuel Hooper, "son to my half sister, daughter of my father by his wife, my mother-in-law."

59.

Nathaniel Norden married Mary Latimer or Latimore, as is proved by the following document, dated 22 Dec., 1690. William Waters, of Marblehead, and Elizabeth his wife acknowledge the receipt from "Nathaniel Norden, our brother-in-law," of their share of the property of "our father, Christopher Latimore." In 1692, Nathaniel Norden, William Waters, and Susanna Pedrick, were styled the children of Christopher Latimore.

In the Marblehead churchyard are two slate stones, probably brought from England, with the following inscriptions:

Here lyes Buried y^e Body of Mary, wife to Christopher Lattimer, aged 49 years, dec^d y^e 8 of May, 1681.

Here lyes Buried y^e Body of Mr. Christopher Latimore, aged about 70 years, Dec^d October y^e 5, 1690.

From a copy of the arms of Nath^l Norden, it seems clear that the family name was Latimer.

W. H. W.

A CURIOUS BILINGUAL EPITAPH.

In the grave-yard in Pembroke, N. H., on a sand-stone slab is inscribed,

UDUM ET MOLLE

LUTUM ES:

That is —

The humⁿ Body is Soft and moist clay—

MORS IN DIES ACCELERAT —

That is —

Every Mom^t hastens y^r death.
 Serv^t of God dearly belov'd by me
 True to our Mast^r Jesus turn to thee
 To Thee, O Pemb^k, in a Gentle Flam^e
 This man of God, of Gosp^l meek^{ss} Came
 From Thee, from wife from Childⁿ dear he flies
 To Roll Triumph^t in his native skies
 His Sacred Dust beneath this Tomb Stone lies.

VIRTUS POST FUNERA VIVET:

That is —

Virtue shall live and flourish after death.

The Rev & Pious Daniel Mitchell

Departed this Life Dec^rye 15th 1776 in ye 69th

year of his

Age.

STRACHEY'S DEDICATION TO "DIVINE LAWS," &c.—1611.

THE following is the dedication to a rare work entitled, "For the Colony in Virginea Britannia. Lawes Diune, Morall and Martiall," &c. Published in London. 1612. Small 4to., 96 pages.

To the Right Honorable, the Lords of the Councell of Virginea.

Noblest of men, though tis the fashion now
 Noblest to mixe with basest, for their gaine :
 Yet doth it fare farre otherwise with you,
 That scorne to turne to Chaos so againe,
 And follow your supreme distinction still,
 Till of most noble, you become diuine
 And imitate your maker in his will,
 To haue his truth in blackest nations shine.
 What had you beene, had not your Ancestors
 Begunne to you, that make their nobles good ?
 And where white Christians turne in maners Mores
 You wash Mores white with sacred Christian bloud
 This wonder ye, that others nothing make.
 Forth then (great LL.) for your Lords Sauiors Sake.

*By him, all whose duty is tributary to your Lordships,
 and vnto so excellent a cause.*

WILLIAM STRACHEY.

Virginea. 1611.

LARKHAM. — BRUEN. — PERCIVAL. — Thomas Larkham, Pastor of the church of Northam, in Piscataquake—have an adventure or stocke in the Patents or Plantation at Pascataquake sold by one Obadiah Brewen, of Cape Anne, Alias Gloucester in New England, to the proper vse of me, my executors, &c.—which was sold said Bruen by Richard Percivall, now or heretofore of Shrewsbury, in Old England, as appears by a writting of sale drawn by Richard Percivall, bearing date 22 Oct., 1635.

[The above is an abstract of a document, dated Sept. 13, 1642, to be found in the Massachusetts Archives. Northam is now Dover, in New Hampshire. Thomas Larkham, the successor of Hanserd Knollys, and the fourth minister there, born in Lyme, Eng., May 2, 1601, was a grad. of Jesus' College, Cambridge, and had been settled at Northam, Eng., prior to coming to this country. His ministry at Dover ended in 1642, and he returned to England, where he died in 1669. He was succeeded at Dover by Rev. Daniel Maud, a former schoolmaster in Boston.

Obadiah Bruen, youngest son of John Bruen of Bruen Stapleford, county of Chester, Eng., bap. Dec. 22, 1606, came to Plymouth with Rev. Richard Blynman—went afterward to Gloucester—was made free-man in 1642 ; clerk of the writs, and commissioner to end small causes, in 1643 ; was selectman and representative—went to New London, 1650, and was there recorder many years, and one of the patentees of

the Colony of Connecticut. He emigrated to Newark, N. J., in company with about fifty families, and bought the place of the Indians in 1667. He had a wife, Sarah, and two children born in Gloucester; Hannah, in 1643, and John, in 1646. Rev. Matthias Bruen born in Newark, April 11, 1793, who was a noted minister in New York City, and died there Sept. 6, 1829, was of this family. A memoir of Rev. Mr. Bruen was published, anonymously, in 1831. There is a notice of him in Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, Vol. iv. pp. 543—548. See Babson's *History of Gloucester*, pages 65 and 66. A notice of Obadiah Bruen, the ancestor, with a fac-simile of his autograph, may be found in Caulkins's *History of New London*, pages 155, 156, 141. His "Life" was originally published in 1641, again in 1799, and reprinted in New York in 1857, with a portrait. To the last edition is added a preface of 4 pages and a folding tabular pedigree of Bruen of Stapleford. See Whitmore's *Handbook of American Genealogy*.]

A LIST OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTION- ARY ARMY :

*Appointed by the Continental Congress, from June 17th, 1775,
to the close of the War, Sept. 30th, 1783.*

[Prepared by JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

I.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Commander in Chief*, June 17th, 1775.

II. MAJOR GENERALS.

Artemas Ward,	<i>Mass.</i>	June 17, 1775,		Resigned Apr. 23, 1776.
Charles Lee,	<i>Va.</i>	" " "		Dismissed Jan. 10, 1780.
Philip Schuyler,	<i>N. Y.</i>	" 19, "		Resigned Apr. 19, 1779.
Israel Putnam,	<i>Conn.</i>	" " "		Served to close of the war.
		Brig. Gen.	Maj. Gen.	
Richard Montgomery,	<i>N. Y.</i>	June 22, '75,	Dec. 9, '75,	Killed Dec. 31, 1775.
John Thomas,	<i>Mass.</i>	" " "	Mar. 6, '76,	Died June 2, 1776.
Horatio Gates,	<i>Va.</i>	" 17, "	May 16, '76,	Suspended Oct. 5, 1780.*
William Heath,	<i>Mass.</i>	" 22, "	Aug. 9, '76,	Served to close of the war.
Joseph Spencer,	<i>Conn.</i>	" " "	" " "	Resigned Jan. 13, 1778.
John Sullivan,	<i>N. H.</i>	" " "	" " "	" Nov. 30, 1779.
Nathaniel Greene,	<i>R. I.</i>	" " "	" " "	Served to close of the war.
Lord Stirling,	<i>N. J.</i>	Mar. 1, '76,	Feb. 19, '77,	Died Jan. 15, 1783.
Thomas Mifflin,	<i>Pa.</i>	May 16, "	" " "	Resigned Nov. 7, 1777.
Arthur St. Clair,	<i>Pa.</i>	Aug. 9, "	" " "	" Jan. 1782.
Adam Stephen,	<i>Va.</i>	Sept. 4, "	" " "	Cashiered Oct. 1777.
Benjamin Lincoln,	<i>Mass.</i>	—	" " "	Served to close of the war.
Benedict Arnold,	<i>Conn.</i>	Jan. 10, '76,	May 3, "	Deserted Sept. 19, 1780.
Marquis de Lafayette,	<i>France,</i>	—	July 31, "	Served to close of the war.
Baron DeKalb,	<i>Germany,</i>	—	Sept. 15, "	Killed Aug. 16, 1780.
Du Coudray,	<i>France,</i>	—	Aug. 11, "	Died Sept. 16, 1777.
Robert Howe,	<i>N. C.</i>	Mar. 1, "	Oct. 20, "	Served to close of the war.
Alexander McDougall,	<i>N. Y.</i>	Aug. 9, "	" " "	Retired in 1780.
Thomas Conway,	<i>Ireland,</i>	May 13, '77,	Dec. 13, "	Resigned June, 1778.
Baron Steuben,	<i>Prussia,</i>	—	May 5, '78,	Served to close of the war.

* Restored August 14, 1782, but did not enter into active service.

William Smallwood,	<i>Md.</i>	Oct. 23, '76,	Sep. 15, '80,	Retired Jan. 1781.
Sam'l H. Parsons,	<i>Conn.</i>	Aug. 9, "	Oct. 23, "	" July 18, 1782.
Chevalier Duportail,	<i>France,</i>	Nov. 17, '77,	Nov. 16, '81,	Resigned in 1783.
Henry Knox,	<i>Mass.</i>	Dec. 27, '76,	Mar. 22, '82,	Served to close of the war.
William Moultrie,	<i>S. C.</i>	Sep. 16, '76,	Oct. 15, '82,	" " "

III. BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Seth Pomeroy,	<i>Mass.</i>	June 22, 1775,		Died Feb. 1777.
David Wooster,	<i>Conn.</i>	" " "		Killed Apr. 26, 1777.
Joseph Frye,	<i>Mass.</i>	Jan. 10, 1776,		Resigned Apr. 23, 1776.
John Armstrong,	<i>Pa.</i>	Mar. 1, "		" Apr. 4, 1777.
William Thompson,	<i>Pa.</i>	" " "		Served to close of the war.
Andrew Lewis,	<i>Va.</i>	" " "		Resigned Apr. 15, 1777.
James Moore,	<i>N. C.</i>	" " "		Died in 1777.
Baron Woedtke,	<i>Prussia,</i>	" 16, "		Died in Aug. 1776.
John Whitcomb,	<i>Mass.</i>	June 5, "		Resigned shortly after.
Hugh Mercer,	<i>Va.</i>	" " "		Killed Jan. 3, 1777.
James Reed,	<i>N. H.</i>	Aug. 9, "		Retired shortly after.
John Nixon,	<i>Mass.</i>	" " "		Resigned Sept. 12, 1780.
James Clinton,	<i>N. Y.</i>	" " "		Served to close of the war.
Christopher Gadsden,	<i>S. C.</i>	Sep. 16, "		Resigned in 1777.
Lachlan McIntosh,	<i>Ga.</i>	" " "		Served to close of the war.
William Maxwell,	<i>N. J.</i>	Oct. 23, "		Resigned July 25, 1780.
Roche de Fermoy,	<i>France,</i>	Nov. 5, "		" Jan. 31, 1778.
Enoch Poor,	<i>N. H.</i>	Feb. 21, 1777,		Died Sept. 8, 1780.
John Glover,	<i>Mass.</i>	" " "		Retired July 18, 1782.
John Patterson,	<i>Mass.</i>	" " "		Served to close of the war.
James M. Varnum,	<i>Mass.</i>	" " "		Resigned March 5, 1779.
Anthony Wayne,	<i>Pa.</i>	" " "		Served to close of the war.
John P. De Haas,	<i>Pa.</i>	" " "		Refused to accept.
Peter Muhlenberg,	<i>Pa.</i>	" " "		Served to close of the war.
Francis Nash,	<i>N. C.</i>	" 5, "		Killed Oct. 4, 1777.
George Weedon,	<i>Va.</i>	Feb. 21, "		Resigned in 1778.
John Cadwalader,	<i>Pa.</i>	" " "		Refused to accept.
William Woodford,	<i>Va.</i>	" " "		Died Nov. 13, 1780.
George Clinton,	<i>N. Y.</i>	Mar. 25, "		Served to close of the war.
Edward Hand,	<i>Pa.</i>	Apr. 1, "		" " "
Charles Scott,	<i>Va.</i>	" " "		" " "
Ebenezer Larnard,	<i>Mass.</i>	" 2, "		Resigned Mar. 24, 1778.
Chevalier de Borré,	<i>France,</i>	" 11, "		" Sep. 13, 1777.
Jedediah Huntington,	<i>Conn.</i>	May 12, "		Served to close of the war.
Joseph Reed,	<i>Pa.</i>	" " "		Resigned in 1777.
Count Pulaski,	<i>Poland,</i>	Sep. 15, "		Killed Oct 9, 1779.
John Stark,	<i>N. H.</i>	Oct. 5, "		Served to close of the war.
James Wilkinson,	<i>Md.</i>	Nov. 6, 1777,		Resigned Mar. 6, 1779.
De La Neuville,	<i>France,</i>	Oct. 14, 1778,		Resigned Dec. 4, 1778.
Jethro Sumner,	<i>N. C.</i>	Jan. 9, 1779,		Served to close of the war.
James Hogan,	<i>N. C.</i>	" " "		
Isaac Huger,	<i>S. C.</i>	" " "		Died in 1780.
Mordecai Gist,	<i>Md.</i>	" " "		Served to close of the war.
William Irvine,	<i>Pa.</i>	May 12, "		" " "
Daniel Morgan,	<i>Va.</i>	Oct. 13, 1780,		Retired Mar. 1781.
Moses Hazen,	<i>Canada,</i>	June 29, 1781,		Served to close of the war.
Otho H. Williams,	<i>Md.</i>	May 9, 1782,		" " "
John Greaton,	<i>Mass.</i>	Jan. 7, 1783,		" " "
Rufus Putnam,	<i>Mass.</i>	" " "		" " "
Elias Dayton,	<i>N. J.</i>	" " "		" " "
Marquis de Armand,	<i>France,</i>	Mar. 26, 1783,		" " "
Thaddeus Kosciuszko,	<i>Poland,</i>	Oct. 13, "		" " "
Stephen Moylan,	<i>Pa.</i>	Nov. 3, "		" " "
Samuel Elbert,	<i>Ga.</i>	" " "		" " "
C. C. Pinckney,	<i>S. C.</i>	" " "		" " "
William Russell,	<i>Va.</i>	" " "		" " "

IV. MAJOR GENERALS IN COMMISSION AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

		Date of Commission.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, <i>Commander in Chief,</i>		June 17, 1775.
Israel Putnam,	<i>Connecticut,</i>	June 19, 1775.
William Heath,	<i>Massachusetts,</i>	August 9, 1776.
Nathaniel Greene,	<i>Rhode Island,</i>	" " "
Benjamin Lincoln,	<i>Massachusetts,</i>	February 19, 1777.
Marquis de Lafayette,	<i>France,</i>	July 31, 1777.
Robert Howe,	<i>North Carolina,</i>	October 20, 1777.
Baron Steuben,	<i>Prussia,</i>	May 5, 1778.
Henry Knox,	<i>Massachusetts,</i>	March 25, 1782.
William Moultrie,	<i>South Carolina,</i>	October 15, 1782.
James Clinton,	<i>New York,</i>	September 30, 1783.
John Patterson,	<i>Massachusetts,</i>	" " "
Anthony Wayne,	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	" " "
Peter Muhlenberg,	<i>Virginia,</i>	" " "
George Clinton,	<i>New York,</i>	" " "
Edward Hand,	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	" " "
Charles Scott,	<i>Virginia,</i>	" " "
Jedediah Huntington,	<i>Connecticut,</i>	" " "
John Stark,	<i>New Hampshire,</i>	" " "

WENTWORTH—GOULD—ROGERS—PERKINS—APTHORPE. Page 263 of the July number of the Register gives the marriage of Elizabeth⁵ Wentworth, granddaughter of Lt. Gov. John,³ to John Gould, Jr.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette of 18th Oct., 1765, says :

“ Last Tuesday evening was married at his Excellency the Governor’s [Benning⁴ Wentworth] by the Rev. Mr. Cane, of Boston, Nathaniel Rogers, Esq., of Boston, to Mrs. Elizabeth Gould, of the same place, a lady very amiable and highly interesting.”

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette of 27th April, 1774, says :

“ Last evening was married, at his Excellency Gov. John⁴ Wentworth’s, by the Rev. Dr. Byles, Doctor William Lee Perkins, of Boston, to Mrs. Rogers, second daughter to Samuel Wentworth, Esq., late of the same place.”

She was niece of Gov. Benning,⁴ and cousin of Gov. John⁵ Wentworth, who married her sister and his own cousin Frances⁵ Wentworth. She was living in Boston in 1798, and is believed to have died there. By Mr. Gould, she had John, who was a Surgeon in the British army, and married a daughter of Michael Franklin, Lt. Gov. of Nova Scotia. Also Samuel Gould, a merchant of Boston. Also Elizabeth, who married Major Monk, of the British army, and died in Nova Scotia. She had no children by Mr. Rogers, who was lost at sea.

By Dr. Perkins, she had Anna, who married her cousin George Apthorpe, the son of her mother’s sister Sarah⁵ Wentworth, who married James Apthorpe, of Braintree, Mass. This George Apthorpe was said, at one time, to have been a merchant in Boston, and to have been living near there within a few years ; but the writer, after the most diligent inquiry, can learn nothing of him or his descendants.

CENTURIES.

900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
1600	1700					
1800		1900	2000		1700	
2200		2300	2400		2100	

Old Style.
New Style.

Odd Years.

* 6	17	23	28	34		45	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	51	56	62	73	79	84	90
1	7	12	18	29	35	40	D	E	F	G	A	B	C		57	63	74		85	91
2		13	19	30	36	41	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	52	58		75	80	86	97
3	8	14		31	37	42	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	53	59	64	70	81	87	98
	9	15	20	26	32	38	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	54		65	71	82		93
4	10		21	27	33	39	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	55	60	66	77	83	88	94
5	11	16	22	44			F	G	A	B	C	D	E		61	67	72	78	89	95

Odd Years.

DOMINICAL LETTERS.

January 31. October 31.		February 28. March 31.		November 30.		August 31.		September 30. December 31.					
1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	
3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	
4	11	18	25		8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	
5	12	19	26		1	8	15	22	7	14	21	28	
6	13	20	27		2	9	16	23	8	15	22	29	
7	14	21	28		3	10	17	24	9	16	23	30	
	15	22	29		4	11	18	25					
April 30.		May 31.		June 30.		July 31.							
2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	2	9	16	23	30
3	10	17	24	31	8	15	22	29	3	10	17	24	31
4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	4	11	18	25	
5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	5	12	19	26	
6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	6	13	20	27	
7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25	7	14	21	28	
8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26	8	15	22	29	
1	16	23	30		6	13	20	27	9	16	23	30	

A VALUABLE ANTIQUARIAN ALMANAC.

[Communicated by ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, of New York.]

[As the student in history frequently has, from the day of the month to determine on what day of the week, or *vice versa*, an event occurs, he will find that, by the time table or calendar on the opposite page (which Mr. Greenwood furnishes us with the following article), it can be done with the greatest ease and facility. The almanac, it will be seen, ranges over a space of fifteen centuries, and a moment's attention to the explanation in the note below* will enable any one, by the use of the table, to fix the day of the week or month of any occurrence, whether past or future, embraced within the period given.—ED.]

THE present method of computing time from the æra of Christ was introduced at Rome, by Dionysius, a monk, in A.D. 527. This date corresponds with the Roman year 1280, A. U. C., and with the Julian period 5240. The system was not adopted in France till 750; in Spain, 1340; and in Portugal, 1410.

By the Romans the year was reckoned as consisting of 365 days, but, as the actual Solar year was deemed to be 365 days and 6 hours, Julius Cæsar ordered that every fourth year should have an intercalary day. A day was accordingly added to the month of February, or on the Sixth of the Calends of March, and thus making two *sixths*, or *bis sextus*, gave origin to the term Bissextile Year, corresponding to our present Leap-Year.

It was subsequently ascertained that the true solar year consisted of 365 days, 5 hours, 48', 48'', and that the over plus of 12', 12'' had occasioned a grievous error in the calendar. In 1583, therefore, Pope Gregory XIII. ordained that *ten days* should be added to the tally of all past time since the birth of Christ, to make up the fractional deficiencies; thus the 11th of March became the 21st, and all succeeding years were commenced on the First of January. Gregory also ordered that every hundredth year, which, according to the Julian form, was to be bissextile, should be a common year, and consist of 365 days; but because that was too much, every four-hundredth year, as 1600, 2000, 2400, &c., was to remain bissextile.

Mathias Prideaux, writing some sixty years later, says the Pope "could not effect with Cæsar (Charles V.) and divers other Princes, his New Style should be followed, which is done notwithstanding amongst some States for politick respects." In fact the method was

* EXPLANATION.—Look at the top for the century; then to the right or left for the odd year; and in a line with the latter, directly under the century, is the Dominical Letter for the year.

Then in the calendar, in the lower part of the table, find the day of the month, and in a line with it, under the given Dominical Letter, you have the day of the week; or *vice versa*.

N. B. Every Leap-Year has two Dominical Letters: thus, 1860 has A and G, 1864 C and B, 1868 E and D, 1872 G and F, &c. &c.: but in the table given merely the last letter is designated, as the first serves only till the close of February. The year 1752, however, had three Dominical Letters; E from Wednesday, January 1, to Saturday, February 29; D from Sunday, March 1, to Wednesday, September 2; and A from Thursday, September 14 (when New Style was adopted), to the close of the year.

I. J. G.

adopted generally by all Catholic countries without delay, but the Protestants of Germany did not reform their mode of reckoning till 1700.

The English people, continuing the Old Style, as it was called, for a much longer period, commenced the year at the vernal equinox instead of on the First of January. But to make dates agree, as far as possible, with those of other nations, the custom of *double dating* came in vogue, and during the 17th and 18th centuries (till 1752) we frequently see two years written down in English dates between January 1st and Lady Day,* or March 25th; thus we have Feb. 25, $\frac{1721}{1722}$,† the bottom date being that from January 1, and the upper that from the previous Lady-Day.

Finally, in conformity to an Act of Parliament passed in 1751, the succeeding year, 1752, was begun on January first, and by the same Act, the Gregorian calendar being adopted, it was ordered that *eleven days* should be struck out of the following month of September. By this order Thursday, which would have been Sept. 3, 1752, O. S., became Thursday, Sept. 14, 1752, N. S.‡

BOSTON RECORDS.

BOSTON MARRIAGES.

[Continued from Vol. xix., page 170.]

- Browne.* Samuell Browne was married to Mary Mattocke, the Daughter of James Mattocke, of Boston, y^e 9th July 1661. By Jo : Endecott, Gov^r.
- Mosse.* Christopher Mosse was married to Prudence Woodward, y^e Daughter of Nathaniell Woodward, of Boston.
- Morfrey.* Bryan Morfrey, an Irishman, was married to Margaret Mayhoone, widdow, the 20th July 1661. By John Endecott, Gov^r.
- Cann.* John Cann was married to Ester Read, the Daughter of William Read, of Boston, y^e 30th July 1661.
- Cooper.* Josiah Cooper was married to Wayte a While Makepeace, of Boston, the 13th Sept. 1661. By Jo : Endecott, Gov^r.
- Clarke.* William Clarke, now Resident in Boston, was married to Martha Farr, y^e Daughter of George Farr, of Lynne, the 18th Sep^t. 1661. By M^r. Ri : Russell.
- Jarvis.* John Jarvis was married to Rebecca Parkman, the

* The day of the Virgin's Annunciation.

† Double dating was not confined to the year, but was sometimes extended to the day thus, $\frac{\text{April } 23,}{\text{May } 3,}$ 1564, Dec. $\frac{11}{21}$ 1620, &c. Especially was this the case in despatches from ambassadors, when a different style was used in the country which they represented from that used by the nation to which they were accredited. Specimens of this double dating will be found in the foot notes to Chap. iv. of Macaulay's *History of England*.—ED.

‡ For other remarks on Old and New Style, see *Register*, iv. 350, 367; v. 368; xiii. 189; and xvi. 347.—ED.]

- Daughter of Elias Parkman, of Boston, the 18th of Sept., 1661. By Rich^d Bellingham, Dep^t. Gov^r.
- Richards.* Benjamine Richards was married to Hannah Hudson, y^e Daughter of Lieut. William Hudson, of Boston, 10th October, 1661. By Mr. Ri : Russell.
- Dallison.* Gilbert Dallison was married to Margaret Story, Widdow, 24th October, 1661. By Mr. Ri : Russell.
- Greene.* James Greene was married to Rebecca Jones, y^e Daughter of Thomas Jones, of Dorchester, y^e 19th 9^{ber}, 1661. By Jo. Endecott, Gov^r.
- Searle.* John Searle was married to Katherine Warner, Widdow, y^e 26th November, 1661. By Jo : Endecott, Gov^r.
- Simpkins.* Pilgrim Simpkins was married to Katherin Richardson, y^e 27th November, 1661. By Richard Bellingham, Dep^t. Gov^r.
- Drummond.* John Drummond was married to Lydia Hallett, widow, y^e 27th November, 1661. By Jo : Endecott, Gov^r.
- Sparke.* John Sparke was married to Mary Sennet, y^e Daughter of Walter Sennet, of Boston, y^e 26 : November, 1661. By John Endecott, Gov^r.
- Curtis.* John Curtis was married to Rebecca Wheeler the Daughter of y^e Late Thomas Wheeler, of Boston, deceased, 26th of December, 1661.
- Butcher.* John Butcher was married to Mary Deane, the 30th day of January, 1661. By Mr. Thomas Danforth, of Cambridge.
- Whalley.* John Walley was married to Elizabeth Wing, y^e Daughter of y^e Late Robert Wing, deceased, y^e 3d April, 1661.
- Ashly.* Thomas Ashly was married to Hannah Broome, widdow, y^e Last of Janvary, 1661. By Mr. Thomas Danforth, Cambridge.
- Shrimpton.* Mr. Henry Shrimpton was married to Mrs. Mary Fenn, widdow, y^e 27th Febr., 1661. By Ri : Bellingham, Dep^t. Gov^r.
- Aspinwall.* Peter Aspinwall, of Muddy River, was married to Remember Palfrey, of Redding, the 12th Febr., 1661. By John Endecott, Gov^r.
- Combes.* John Combes was married to Elizabeth Barlow, the Relict of Thomas Barlow, 24th Feb., 1661. By Captaine Mason, of Watertowne.
- Hill.* James Hill was married to Hannah Hincksman, the 10th of April, 1662. By Capt. Daniell Gookine, of Cambridge.
- Walker.* Thomas Walker was married to Susanna Collins, y^e Daught^r of John Collins, of Boston, the 25th March, 1662. By Mr. Richard Russell, of Charlestowne.
- Ockonnell.* Tego Ockonell was married to Philip King, servant to John Conney, the first day of May, 1662. By Mr. Thomas Danforth, of Cambridge.
- Woodmansy.* Mr. John Woodmansey was married to Elizabeth Carr, the Daughter of George Carr, of Salisbury, y^e first day of May, 1662. By Mr. Thomas Danforth.

- Price.* Richard Price was married to Grace Waite, y^e Daughter of Gamaliell Wayte, of Boston, the 6th May, 1662. By Richard Bellingham, Dep^t. Governo^r.
- Davis.* Joseph Davis was married to Elizabeth Saywell, the 7th May, 1662. By Major Wellard.
- Kilby.* Edward Kilby was married to Elizabeth Yeoman, Widow, y^e 9th of May, 1662. By Major Gen^rall Denison.
- Ingraham.* Jarrett Ingraham was married to Rebecca Searles, the Daughter of Edward Searles, y^e 28th May, 1662. By John Endecott, Gov^r.
- Fawre.* Eliazer Fawre was married to Mary Preston, y^e Daughter of Daniell Preston, of Dorchester, y^e 28 : May, 1662. By John Endecott, Gov^r.
- Mason.* Samuell Mason was married to Mary Holeman, y^e Daughter of y^e Late John Holeman, of Dorchester, deceased, 29th May, 1662. By Jo : Endecott, Gov^r.
- Petty.* John Petty was married to Ann Canning, the 30th of May, 1662. By John Endecott, Gov^r.
- Abdy.* Matthew Abdy was married to Alice Cox, y^e 24th May, 1662. By Richard Bellingham, Dep^t Gov^r.
- Raynor.* Henry Raynor was married to Johanna Edwards, Widow, 9th June, 1662. By Jo : Endecott, Gov^r.
- Hisket.* George Hisket was married to Sarah Clark, the Daughter of Thomas Clarke, of Nodles Island, y^e 11th of June, 1662. By John Endecott, Gov^r.

This is a true Copie of the seu^rall marriages from the 26th of January, 1658, vnto the 11th day of June, 1662, w^{ch} I giue in to the Recorder.
AS Attests, JONATHAN NEGUS, *Cleric*.

WEYMOUTH BIRTHES.

- John Priest's Daughter Lydia borne 12^{mo} : 1657.
 Andrew Flood's sonne Nathaniell, borne 31 : 01 : 58.
 Joseph Green's sonne Joseph, borne 28 : 2 : 58.
 John Holbrooke Loas and Vnis, two Daughters, borne 12 : 3 : 58.
 Wm. Rich^{ds} sonne James, borne 2 : 4 : 58.
 Jn^o Lovell's sonne Jn^o., borne 8 : 3 : 58.
 Jonas Humphrey's sonne, borne 31 : 6 : 58.
 Thomas Whitman's sonne, borne 5 : 7 : 58.
 Sam : Bagly's sonne Sam^{ll}, borne 7 : 7 : 58.
 Tho : Drake's sonne, borne 12 : 1 : 58-59.
 Jn^o. King's sonne fisher John, borne 12 : 2 : 59.
 Tho : Pratt's sonne William, 13 : 2 : 59.
 Wm. Chard's sonne 22 : 2 : 59.
 James Smith's sonne James, borne 26 : 4 : 59.
 Rich^d Phillips sonne Caleb, []

WEYMOUTH DEATHES.

- Mr. Henry Waltham, deceased 29 : 11^{mo} : 58.
 Jn^o. Bicknell's wife Mary, deceased 25 : 10 : 58.
 Henry Kingman's wife Joan, dec^d 11 : 2 : 59.
 Tho : Anis wife Margr^t, Dec. 10 : 3 : 59.
 James Smith's wife, deceased 2 : 3 : 59.

RATE BILL FOR THE NORTH PARISH OF LEBANON (NOW COLUMBIA), CONN., FOR THE YEAR 1741.

[THE North Parish of Lebanon, Ct., was known also as the Second Society in Lebanon, or Lebanon Crank, until 1804, when it became a town under the name of Columbia.

The Parish records show that at a meeting held November 19, 1741, Dea. John Newcomb, Dea. Eliakim Tupper and Mr. John Sims were chosen a committee to manage the prudentials of the Parish for the year. This rate bill (the original in my possession) was made to pay the salary of Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, who afterwards removed to Hanover, N. H., and became the first president of Dartmouth College.

Elgin, Ill., Nov., 1865.]

JOHN B. NEWCOMB.

The Sume total of this Reat Bill | is £330-16-09 made for the De-
fra | ing the Neserary Charges In y^e North | Parish in Lebanon Atest-
ed by us in | y^e year 1741—

ELIAKIM TUPPER, } Comite.
JOHN NEWCOMB, }

To Joseph Paine, Collector of | Raits for y^e North Parish in | Leba-
non this are to order you | to Collect and Geather this Raite | of Each
man his Portion as is set | Down in this Reate Bill and | you are to
Geather it by y^e | first day of January Next | and you are to Pay it
unto y^e | Reved M^r Eleazer Wheelock y^e | Sume of 290 by y^e first Day
of | January next and y^e Rest of y^e | money you are to Pay unto M^r
John | Sims by y^e Same time and this | Shall be your order December
| y^e 14 AD. 1741.

ELIAKIM TUPPER, } Comite.
JOHN NEWCOMB, }

The Sum total of this Rate bill Except y^e | Dooms if I Cast Right
is £324-19-0 | Test. E. WHEELOCK.

	£	s.	d.				
				Ebenezer Ball		0	15 09
Samuel Allen	4	02	11	Joseph Clark		7	10 01
Robert Avery	1	19	10	Benony Clark		4	15 00
Joshua Allan, Jur.	2	01	08	Nehemiah Clason		2	18 08
Joshua Allen	1	07	02	Beenj: Collins		4	18 00
John Allen	1	19	06	Solomon Curtis		3	02 10
Samu ^l Allen, Jun.	0	17	06	Dudatus Curtis		0	15 09
Samu ^l Buckingham	4	14	06	Nathaniel Curtis		0	13 08
Jeams Brigs	3	02	01	Joen Claseon		1	05 15
Jeams Bill	3	15	08	Nathan Claseon		0	18 00
Samuel Breuster	3	01	03	Danel Church		0	00 06
Benj: Ball	1	17	05	Eleazer Curtis		0	18 05
Saxton Baly	2	05	10	John Dogit		3	09 02
Jedediah Bill	0	17	06	John Damond		2	05 11
Philip Bill	3	01	00	Henry Dyre		1	17 01
Elisha Bill	0	18	05	Joseph Davis		1	14 01

Nathaniel Dewey	0 05 03	Linsford mory	2 11 07
Sam ^l Dunham	1 01 11	John Newcomb	5 11 02
Sam ^l Dewey	0 02 08	Samuel Negus	2 06 05
John Damond, Jun ^r	1 01 11	Eddy Newcomb	1 06 03
Jonathan Dewey	1 02 09	Josiah Owen	0 19 03
Joseph Dewey	1 14 09	Thomas Porter	4 18 00
Moses Dewey	0 15 09	Joseph Paine	3 16 02
Richard English	2 01 02	John Porter	3 11 06
John English	1 01 00	Josiah Phiny	2 17 11
Benj: Fuler	3 01 01	Jeams Pinno	3 04 01
Amos Fuller	2 05 09	Samuel Porter	2 05 07
Benj: Fuller, Ju ^r :	1 01 11	Jeames Pease	2 08 03
Amos Fuller, Jun ^r	0 16 08	Joseph Pinno	0 18 05
Jeremiah Futer	0 18 05	Samuel Parker	2 13 02
Noah Fuller	0 18 05	Joshua Phinney	1 09 04
Henry Glover	3 01 11	william Phinney	1 00 03
William Gager	2 15 06	John Pitkin	0 05 07
Samuel Guilds	1 15 10	Israel Post	0 12 03
John Gibbs	3 05 05	Phineas Post	3 03 00
Henry Glover, Jun ^r	1 15 00	Amos Randal	1 14 10
Samuel Guilds, Juner	0 17 09	David Royce	1 08 11
Ebenezer Gray, Esqure	0 07 05	mathew Royce	1 18 09
Samuel Hatchenson	1 01 08	Ephraim Sprauge	4 04 11
Nathanel House	2 08 00	John Sims	4 08 05
Israel Guilds	2 07 00	John Sollard	3 01 00
Walter Harris	2 09 00	John Swet Land	3 17 11
Nathaniel Hide	0 06 00	Benj: Smaley	5 00 02
Eleazer Hutchenson	4 07 08	John Sims, Junr.	2 08 08
Stephen Hutchenson	2 09 01	william Sims	2 07 07
Jo ⁿ hutchenson	2 00 00	Peleg Spraug	0 18 05
Tim: Hutchenson	2 02 04	Perez Spraug	2 00 08
Abel Hole Brook	1 13 05	william Swift	2 09 00
Nathaniel House, Ju ^r	2 00 01	Joseph Smaley,	2 00 03
Stephen hunt	2 02 09	George Sims	1 09 09
Willim: Hunt	2 17 07	John Sprauge	0 02 10
John house	1 14 02	Benj: Swet Land	1 02 09
Samul House	1 01 06	John Sweet Land, Jun ^r	1 08 02
Gideon House	0 15 09	Joseph Swet Land	2 12 02
Nathanel knap	0 07 00	Elijah Sprauge	1 15 11
Richard Lyman	2 16 01	Jeams Smalley	2 01 02
Josiah Lyman	3 08 02	Eliakim Tupper	3 16 08
Joseph Loomis	1 14 00	Stephen Tuttle	1 08 02
Benony Loomis	1 05 05	Jeams tuttle	0 19 08
Nathanel Lomis	1 09 07	Elias Tupper	1 03 08
Caleb Loomis	1 14 05	Ebenezer Tomas	0 05 03
Tomas Lyman	2 03 01	Ezekel Tomas	2 19 05
David Lyman	1 07 09	william Vallence	1 17 05
John Loomis	0 12 03	Henry woodward	4 05 09
Danel Lee	1 10 08	Nathanel white	4 13 05
Ephraim Loomis	1 01 00	Thomas wooward	3 02 09
Ichabod Maxfield	1 07 02	Ebenezer woodwarth	4 19 04
Isaac Merit	1 13 01	Benj: woodwarth	2 14 06
Peter mesusan	0 16 08	Ichabod woodworth	3 16 00

Amos woodwarth	2 03 04	Samuel wright	2 04 06
Ezekel woodwarth	2 03 10	Benony wright	1 02 09
Samuel woodward	2 07 03	Henry woodward, Juner.	0 13 09
Israel woodward	3 19 06	Ebenezer Richardson	4 16 07
Jeams wright	2 07 00	Youngs	0 03 07
Thomas white	1 04 02	Noah Dewey	1 19 01
Noah webster	1 15 05	Philip Bill his Doome Rate	
Preserved wright	2 04 03	for Estate not Given in	0 03 00
Ebenezer woodwarth, Jur.	1 01 00		
Nathanel wright	1 11 00	Captin Buckingham is Doomed	
Ebenezer wright	1 00 00	for Estate not Given in	0 11 11

A BRIEF MEMOIR OF REV. GILES FIRMIN.

[Communicated by JOHN WARD DEAN, of Boston.]

THOUGH the reputation of Rev. Giles Firmin, as a writer and a divine, was gained in England, and though in that country he was born, yet we in New England have an interest in his history; for here, in Massachusetts, in the infancy of our colony, his early manhood was spent. Here, too, he married his wife—the daughter of one whose memory is still fresh among us.* Nor did his interest in the affairs of New England cease when he left our shores, as is shown in his writings and by other evidence. A correspondence was for many years kept up by him with the ministers and other prominent men in Massachusetts.

He published at least fifteen different works; but only one of these, his *Real Christian*, has, we think, been reprinted in this country; nor have we been able to find in public libraries here, or in the collections of our friends, more than five of the others.

The limits to which we shall be restricted in this article will only allow us to present the results of our investigations in the briefest possible form. His biography, if written with all the fulness of detail that the subject is capable of, would possess deep interest; for his lengthened life was passed amid remarkable and rapidly changing scenes.

He is said to have been born in 1614 or 1615,† in the County of Suffolk, England;‡ but his birth was probably not earlier than the latter date. His father was Mr. Giles Firmin, “a godly man, an apothecary of Sudbury, in England,”§ who afterwards came to Massachusetts, and in October, 1633, was chosen deacon of the church at Boston, where he died previous to October 6, 1634, being selectman of the town at his decease.|| It has generally been asserted that both father and son came to New England in 1630, in the fleet that brought Winthrop and his company—but the latter did not probably come so

* Rev. Nathaniel Ward, author of the *Simple Cobbler of Agawam*, and compiler of the *Body of Liberties*, “the first code of laws established in New England.”

† Eliot’s *Biog. Dict.*, art. Firmin. Felt states that “he died in April, 1697, in his eighty-third year.”—*History of Ipswich*, p. 74.

‡ Calamy’s *Life and Times of Baxter*, p. 243.

§ Winthrop’s *Journal*, Vol. i.; 2d ed. p. 114, 3d ed. p. 136.

|| Boston Town Records, *in loco*.

soon ; for he was certainly a fellow-passenger with Rev. John Wilson, on one of the return voyages of that divine to New England,* and the probability is, that this was in 1632, when Mr. Wilson brought his wife to her new home.

Giles Firmin, Jr., was here before October 11, 1632, as his admission to the First Church of Boston, which bears no date, was entered before that day.† He is said by Calamy to have studied at Cambridge under the tuition of Dr. Hill ;‡ and perhaps he returned to his native country for that purpose. This conjecture is strengthened by the following extract from the *Real Christian*, by which it appears that he was “ far distant ” from his father, in the fall of 1634, when the latter died. Of a religious duty, which he omits to name, he says :

“ I called to mind that my own Father, during the time I lived with him (unless it were on the Lord’s day) did not perform the duty, what he did after I cannot well tell ; but yet he was a man who kept his secret communion with God, had a heart for God, and a tongue for God, (as sometimes being a Gown-man in a corporation, he had occasion to appear for God) while he lived in the world, was above the world ; when he came to leave the world, he would several times send up short prayers to his Father, When wilt thou send thy Servant to fetch me home ? With a smiling countenance he entertained Death, having some fore-tastes of what he was going to possess, by that expression of his, I shall have as much glory as ever I can bear. When he was dead, his Minister who wrote to us the news of his death, said this of him, *He lived much desired, he died much mourned for.* Yet this my godly Father would scarcely be esteemed for a serious Christian by some, for not performing that duty according to the question, though I suppose, a year or two before his death he did take it up, but then I was far distant from him.”§

If, as seems probable, the son returned to England, after joining the church at Boston, it is possible that he first came in 1630, as generally stated ; and that the voyage to New England, in which he was a fellow-passenger with the Rev. John Wilson, may have been in the summer of 1635, when that clergyman came for the last time to the new world.|| In an auto-biographic paragraph, which we shall again have occasion to quote, he uses this language :—“ Being broken from my study in the prime of my years, from eighteen years of age to twenty-eight, and what time I could get in them years I spent in the study and practise of Physick in that Wildernes til these times changed, and then I changed my studies to Divinity.”¶

* Firmin himself makes this statement : “ Mr. *Phillips* Pastor of the Church in Watertown, while Mr. *Wilson* Pastor of the Church of Boston was here in *England*, went to Boston and administered the Lord’s Supper to that Church. I was not then in the Country, but I heard of it soone after, when I went over with Mr. Wilson.”—*Separation Examined*, pp. 62-3.

† MS Records of First Church, Boston.

‡ Calamy’s *Baxter*, p. 243. An account of Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., will be found in *Brook’s Puritans*, vol. iii. pp. 170-3. Firmin, himself, speaks of “ My Reverend Tutor, Doctor Hill.” See *Real Christian*, Boston ed. p. 26.

§ *Real Christian*, pp. 314-15.

|| The reason why we incline to the opin’ion that it was in 1632, and not in 1635, that he was a fellow-passenger with Mr. Wilson, is that Mr. Phillips would not be so likely to administer the Lord’s Supper, at Boston, during Mr. Wilson’s last absence, when Mr. Cotton was Teacher of the Church, as during his first absence when the Church was left without a minister.

¶ A Serious Question Stated. Address, To the Reader.

The expression, "broken from my study," may or may not refer to University study. From the age at which his studies were interrupted, there can be little doubt that it was the death of his father that put a stop to them. From this event to his return to England there is an interval of ten years, the same interval that there is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight, when he says he was broken from his study. If he was between the ages of eighteen and nineteen when his father died, and between the ages of twenty-eight and twenty-nine when he returned to England, he could not have been born earlier than 1615.

He was certainly in New England in March, 1637-8, for he was present when Mrs. Hutchinson was excommunicated from the Boston Church,* which was on the 22d of that month.† Calamy says that he was present at the Synod held on occasion of the Antinomian troubles, and "afterwards wrote in defence of the Ministers."‡ This synod was held in the autumn of 1637, at Newtown, now Cambridge.§ Firmin gives some particulars relative to Mrs. Hutchinson's excommunication. Rev. Thomas Edwards had stated in a Sermon at Colchester, that "when they excommunicated Mrs. Hutchison, because her own sonne did not joyne in the casting out of his own mother, he was likewise censured."|| Mr. Firmin replies to this:—

"The story doth something concerne the head I am upon, and therefore I make bold to insert it here. I was a little troubled at the passage, knowing well how things were carried, being present at that time, and so tooke occasion some few weeks after, to give a bare narrative how the thing was carried, with so much meeknesse, I am sure none could accuse me. The summe is this. When all wayes according to the word had been tryed with Mrs. *Hutchison* to recall her, but none would prevaile, the question was put to the Church to manifest consent to her excommunication; but her sonne and sonne-in-law (one more than Mr. *Edwards* mentioned) stood up to put some stop in the way (had they sate still, as any body would have expected, though they had suspended their votes, I know not who would have spoken one word to them). Mr. *Cotton* rose up, and gave them a grave admonition, that though their naturall affection might now worke, for which he did not blame them, yet he would not have them preferre their mother before Christ, nor hinder their mother from that Ordinance, which might be a meanes to save her soule; with these words they both sate downe; they never had any other censure (if this be a censure) and the Church proceeded to her excommunication. Now I appeale unto all, to judge where was the tyranny in this act? Yet though I carried this with all mildnesse, this was the onely cause why Mr. *Edwards* raked up all he could against me, and put it into print, even such things as were never in my thoughts."¶

On the fourth of January, 1638-9, he was granted by the "freemen of Ipswich," one hundred acres of land "near Mr. Hubbard's farm,"**

* Separation Examined, p. 102.

† Winthrop's Journal, vol. i.; 2d ed. p. 257, 3d ed. p. 309, where will be found an account of Mrs. Hutchinson's excommunication.

‡ Calamy's Baxter, p. 243.

§ Winthrop's Journal, vol. i.; 2d ed. p. 237, 3d ed. p. 284.

|| Separation Examined, pp. 101-2.

¶ Separation Examined, p. 102.

** New England Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. iv. p. 11.

on condition of his living there three years.* Mr. Hammatt informs us that he also possessed a "planting lot" of six acres on which he built a house, where he resided, which was purchased, after his return to England, by William Goodhue, the ancestor of the extensive family of that name.† On the 22d of May, 1639, he was admitted freeman of Massachusetts.‡ He had probably, before this time, removed to Ipswich, where he practised as a physician.

The date of his marriage to Susan, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, has not been ascertained, but it was before December 26, 1639. He had thought, as early as this, of studying divinity and giving up medicine which he did not find remunerative.§ At a later date he was advised by Gov. Winthrop to remove to the Bay:|| but he apparently continued to practise his profession at Ipswich during his residence in this country.

The General Court, at the session that began December 10, 1641, appointed him clerk of the writs for the town of Ipswich, with power to grant summons and attachment in civil actions,¶ which office he held till June, 1642, when he was succeeded by John Whipple.**

Having "long inhabited" at Ipswich, he was dismissed Feb. 25, 1643-4, from the First Church at Boston, to the church at the former place.†† About the same time several other members, who had resided some time in other towns, were dismissed to their respective churches.‡‡ This was probably owing to a decision of the New England Elders, of which he gives the following account in his Reply to Mr. Cawdrey:—

"It was," he says, "the practice of divers of us in *N. E.* at the first planting we did joyne our selves to this or that Church; afterwards when other Plantations were erected, for convenience of dwelling (the former Plantations being too full) we would remove and dwell there, retaining still our membership in those churches to which we first joyned, and by vertue of it, having letters of recommendation, did partake of the Sacraments in those churches where we lived, and hence many members lived many miles, twenty or sixty from their own churches, and from the inspection of those officers who had power to call them to account, and observe their Conversations, and yet would partake of the Sacraments six or eight yeeres together in another Congregation: but this indeed he [Mr. Hooker] opposed, in so much that when I came away the Elders would not suffer it any longer."§§

It is, undoubtedly, to his residence at Ipswich, while he was a member of the Boston church, that he refers in the same work, when he says: "I have had three of my children baptized by ministers who never looked on me as a member of their church, though I dwelt in their Town."|||

* Felt's Ipswich, p. 74; Hutchinson Papers, p. 109.

† New England Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. iv. p. 11.

‡ Massachusetts Colony Records, vol. i. p. 376; *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, vol. iii. p. 96; Winthrop's Journal, vol. ii.; Appendix K.

§ Hutchinson Papers, p. 109.

|| Massachusetts Hist. Coll., vol. xxxvii. p. 275.

¶ Massachusetts Colony Records, vol. i. p. 345.

** *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 14.

†† MS. Records of First Church, Boston, *in loco*. And yet by the town records of Ipswich, according to Felt, he was an Elder of the church at I., Nov. 3, 1642.—See *Hist. of Ipswich*, p. 74.

‡‡ MS. Records of First Church, Boston, *in loco*.

§§ Sober Reply to Mr. Cawdrey, p. 28.

||| Sober Reply to Mr. Cawdrey, p. 20.

In the autumn of 1644, he left New England to return to Europe ; but probably not with the intention of remaining there permanently. He left his family behind, we presume in charge of his father-in-law ; and embarked in the *Seafort*, which sailed for Malaga on the twenty-third of November, 1644, or in her consort whose name Winthrop does not give.*

The *Seafort* was a ship of more than four hundred tons, and was built at Boston, by Capt. Thomas Hawkins. On account of her strength, many who were going to England preferred taking passage in her to going direct in a weaker vessel. They arrived near the coast of Spain in December. One evening "some of the company supposed they saw land ; yet they sailed all night with a fair gale, and, towards the morning, they saw a light or two which they conceiving to have been some ships, either Turks or others, they prepared their ships and stood towards them."†

About one o'clock the ship in which Firmin was a passenger struck upon the rocks. The seamen must have considered the situation very perilous, for he tells us that some of them shouted that they should be "in Hell before morning."‡ Three hours before day, both ships had grounded ; and they soon broke in pieces.§ At the very time, when he was in extreme danger of being drowned, a little child of his, about four years old, then with her mother and the rest of the family in New England, lay crying out, at times, through the night, "My Father, My Father," and would not be pacified. This moved his relatives to pray heartily for his safety.|| Nineteen persons were drowned ; but he and the rest of the passengers and crew were saved.¶

Although the ships at first grounded two or three miles from the shore, they were thrown by the sea near the dry land before they fell in pieces. The place where they were wrecked was five miles from Cadiz.** In the morning the people of the island plundered the vessel and even took away from the passengers some plate which they had saved ; but when they arrived at the city they were treated kindly. They went there naked and barefoot as they had been frightened from their cabins, and the Spaniards received them into their houses and clothed them.

The master of an English ship which happened to be in the roads, Mr. Mariot by name, received as many of the shipwrecked people as his ship would stow, and clothed many of them with his own clothing.†† Mr. Firmin, however, seems to have remained in Spain till the

* We assume that Mr. Firmin sailed in one of these two vessels whose shipwreck Winthrop records, for various reasons, among which these may be named :

1. Mr. Firmin in sailing from New England was shipwrecked on the coast of Spain, in the month of December, and in the latter part of the night ; all of which circumstances agree with those related by Winthrop of the two vessels.

2. The two vessels were wrecked in December, 1644 ; so was Mr. Firmin's ship.

3. The two vessels were wrecked near Cadiz ; Firmin mentions visiting San Lucar, which is only eighteen miles from Cadiz. There are so many concurring circumstances that there is little room for doubt.

† Winthrop's Journal, vol. ii. ; 2d ed. pp. 238-40, 3d ed. pp. 292-3.

‡ Firmin's Real Christian, p. 80.

§ Winthrop's Journal, *ubi supra*.

|| Calamy's Baxter, pp. 243-4 ; Noneonformist's Memorial (ed. 1778), vol. i. p. 518.

¶ Winthrop's Journal, *ubi supra*.

** Winthrop writes it, "Cales," according to the custom of the time. See Drake's Old Indian Chronicle, p. 13.

†† Winthrop's Journal, vol. ii. ; 2d ed. pp. 239-40, 3d ed. pp. 292-3.

following spring. He speaks of having visited the town of San Lucar de Barrameda, and of going farther up the Guadalquiver, and we know of no other time when he would be likely to visit those places.*

He had returned to England by the next summer, as Robert Harmer, apparently a Presbyterian clergyman, writing from Colchester, under date of August 1, 1645, mentions Mr. Firmin's preaching in that town on Wednesday, July 30, 1645.† The following extract from Mr. Harmer's letter is printed by Rev. Thomas Edwards :—

“ REVEREND SIR,

Since my last, I went on Wednesday to hear Mr. *E.* to make good his challenge ;‡ but when I came he Preached not ; but one out of *New England*, one Mr. *F.*, a stranger in this Town, came to confute you in point of Story. He left us to judge whether the Presbytery was not an unjust Domination ; but for your saying they admitted not of Appeal, he utterly denied it before the people, and told us many stories of their Synods by way of counsel. He cited Mr. *N.*§ for a Sermon he Preached, how near the Independents and Presbyterians were come : He cited him again, that he should say, and Mr. *W.*|| that the Assembly had granted to every Congregation an entire power within itself. They carry things before the people, as if they had no Adversaries, but some few rash men. But in conclusion, he exhorted to peace, and said they desire peace, they must have peace, and they will have peace : yet Prophecyng of a second Civil War, and that there was death in our pot. I desire you to communicate to these Divines, how we and they are abused ; these things are unsufferable. *Dura mihi opus est patientia in tanta rerum dissolutione.* Dear Sir, The Almighty God uphold our Spirits in these broken times.”¶

Another letter from Mr. Harmer without date, gives an account of a Sermon by Mr. Ellis, concluding his examination of Mr. Edwards's statements. The writer proceeds : “ Since the Preaching of Mr. *F.*'s Sermon (Iesuit like) they desire a peace, and would have us propound two Ministers and they would propound two ; but the Friends that came to see you, gave Mr. *E.* the inclosed *Quæries*, and said they knew I would treat with them, if they would Answer these *Quæries* under their hands, but they refused to do it.” The writer then gives four queries, headed : “ Quæries put to some Independents of *C.*

* “ If such a one writes of the River that goeth up to *Sevil* in *Spain*, and tells me, when you get over the bar which lieth at the mouth of the River, on the Star-board-side, as you sail up, there stands a Castle, higher stands the Town of Saint Lucar, higher another Castle, and a Monastery by it, higher the Chappel *Bonance*, and still on the Star-board-side, this man saith true : But doth he know these as I (though I do not deserve the name of a Traveler) do, who have been in the Town, in the Castle, in the Chappel, and seen them ? ”—*Real Christian*, p. 32.

† This was the stated Fast ordered by Parliament on the last Wednesday of every month. For the strictness with which this Fast was kept, see Neal's *Puritans* (Boston, 1817), vol. iii. pp. 66-8. The monthly fast in December, 1644, falling on Christmas day, Parliament ordered that the festival should give way to the fast.—*Ibid.*, p. 181.

‡ Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Colchester, an Independent Minister, who is here referred to, is mentioned in some of the previous letters. In one written July 29, three days before this, an attempt of Mr. Ellis on the preceding Sabbath to confute some of Mr. Edwards's statements, is reported.

§ Probably Rev. John Norton, then of Ipswich, N. E.

|| Perhaps Rev. John Wilson, of Boston, N. E. ; possibly Mr. Ward.

¶ Edwards's *Gangrena*, Part. i. p. 101. We would acknowledge our obligation to George Brinley, Esq., of Hartford, Ct., for calling our attention to these letters.

upon an occasion of a Sermon Preached by Mr. *F.*, an Independent Apothecary Physician, sometime Servant to Dr. *Cl.* of London.”*

Under date of August 14, 1645, Mr. Harmer writes :

“DEAR FRIEND,

I writ you in my last of a new Lecture ; it is to be kept by Mr. *F.*, an Apothecary Physician of *New England*, who is not in orders, nor ever Preached as he confesseth, but on Shipboard as he came over. Yesternight Mr. *E.* and Mr. *F.* desired to speak with me, and Mr. *E.* broke the businesse to me, how necessary it was they should Preach controversies no more ; that they desired nothing but peace, and the glory of God in this. To which I answered, That Mr. *W.* and himself had behaved themselves most politickly, craftily, with fair pretences, until they got possession of our Churches, and then played their pranks ; and told them how ; and in what they and all their party had deluded us with fair words. We will not be fooled any longer : I see we are neerly bought and sold with Equivocations and Dissimulations of this party : You know their Spirits : God give me patience.”†

The first part of *Gangræna*, in which these extracts were printed, was published in the latter part of February or early in March, 1645-6. Mr. Ellis soon after denied the statements relative to himself and his brother, writing thus to a friend in London : “The aspertions cast on me, and some others here by Master *Edwards*, are as false as foule ; which because they are a great part of his Book and strength,‡ those who are here concerned in it, will, if God please, shortly make Reply.”§ Mr. Edwards, in answer to this, prints a letter he had received from Harmer, dated April, 1646, in which the latter says : “Concerning those Letters I writ you from *Colchester*, I have them attested under the hands of many sufficient witnesses, each particular that is materiall being averred by three witnesses at least, and those of piety and judgement.”||

Five years later Mr. Firmin himself denies most of the charges brought against him by Mr. Harmer. In the preface to *A Serious Question Stated*, published in 1651, Mr. Firmin, in replying to them, furnishes a bit of his autobiography, as follows :—

“Now to give an account to the reader why I appear in Print, [being conscious to myself of my owne weaknesse, being broken from my study in the prime of my years, from eighteen years to twenty-eight, and what time I could get in them years I spent in the study and practise of Physick in that wildernes til these times changed, and then I changed my studies to Divinity.]

The reason, I say, of my appearing in print is this. I being branded by Mr. Edwards for an Independent in the first part of his *Gangrene*, where there is one whole letter concerns me, and that is all false, being merely mistakes ; the next letter (half of it) concerns me also,

* *Edwards's Gangræna*, Part i. pp. 100.

† *Ibid.*, p. 101-2.

‡ Mr. Edwards, in the Second Part of his *Gangræna*, thus replies to Mr. Ellis :—“The things I relate of Master *Ellis*, or some others of *Colchester*, in *Gangræna* are not false (though Master *Ellis* saith they are foule) neither are they a great part of my Book and strength, but a small little part, not the twentieth part of my Book.”—Page 99.

§ *Cretensis*, page 44, quoted in *Edwards's Gangræna*, Part ii. page 54.

|| *Gangræna*, Part ii. p. 55.

and [excepting that I preached and was not in orders], that also is false, I believe the Gentleman that wrote those Letters, if they were now to be written, would not do it. . . . But being branded by him thus, and so others looked upon me, when I was ordained, I did declare to the Elders and the Congregation, how far I owned *Independency*, that is, *That a Church Organized and walking regularly, might execute all the power of the Keyes within itself.*"*

Mr. Firmin reverts to the charge of being an Independent in a later work. "What some may think of me," he says, "when they find me in Mr. *Edwards gang* amongst the *Independents*, and now read this, I know not. Possibly they will say either Mr. *Edwards* wrote what is false, or that I am changed from my principles (as some have said), but I assure the Reader, I am not gone back, nor advanced one step in these controversies, from what I ever manifested in those times when those letters were sent to Mr. *Edwards.*"†

He resided at Colchester as late as July 1, 1646 ;‡ and the winter after his family probably joined him. Colchester suffered a severe siege§ in 1648, being held for King Charles, and besieged by the Parliamentary Army. Whether Mr. Firmin was there at the siege or left before, we do not learn. In 1651, he had removed to Shalford, in the same county, and was settled as the minister of the church there.¶

It will be noticed that he admits the charge against him, made by Mr. Harmer, that he preached before he was in orders, to be true. His ordination, he tells us, was delayed because the Congregational ministers of Essex were unwilling to impose hands, and he would not be ordained without that ceremony.¶ Finally he was ordained by the Presbyterians.* "If any," he says, "shall object against me, my preaching so long without ordination, I answer: 1. I never contemned the Ordinance. 2. I would never have come into a Pulpit, if I had not intended to have been ordained. 3. I did endeavor to have some Ministers to Ordaine me, two years before I could obtain it, because of troubles. 4. The reason why I did delay it was, because I would have it in the place where I was chosen, and not in another place from my people, which I apprehended not to be so regular."††

In one of his books, he gives this account of the services when he was ordained: "For my owne Ordination, it was in the face of my people, the day was spent in fasting, and Prayer, those who carried on the worke were Mr. *Dan. Rogers*, Mr. *Marshall*, Mr. *Ranew*, with other godly Ministers, who joyned with them in the imposing of hands (the ministers lived about me) I never saw that Ordinance carried on with more solemnity in my life, the people showed their election by suffrage, holding up their hands; all was done according to the Pattern."‡‡

* Address "To the Reader" prefixed to A Serious Question Stated.

† Firmin on Schism (published in 1658), pp. 28-9.

‡ Massachusetts Hist. Coll., vol. xxxvii. pp. 276-7.

§ In the Simple Cobbler, Mr. Ward says: "All the Counties and shires of England have had wars in them since the Conquest, but Essex, which is onely free, and should be thankful."—Page 27 of 1st ed. Essex, it will be seen above, did not enjoy this distinction much longer.

¶ Title page of A Serious Question Stated.

¶¶ Firmin on Schism, pp. 119-20.

** Sober Reply to Mr. Cawdrey, p. 7; and Presbyterian Ordination, title page and preface.

†† A Serious Question Stated, address, To the Reader.

‡‡ Separation Examined, p. 37.

While the opponents of Episcopacy were in power, Mr. Firmin had defended the validity of ordination by bishops,* but on the restoration of that form of church government, he found his own ordination called in question by its advocates. In replying to his Episcopal assailants, he gives another account of his ordination, containing a few additional particulars, as follows:—

“According to the Talent the Lord hath lent me, I wrote a little in defence of Episcopal Ordination, so far as to prove it not to be Antichristian: But now the controversie is come home to my own door; for though in the presence of the people who elected me, with their hands lifted up to manifest their Election, in a day of Fasting and Prayer, I was by five Ancient, Godly and Grave Divines (the greater part eminent in their Generation) set apart to the work of the Ministry by Imposition of Hands, Prayer and words suitable to the Ordinance, yet my Ordination is questioned by such in whose defence I wrote before (thank you Brethren); the ground being this, they judge Ordination to be a work proper to a Bishop, whom they make an Officer distinct from Presbyters, having more *eminent Offices* and *greater power* belonging to them than the Presbyters have.”†

Calamy, in his *Life and Times of Baxter*, gives a biographical sketch of Mr. Firmin, in which it is said that, “when he was near upon forty Years of Age, he was Ordain’d by Mr. *Stephen Marshall*, of *Finchingfield*, and other Ministers,” at Shalford.‡ The expression, “near upon forty years of Age,” must not be taken too literally. He was evidently ordained before his *Serious Question Stated* was published, and this appeared in 1651. He was then not far from thirty-six years old.§ Though “ordained by the Presbytery,”|| Mr. Firmin states that he never took the Covenant.¶

In the preface to his *Presbyterial Ordination Vindicated*, published in 1660, he asserts that he had upheld the cause of the king, during his exile, as far as was consistent with prudence. “Some of us,” he says, “were so imprudent [knowing the tempers of our Congregations which could say heartily, *Amen*] to pray publicly for him in his lowest condition. The prison had witnessed it, had I not a friend who delivered me; and this year, had not his *Majestie* been restored, it had been proved, by being threatned to my face, and the threats often repeated, That as sure as God was in the heaven, I should be called into question, only for praying for the Royall Family: If any desire other Proofs of Loyalty to his *Majesty* in his low condition, I could give them, but I spare to name them. Such *Subjects* had his *Majesty* among the now despised Presbyterians, who had they not been *faithfull* and *loyal* to his *Majesty* [as they were bound to be by the *Solemn Covenant*] but would have closed with the Army, doubtless they could have carried such a Party with ’em, that I believe as yet our *King* had not set upon his *English Throne*, nor had the voice of Thanksgiving for his restoring been heard in our *Iland*.”

* In his *Separation Examined*.

† *Presbyterial Ordination*, p. 2.

‡ *Calamy's Baxter*, p. 244.

§ *Eliot* (*Biographical Dictionary*, art. *Firmin*) and other authorities erroneously make him full “forty years” old when ordained.

|| *Sober Reply to Mr. Cawdrey*, p. 7.

¶ *Preface to Presbyterial Ordination Vindicated*.

Mr. Firmin, in 1652, writing of his parish, states that "the strongest Party in the Towne is religious."* In the same work, he calls it "a small Village, where the maintenance will not keep one Minister."† Eight years after, he speaks of it as a "poor Viccaridg" which afforded him but "half the maintenance" for his family.‡ He continued at Shalford, "a painful Labourer in the Work of the Ministry," Calamy tells us, "till he was turned out with others of his Brethren. After his Ejectment the Church Doors were shut up for several Weeks, nay Months; and God had no Publick Worship there, because he could not conform to the Ceremonies. And he Complains, it was so also in several other Places, in his Question between the *Conformist* and *Non-conformist* truly Stated, and briefly Discuss'd; in an Answer to Dr. *Faulkner*, Page 29."§

Upon the Indulgence in 1672, he with Rev. Daniel Ray, of Ridgwell, in Essex, about 7 or 8 miles from Shalford, set up a meeting at the former place. The next year Mr. Ray removed to Burstall in Suffolk,|| but Mr. Firmin continued at Ridgwell till his death.¶

"He practis'd Physick for many Years," says Calamy, "and yet was still a Constant and Laborious Preacher, both on the Lord's Days and Week Days too; saving that once a Month there was a Sermon in the Church, at which Time he was an Auditor there. And he held on thus, in the hottest part of King *Charles's* Reign, having large Meetings when so many other Meetings were suppress'd. He had one considerable Advantage above his Brethren, which was the *Favour* and *Respect* which the Neighbouring Gentry and Justices of Peace had for him, on the Account of their using him as a Physician. He was extremely respected indeed by all; for there were none but he was ready to serve them; and of those he took the Care of, he was tender, and yet would take but little, tho' the Physick was of his own preparing. The Poor applying themselves to him, had often both Advice and Physick too for nothing; and of those who were more able, he took but very moderate Fees; whereby he lost the Opportunity of getting an Estate, which had been a very easie Thing.

He was a Man of strong Constitution of Body, and liv'd in much Health, till above Fourscore. There appear'd little Decay of Parts or Vigour in him, to what is usual in Persons of such an Age. He lay but a little while Sick; being taken Ill on the Lord's Day Night, after he had Preached Twice; and the *Saturday* following he Dy'd, in *April*, 1697. He was a man of excellent Parts and a Generall Scholar; for besides his Skill in Physick and Chyrurgery, and other Sciences subservient both to them and Divinity, he was eminent for the Oriental Tongues, well read in the Fathers, Schoolmen, and Church History, and the Controversies with *Papists*, *Socinians*, *Arminians*, &c. Tho' he was one of eminent Holiness and Zeal for God's Glory, and most sincere and plain-hearted in the whole Course of his Conversation, yet he was exercis'd with various Temptations, and was in very perplexing Fears as to his Spiritual Estate;

* Separation Examined; p. 45.

† Ibid., p. 71.

‡ Preface to *Presbyterial Ordination Vindicated*, published in 1660.

§ Calamy's *Baxter*, p. 244.

|| Palmer's *Nonconformist's Memorial*, vol. i. pp. 517-18.

¶ Calamy's *Baxter*, p. 244.

which had this Effect upon him, that they made him very Humble and Meek (tho' naturally a Man of a very great Spirit) and careful in his Preaching and Writing, as not to encourage Hypocrites, or embolden any in Sin, so neither to Create any causeless Trouble in truly gracious Persons. And herein lay much of his Excellence. In his Life he had much spiritual Trouble; but in his death he had much Comfort. Then he told those about him, how he had been Converted when a School Boy, by Mr. *John Rogers*, of *Dedham*. He went late on a Lecture-day, and Crowded to get in. Mr. *Rogers* taking Notice of his Earnestness, with a Youth or Two more, for Room, with his usual Freedom cry'd out, Here are some Young ones come for a Christ. Will nothing serve you but you must have a Christ? Then you shall have him, &c.; which Sermon made such an Impression upon him that he thence Dated his Conversion.

He was a Man of a Publick Spirit; not Rigid and Morose, but of great Moderation. He went about doing Good, and therein was his chief Delight. He was a Man of Peace, and his Loss was generally lamented all the Country round."*

Palmer says that his reading upon religious controversies was particularly of "those between the Episcopal Party, the Presbyterians and the Independents. His judgment was that there ought to be more elders or presbyters than one in a church, instancing 8 churches mentioned in scripture, wherein there were divers elders, viz., *Jerusalem, Rome, Antioch, Corinth, Ephesus, Philippi, Coloss, and Thesalonica*; besides those general texts that speak of many churches, *Acts xiv. 23. Tit. i. 5.* He thought also that one of these elders was, in the apostles' time, primate and president among them for order's sake, during life; and that from the abuse of this constitution arose prelacy, and at last the pope. He esteemed imposition of hands essential to ordination. But he most excelled in practical divinity, especially in directing a sinner how to get peace with God, and how to judge of his state."†

Mr. Crofton says that he was "a Man no less approved for his Learning, Modesty, Piety, and Zeal for the Unity of the Church, and his Anti-separation in the Days of its Prevalency and Prosperity, than for his Loyalty and Fidelity to the King's Majesty in the Days of his Distress."‡

From Calamy's works and other sources, we obtain this list of Mr. Firmin's publications:—

1. A Serious Question Stated, Whether Ministers are bound by the Word of God, to Baptize the Children of all such Parents which say they Believe in Jesus Christ, but are grossly Ignorant and Scandalous in their Conversations, &c. 4to. 1651.
2. Separation Examined, or A Treatise in which Separation from the Ministry and Churches of England are weighed and found too light, &c. 4to. 1652.
3. A Sober Reply to Mr. Cawdrey, in Defence of the Serious Question Stated. 4to. 1653.
4. The Questions between the Conformist and Non-conformist truly Stated and briefly Discuss'd; in Answer to Dr. Falkner, and the Friendly Debate.
5. Establishing against Shaking: Or, a Discovery of the Prince of Darkness;

* Calamy's Baxter, pp. 244-6.

† Nonconformist's Memorial (ed. 1778), vol. i. pp. 518-19.

‡ Preface to "Mr. Firmin's Liturgical Considerator Considered," 4to. 1661, quoted in Calamy's Continuation, vol. i. p. 459.

(scarcely transformed into an Angel of Light) powerfully now working in the deluded People call'd Quakers. 4to. 1656.

6. The Power of the Civil Magistrate in Matters of Religion vindicated: A Sermon of Mr. Marshal's, with Notes of Mr. Firmin's. 4to. 1657.

7. A Treatise of Schism, Parochial Congregations in England; and Ordination by Imposition of Hands, in Answer to Dr. Owen of Schism, and Mr. Noyes of New England's argument against Imposition of Hands in Ordination. 8vo. 1658.

8. Presbyterian Ordination Vindicated, In a Brief and Sober Discourse concerning Episcopacy, As claiming greater Power and more eminent Offices by Divine Right than Presbyterie. The Arguments of the Reverend Bishop Dr. Davenant in his Determination for such Episcopacy are modestly Examined, and Arguments for the Validity of Presbyterian Ordination added. With a brief Discourse concerning Imposed Forms of Prayer and Ceremonies. 4to. 1660. (Calamy gives the date 1661, but a copy in the Massachusetts Hist. Society's library is dated 1660.)

9. The Real Christian, or a Treatise of Effectual Calling. 4to. 1670. This work was reprinted at Boston, Mass., in 8vo., 1742.

10. The Plea of Children of Believing Parents for their Interest in Abraham's Covenant, their Right to Church Membership with their Parents, and their Title to Baptism: In Answer to Mr. Danvers. 8vo. 1683.

11. Scripture-Warrant sufficient Proof for Infant Baptism: A Reply to Mr. Grantham's Presumption no Proof. 8vo. 1688.

12. An Answer to Mr. Grantham's vain Question put to, and charg'd upon Mr. F——, (in his Book intit. The Infant's Advocate) viz.: Whether the greatest Part of dying Infants shall be damned. 4to. 1689.

13. Some Remarks upon the Anabaptists' Answer to the Athenian Mercuries. 4to.

14. A brief View of Mr. Davis's Vindication: And Remarks upon some Passages of Mr. Crisp. 4to.

15. Weighty Questions discussed. 1, About Imposition of Hands. 2, About Teaching Elders, and the Members meeting in one Place. 4to. 1692.

Mather, in his *Magnalia*, Book iii., Appendix to Chap. xiv., gives an extract from a work by Firmin published in 1681.*

A Sermon which is said to have been preached by him before Parliament and the Westminster Assembly, is quoted as follows:—"I have lived in a country seven years, † and all that time I never heard one profane oath, and all that time never did see a man drunk in that land." ‡ This is the only allusion we have met with to Firmin's having preached before Parliament, and we do not find the sermon in any list of his publications.

* George Brinley, Esq., of Hartford, Ct., has a copy each of the *Serious Question and Separation Examined*; John Carter Brown, Esq., of Providence, R. I., has a copy of the latter work. The Massachusetts Historical Society has a copy each of the *Reply to Mr. Cawdrey and Presbyterian Ordination*; the Boston Athenæum has the *Treatise of Schism*; and Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge, has the 1670 edition of the *Real Christian*. The Boston reprint of the *Real Christian* is not very rare.

† If any reader of this memoir knows of copies of any of the other works of Rev. Giles Firmin, in this country, he will confer a favor by communicating the fact to the writer.

‡ This is a shorter period than Firmin has generally been supposed to have lived in New England. Perhaps only his residence at Ipswich is meant.

§ Felt's *Ecclesiastical History of New England*, vol. ii. pp. 48-9; the late A. Hammatt, Esq., of Ipswich, in *Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. iv. p. 11. Cotton Mather gives a similar saying in a sermon before Parliament and the Assembly, without naming the preacher, in *Wonders of the Invisible World*, Sect. 1 of *Enchantments Encountered*, and *Magnalia*, book i. p. 37; but he evidently quotes from memory in one or both cases, as the language varies. If it were not for the positive assertion of Messrs. Felt and Hammatt, we should be inclined to attribute the saying to Hugh Peters, who speaks in two of his works of his seven years' residence in this country, and who, we know, preached before Parliament. We have not been able to find a copy of Peters's sermon.

Mr. Firmin's father-in-law, Rev. Nathaniel Ward, reports a like experience in twelve years. See his *Simple Cobbler*, 1st ed., p. 61; Pulsifer's ed., p. 67.

THE FREEMANS—THE EASTHAM BRANCH OF THE SANDWICH FAMILY—MAJOR JOHN FREEMAN.

[Communicated by JOSIAH PAINE, Harwich, Mass.]

Two of the name of Freeman came early to New England. They were Samuel and Edmond. Samuel went to Watertown, Mass., where he settled. He had two sons, Henry and Samuel. Henry settled in Watertown, and Samuel, born in 1637, settled in Eastham, where he died, aged 75, November 20, 1712. A few of his descendants live in Barnstable County.

Edmond Freeman came over from London in the ship *Abigail*, Capt. Hackwell, in 1635, and with his family went to Lynn; and from thence to Sandwich in 1637, with others from the same place, and commenced the settlement of that township. He soon rose to distinction in the town and colony, and occupied many important positions. He was chosen an Assistant in 1640, and re-elected several years. He died at the ripe old age of 92, in 1682; and his wife Elizabeth, February 14, 1672, aged 76. Between him and Samuel of Watertown there was no known connection.

1. Edmond¹ Freeman, by wife Elizabeth, according to best authority, had:—(2) Alice,² born in England, in 1618, m. Dea. William Paddy, Nov. 24, 1639. (3) Edmond,² born in England, 1620, m. Rebecca, dau. of Gov. Prince, April 22, 1646. (4) John,² born in England, in 1622, m. Mercy, dau. of Gov. Prince, Feb. 14, 1649. (5) Elizabeth, born in England, in 1623, m. John Ellis. (6) Cyclopedia,² ("probably his daughter,") born in England, in 1631, died young. (7) Mary, "probably born in this country," m. Edward Perry.*

3. Edmond² Freeman, born in 1620, m. Rebecca Prince, April 22, 1646, and settled in Sandwich, where he died leaving a family. A full account of his posterity has been given by Mr. Freeman in his "History of Cape Cod." An account of this branch the writer will omit at this time.

4. Major John² Freeman, second son of Edmond, and Elizabeth, m. Mercy Prince, Feb. 14, 1649, and settled in Eastham, in that part now called Orleans. On the 5th of June, 1651, he was made a free-man in the colony, and in 1653, when scarcely thirty years of age, with Daniel Cole, he was sent to the Old Colony Court as a deputy. In the Colony Court he represented Eastham in 1656, '62, '63, '64, '65, and 1666. In 1667, he was chosen an Assistant to the Governor, and was re-elected yearly until the union of the Colonies in 1692. He was one of the first selectmen chosen in that town; and for many years deacon of the First Church. He belonged to the Militia, and served as Ensign, Lieutenant and Captain; and 1685 he was appointed Major of Militia forces of the

* For authority in regard to the children of Edmond,¹ see notice of Edmond Freeman's family, article No. civ. in *Barnstable Patriot*, by the able genealogist, Amos Otis, Esq., of Yarmouth Port, some part of which varies from the account given of them in *Freeman's History of Cape Cod*.

county. After a long life of usefulness, he died at the advanced age of 97, Oct. 28, 1719; and his wife, Mary, Sept. 28, 1718, in the 80th year of her age. They lie buried in the ancient graveyard in Eastham, where tombstones mark the spots.

There were but few men in the colony, of his day, that bore a better reputation than Major Freeman. He was upright and impartial in all his acts while a public servant, and correct in his religious walks through life.

By his wife Mercy, Major John² had: (8) John,⁸ b. Feb. 2, 1650, died in infancy. (9) John,³ b. Sept., 1651; m. 1st, Sarah Myrick, Dec. 18, 1672; 2d, m. Mercy Watson, of Plymouth; and died, says records, July 21, 1721. (10) Thomas,³ b. Sept., 1653, m. Rebecca Sparrow, dau. of Jona., Esq., Dec. 31, 1672, and died Feb. 9, 1718. (11) Edmond,³ b. June, 1657, m. Sarah —, and died Dec. 10, 1718. (12) Mercy,³ b. July, 1659, m. Samuel Knowles, Dec., 1679, died in 1744. (13) William,³ b. (in 1663, according to Freeman's *History of Cape Cod*), m. Lydia Sparrow, and died probably in the spring of 1687, as his widow Lydia took out Letters of Administration on the estate, May 31 of that year. (14) Patience,³ married Lieut. Samuel Paine, Jan. 31, 1682. (15) Prince,³ b. Feb. 3, 1665, probably died young. (16) Hannah,³ m. John Mayo, and died Feb. 15, 1745. (17) Nathaniel,³ b. March 20, 1669, m. Mary —, died aged, Jan. 4, 1760. (18) Bennit,³ m. John Paine, Esq., March 14, 1689, and d. May 13, 1716.

9. John³ Freeman, Jr. went to Harwich, now Brewster, and settled after 1675, and was of the eight who established the first church in that place, Oct. 17, 1700. He was not much in public office. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah, dau. of Wm. Myrick, and m. Dec. 17, 1672; second wife, wid. Mercy Watson, of Plymouth. He died, says his gravestone, July 27, 1721, and by the records, July 21, 1721. His wife Mercy died Sept. 27, 1721, aged 57. By wives Sarah and Mercy he had: (19) John,⁴ b. July, 1678, m. Mercy —. (20) Benjamin⁴, b. July, 1685, m. Temperance Dimmick; died March 14, 1758. (21) Nathaniel,⁴ b. March 17, 1682, married Mary Watson, of Plymouth, and died in Aug. 1735. (22) Sarah,⁴ m. Edward Snow, died Aug. 23, 1739. (23) Patience,⁴ m. Eleazer Crosby, Oct. 24, 1704, died June 21, 1731. (24) Susannah,⁴ m. John Mayo, Jr., Oct. 22, 1722. (25) Elizabeth,⁴ m. John Bacon, of Barnstable, May 3, 1726. (26) Mercy, m. Judah Berry, and died Aug. 19, 1719, "aged about 26," says gravestone.

10. Thomas³ Freeman, b. Sept., 1653, m. Rebecca, dau. of Jona. Sparrow, Esq., of Eastham, Dec. 31, 1672. He settled in Harwich, now Brewster, and was one of the eight who gathered the church in that place, Oct. 17, 1700. He was a very prominent man in the town. He was the first deacon of the church, and installed Nov. 28, 1700. He served his town as selectman from 1702 till 1710, and Clerk from 1701 to 1706. He was a Coroner, and appointed in 1695. He was probably a Selectman and Clerk earlier than 1701, but the records of the town from its incorporation to near this period are destroyed. He died Feb. 9, 1716. His widow survived him, and died Feb., 1740, aged 85 years.

By his wife Rebecca he had: (27) Mercy,⁴ b. Oct., 1674, m. Silas Sears, of Yarmouth, died Aug. 30, 1747, aged 74. (28) Thomas,⁴ b.

Oct. 11, 1676, m. 1st, Bathsheba Mayo, Aug. 2, 1705; 2d, Mary Smith, Oct. 16, 1707, died March 22, 1716-17. (29) Jonathan,⁴ b. Nov. 11, 1678, m. Mary —, died April 27, 1714. (30) Edmund,⁴ b. Oct. 12, 1680, m. Phebe Watson, of Plymouth, died March 10, 1745-6. (31) Joseph,⁴ b. Feb. 10, 1682, m. 1st, Lydia Thacher, of Yarmouth; m. 2d, Mrs. Mary Freeman, probably widow of Nathaniel,⁴ Sept. 9, 1736, died March, 1756. (32) Joshua, b. March 7, 1684. (33) Hannah, b. Sept. 28, 1687, died young. (34) Prince, b. Jan. 3, 1689, m. Mary Doane, of Eastham, March 20, 1711-12. (35) Hatsel, b. March 27, 1691, m. Abigail Hallett, of Yarmouth, Jan. 18, 1719, died May 23, 1773. (36) Rebecca, b. April 21, 1694.

11. Edmond³ Freeman, son of Major John,² born June, 1657, m. Sarah —, and settled in that part of Eastham, now Orleans, at a place called "Tonsitt." He was a prominent citizen of that place, and occupied many public positions. He died, say gravestones, Dec. 10, 1718. By wife Sarah he had: (37) Isaac,⁴ (38) Sarah,⁴ m. Benjamin Higgins, May 20, 1701. (39) Mary,⁴ m. Samuel Hinckley, of Harwich, about 1703. (40) Ebenezer,⁴ m. Abigail Young, Oct. 12, 1701. (41) Experience,⁴ m. Thomas Gross. (42) Mercy,⁴ m. Thomas Cobb. (43) Thankful,⁴ m. Jonathan Snow. (44) Elibabeth,⁴ m. Isaac Pepper. (45) Hannah,⁴ m. — Remick. (46) Rachel,⁴ m. Thomas Gray, of Harwich, in 1729. (47) Edmond,⁴ b. in 1702, m. Sarah —, died July 22, 1782, aged 79. (48) Ruth.⁴

13. William³ Freeman, son of Major John, m. Lydia, dau. of Jonathan Sparrow, Esq., of Eastham. He finally settled at Eastham, in or about 1686. He died, as has been said, probably in 1687. A short time before his decease he undertook to settle upon a tract of land near Pleasant Bay, which his father had bought of Josiah Cook, and which Cook had purchased of Pompmo, the Indian sachem, according to Court grant in 1665; but his wife becoming dissatisfied with the location, he removed his house to another locality. By his wife Lydia, he had: (49) William,⁴ (Rev. Mr. Freeman says was b. Feb. 26, 1686) m. Mercy Pepper, of Eastham, Oct. 16, 1711, died March 13, 1772, aged 86. (50) Lydia,⁷ m. Richard Godfrey, in 1703.

17. Nathaniel³ Freeman, youngest son of Major John,² m. Mary —, about 1691. He settled in that part of Eastham, now Orleans, at a locality called "Skaket," upon his father's place. He was a very distinguished townsman, and occupied many positions within the control of his townsmen. He was Justice of the Peace, having been appointed in 1707. He died at the advanced age of 91, January 4, 1760. His wife died Jan. 29, 1742, aged 76. By his wife Mary he had: (51) Abigail,⁴ b. in 1692-3. (52) Nathaniel,⁴ Feb. 11, 1693-4, died Sept. 27, 1767. (53) John, b. June 15, 1696, married Tamsin Sears, of Yarmouth, March 19, 1719, died at Eastham, June 9, 1772. (54) Mary,⁴ b. 1698. (55) Eleazer,⁴ b. April 23, 1701. (55) Lydia,⁴ born 1703.

19. John⁴ Freeman, son of John,³ of Harwich, m. Mercy —, about 1701. By his wife Mercy had: (56) Elkanah,⁴ b. Oct. 28, 1702, died July 14, 1714. (57) Sarah,⁵ b. Jan. 26, 1704. (58) Mercy, b. April 24, 1707. (59) John,⁵ b. Aug. 3, 1709. (60) Phebe,⁵ b. Nov. 28, 1711. (61) Thankful,⁵ b. Oct. 6, 1714. (62) Elkanah,⁵ b. Feb.

6, 1717. (63) Mary,⁵ b. Oct. 13, 1719. (64) Eli,⁶ b. April 27, 1722. (65) Elisha,⁵ b. May 24, 1724.

20. Benjamin⁴ Freeman, son of John,³ of Harwich, m. Temperance Dimmock, in 1710, and settled in Harwich. He died March 14, 1758, and his wife Temperance, Sept. 29, 1773, aged 85. By Temperance, his wife, he had : (66) Desire,⁵ b. April 20, 1711 ; m. Samuel Parker, of Barnstable, May 11, 1732. (67) Rebecca,⁵ March 27, 1713 ; m. Joseph Parker. (18) Temperance,⁵ m. Dea. Elisha Foster, of Scituate, Oct. 26, 1738. (69) Benjamin, b. Jan. 10, 1718 ; m. 1st, Sarah Dillingham, March 15, 1738-9 ; m. 2d, wid. Susannah Bangs ; died Dec. 10, 1786, aged 69. (70) Fear,⁵ b. March 23, 1723, m. Daniel Sears, of Chatham, July, 1745. (71) Isaac,⁵ b. 1726, died Dec. 28, 1726. (72) Isaac,⁵ 1727, died Nov. 21, 1728. (73) John,⁵ b. July 29, 1729 ; m. 1st, Thankful⁵ — ; m. 2d, Sarah —, died Oct. 20, 1813, aged 85. (74) Mehitable,⁵ b. Nov. 4, 1731, m. William Fessenden.

21. Nathaniel⁴ Freeman, son of John and Sarah, m. Mary Watson. He died in Harwich, in Aug., 1735. His widow Mary m. (probably) Joseph⁴ Freeman, Esq., Sept. 9, 1736. By wife Mary he had : (75) Nathaniel,⁵ died young. (76) Nathaniel,⁵ died young. (77) Nathaniel,⁵ died young. (80) Prince,⁵ b. July 22, 1712, m. Abigail Dillingham, Nov. 17, 1735, d. Dec. 16, 1790. (81) Mary, b. Nov. 24, 1714, m. — Doane. (82) Lemuel, b. April 18, 1717, m. Desire Sears, March 4, 1735. (83) —, daughter, b. 1719, died soon.

28. Thomas⁴ Freeman, son of Thomas³ and Rebecca, settled in that part of Harwich, now So. Orleans. He died March 27, 1716-17. He was twice married : m. 1st, Bathsheba Mayo, of E., Aug. 22, 1706 ; 2d, Mary Smith, Oct. 16, 1707. His widow afterwards m. Joseph Doane, of Chatham. By wife Mary, he had : (84) Thomas,⁵ b. Sept. 13, 1708, m. Dorothy Cole, of E., in 1730, d. of small pox, Jan. 19, 1766. (85) James,⁵ b. Oct. 9, 1710, died at Provincetown, unm., in 1740. (86) Bathsheba,⁵ b. Oct. 9, 1713, died unmarried in 1725. (87) Samuel,⁵ b. Aug. 3, 1715, m. Margaret —, removed to Nova Scotia.

29. Jonathan⁴ Freeman, son of Thomas,³ m. Mary —, died at Harwich, April 27, 1714. His widow m. Isaac Cushman, Oct. 20, 1720. By wife Mary, had : (88) Jona.,⁵ March 6, 1710. (89) Mary, April 24, 1711. (90) Bradford,⁵ Aug. 15, 1713. (91) Ichabod,⁵ Aug. 2, 1714.

30. Col. Edmond⁴ Freeman, son of Thomas,³ m. Phebe Watson, of Plymouth. He was a man of note in Harwich—a Selectman and Representative a great number of years. He died March 10, 1745-6. His wife Phebe died in 1747. By wife Phebe had : (92) Watson,⁵ b. Sept. 24, 1704, m. Sarah Gray, Jan. 30, 1723-4, d. Feb. 17, 1757. (93) Joshua,⁵ b. Dec., 1706, m. Patience —. (94) Hannah,⁵ b. Feb. 28, 1709, probably m. Isaac Lothrop, of Plymouth, Nov. 27, 1729. (95) Edmond,⁵ b. Nov. 28, 1710, m. Mary Clark, Oct. 6, 1731.

31. Joseph⁴ Freeman, Esq., son of Thomas, m. twice ; m. 1st, Lydia Thacher, of Y. ; she d. Sept. 3, 1724 ; 2d, Mrs. Mary Freeman, probably widow of Nathaniel.⁴ He died at Harwich in March, 1756. He was a prominent citizen, many years Representative, Selectman and Justice of the Peace. By wife Lydia, he had : (96) Thacher,⁵ b.

Dec. 3, 1710, m. Anna Gray, Jan. 27, 1731-2. (97) Elizabeth,⁵ b. Dec. 14, 1712, m. ——— Berry. (98) Joseph,⁵ b. March 25, 1715. (99) Lydia,⁵ b. Oct. 22, 1717, m. ——— Clark. (100) Rebecca,⁵ b. April 23, 1720, m. Jona.⁶ Hopkins, Oct. 4, 1744. (101) Thomas,⁵ b. March 20, 1720.

34. Prince⁴ Freeman, son of Dea. Thomas,³ m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Doane, Esq., of Eastham, March 20, 1711-12. By wife Mary, he had: (102) Nathaniel,⁵ b. March 9, 1713. (103) Priscilla,⁵ b. May 6, 1715. (104) Hatsel,⁵ b. 1717, d. July, 1739. (105) Hannah,⁵ b. May 31, 1719, (106) Mary,⁵ b. 1721. (107) Susanna,⁵ May, 1723. (108) Barnabas,⁵ b. Feb. 20, 1724. (109) Keziah,⁵ b. Nov. 11, 1730. (110) Elizabeth,⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1732.

35. Hatsel⁴ Freeman, son of Dea. Thomas,³ m. Abigail Hallett, of Yarmouth, Jan. 18, 1719. He d. May 23, 1773; wife Abigail d. Dec. 1, 1796, aged 93. Children: (111) David,⁵ b. July 18, 1720, m. ———, d. July 3, 1796, aged 76. (112) Abigail,⁵ b. May 26, 1723, m. Eben Child, July 1, 1756. (113) Jona.,⁵ b. May 11, 1725, m. ———, d. June 27, 1776, aged 49. (114) Sarah,⁵ b. Dec. 10, 1727, m. ——— Freeman. (115) Betsey,⁵ b. March 11, 1730, m. Benjamin Chipman. (116) Mercy,⁵ March 27, 1735, m. Seth Perry. (117) Jerusha, b. ———; m. ——— Clark.

40. Ebenezer⁴ Freeman, son of Lieut. Edmond,³ of Eastham, m. Abigail Young, Oct. 12, 1710, and settled in Eastham. By wife Abigail, had: (118) Jennet,⁵ b. Dec. 17, 1711. (119) Thankful,⁵ b. Feb. 15, 1714-15. (120) Anna,⁵ b. June 6, 1716. (121) Ebenezer,⁵ b. Nov. 30, 1719.

49. William⁴ Freeman, son of William,³ of E., m. Mercy Pepper, Oct. 16, 1711, d. March 13, 1772, aged 86. His wife Mercy died in 1769, aged 78. Quite a prominent man. By wife Mercy, had: (122) Mercy,⁵ b. March 6, 1713. (123) William,⁵ b. May 12, 1715. (124) Daniel,⁵ b. Dec. 30, 1717, m. Mercy ———. (125) Mercy,⁵ b. Feb. 19, 1719-20. (126) Apphia,⁵ b. March 21, 1721-2, m. Eben. Mayo, of E., Jan. 20, 1741. (127) Isaac,⁵ b. Dec. 22, 1724. (128) Lydia,⁵ b. Feb. 7, 1731. (129) Solomon,⁵ b. Jan. 30, 1722-3, m. 1st, Mercy Foster, Dec., 1756; 2d, Desire Doane, dau. of Joseph, Esq., of E., Oct. 22, 1761; d. March 11, 1808; his wife Desire d. Nov. 20, 1807, aged 78. He was the most distinguished man of his time in the county. He represented the county 20 years in the State Senate; served the town several years, as Representative and Selectman; and was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He settled in Harwich. (130) Simeon,⁵ b. Sept. 28, 1735.

53. John Freeman, Esq., son of Nathaniel,³ m. Tamsin, dau. of Capt. Samuel Sears, of Harwich, March 19, 1719, and settled at "Skaket," now within the township of Orleans. He was a deacon of the South Church many years; Representative five years, and Selectman several years. He died at Orleans, then Eastham, June 9, 1772. His wife Tamsin died July 17, 1761, aged 69. By wife Tamsin, had: (131) Gideon,⁵ b. in 1723, m. Hannah, dau. of Capt. Samuel Freeman, of E., d. Nov. 4, 1807, aged 84. He was an influential citizen; he left no sons; his dau. Rebecca⁶ m. Simeon Kingman, Esq., Oct. 15, 1778. (132) Mary,⁴ m. Joshua Doane. (133) Abigail, m. Elisha Atwood. (134) Eunice, m. Isaac Foster, of Harwich. (135) Joseph, m. Sarah ———, and died in 1778, leaving children Josiah, Thomas, Mary and Nathaniel.

THE POSTERITY OF WILLIAM WARNER, ONE OF THE
EARLY SETTLERS OF IPSWICH, MASS.

WITH PARTICULARS OF THEIR ESTATE, LOCATION, &C., FROM THE TOWN
RECORDS, REGISTRIES OF PROBATES AND DEEDS, AND OLD FAMILY
RECORDS.

[Communicated by EDWARD WARNER, Civil Engineer, Boston.]

MALE LINE.

		Samuel, ³ Dunstable, N. H. Mark, ³ Hadley. John, ³ d. 1660. Nathaniel, ³ Hadley. Daniel, ³ Ipswich. Eleazar, ³ Hadley.	12. Daniel ⁵ b. 1702, d. 1766, at Pomfret, Ct.
2. John ² ——— d. about 1692 at Hadley.		8. Daniel ⁴ ——— b. 1671, d. 1754 at Ipswich.	13. Caleb ⁵ ——— b. 1707, d. 1774, at Ipswich.
			14. Joshua ⁵ b. 1709, d. at Bradford.
			15. Samuel ⁵ b. 1713, d. at Andover.
1. Wm. Warner, b. England, came to Ipswich in 1637, d. probably before 1648.		4. Daniel ³ ——— b. about 1640, d. 1696, at Pine Swamp, Ipswich.	16. Philemon ⁵ ——— b. 1698, d. 1778, at Gloucester.
		9. Philemon ⁴ ——— b. 1675, d. 1741. Went from Ip- swich to Glou- cester 1710.	17. Daniel ⁵ b. 1699, d.
		10. John ⁴ ——— b. 1677, d. 1735.	18. William ⁵ b. 1701, d.
		John ⁴ b. about 1670, d. 1697.	19. Nathaniel ⁵ b. 1707, d.
3. Daniel ² ——— b. Eng. d. 1688 at Ipswich.		Daniel ⁴ b. 1672, d. young.	John ⁵ b. 1707, d.
	5. John ³ ——— b. about 1642, d. 1712.	11. Nathaniel ⁴ ——— b. 1693, d. Ips.	Nathaniel ⁵ John ⁵ William ⁵ Joseph ⁵ Benjamin ⁵
	6. William ³ ——— b. —, d. 1714, Wethersfield.	William ⁴ Daniel ⁴ John ⁴	
	7. Nathaniel ³ b. —, d. 1684.		

1. WILLIAM WARNER, who came from England in 1637, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., brought with him two sons, John and Daniel, and one dau. Abigail.

In 1637, the town granted him "one house lot, one acre, more or

less, on the Mill St., bounded on the E. by another house lot not yet granted, on the N. E. by the highway leading from the Mill St. to the High St., butting on the Mill St. at the S. W. end, at the N. end butting upon the swamp."

He died probably before 1648, as John and Daniel were both assessed that year, but his name does not appear in the tax list.*

2. JOHN,² b. in England about 1616, m. Priscilla, dau. of Mark Symonds, † on 10 March, 1655. John and Priscilla W. sold to J. Woodam his dwelling house, barn, orchard, &c., and among other conveyances, on 6 Aug., 1665, he sold 7 acres of upland "which formerly was part of my father Warner's meadow in Ipswich," and about this time he removed to Brookfield, being one of the 3 Trustees in whom the deed of the town was vested. On the destruction of Brookfield by the Indians in 1675, he went to Hadley where he d. at an infirm age. May 17, 1692, he gave his real and personal property to his sons, Mark, Nathaniel, and Eleazar, viz.: "the right of two commons in Ipswich belonging to two houses sold, the grant of 20 acres land in Hadley, grant of land at Swampfield, 3 beds, 3 coverlids, 3 pair sheets, 1 bolster, 6 pillows, 2 brass kettles, 3 skillets, 1 frying pan, 1 iron pot, 1 pair tongs, 1 iron peale, 1 iron trammel, 1 box iron, 2 pewter platters, 1 pewter basin, 2 catechisms, 2 bibles, 6 sermon books, 2 woman's coats, 2 waistcoats, 1 large apron, 1 silk handkerchief, 1 silk hood, 1 silk cap, 1 hat."—(From Ipswich Records.)

Children, *Samuel*,³ b. 1640, of Dunstable, N. H., 1685. *Mark*,³ went to Hadley before his father. *John*,³ killed in 1660 by falling of a tree. *Nathaniel*,³ b. 1655. *Joseph*,³ b. 15 Aug., 1657, d. 1658. *Mehitable*,³ b. 16 April, 1659, d. 12 June, 1678. *Daniel*,³ b. 16 April, 1661, was living in Ipswich 19 May, 1711, when he bought a common right of his "cousin John" (son of Daniel, Sen^r). *Eleazar*,³ b. 13 Nov., 1662. *Priscilla*,³ b. 25 Sept., 1666, m. in 1688, to Thomas Cummings.

For other particulars of this branch of the family, living in Hadley, Northampton, &c., see Judd's History of the Early Settlers of Hadley, pub. 1862.

3. DANIEL,² b. in England about 1618, d. in Ipswich, 9 Sept., 1688; m. 1st w. Elizabeth Denne, who d. 1 Nov., 1659; 2d w. Faith Browne, widow of Edward Browne, m. 1 July, 1660, she d. 10 June, 1679; 3d w. widow Ellen Jewett, of Rowley, m. June, 1686, she d. 5 Aug., 1689. Lived in Ipswich, and had 8 children, all by 1st w., viz.:—*Daniel*,³ b. about 1640, d. 24 Nov., 1696; m. 23 Sept., 1668, Sarah Dane, dau. of Dr. John D., writer of the "Narrative," and sister to Dr. Phil^l. D., of Ipswich. She d. 28 Dec., 1701. *John*,³ b. about 1642, d. 10 April, 1712; m. 1st w. Hannah Bacheldor, 20 April, 1665, dau. of Joseph B., and niece of Henry B., who "d. seized of considerable lands" in Ipswich. John W. was one of his Administrators in 1683. She d. 10 March, 1688. He m. about 1691, 2d w. Mary Prince, who, 23 July, 1694, was administrator estate of Jon. Prince, of Salem. *William*,³ b. ; d. Wethersfield, 28 Feb., 1714. *Na-*

* Sarah, sister of William Warner, was wife of Richard Lumpkin, who was Deputy to the General Court in 1638-9, and died in 1642. In 1654, she m. 2d h., Deacon Symonds Stone, of Watertown, Middlesex Co. In her Will, dated 25 March, 1663, she mentions "her kinsmen John and Daniel Warner, and Thomas Wells," and appoints them Executors.

† Who was Freeman in Ipswich in 1638, 54 years old, and died 28 April, 1659. By his wife Joanna who d. 29 April, 1660, he had Susannah, m. John Ayres; Abigail, m. Robert Pearce, and Priscilla, m. John Warner.

thaniel,³ b. ; d. April, 1684 ; m. 29 Nov., 1673, Hannah Boynton, who d. (Feb.) 1694. *Elizabeth*,³ b. 1648, d. 1724 ; m. 26 Sept., 1672, Edmund Heard. *Abigail*,³ b. ; m. 27 Dec., 1671, John Dane, (brother of Sarah above). *Susannah*,³ b. ; d. before 1698 ; m. Jan., 1674, John Brewer. *Simeon*,³ b. 6 June, 1658, lived 5 days.

(3) Daniel W. is always referred to as Sen^r. At the time of his death, his son and grandson, and brother John's son, making four of the same name, were living in Ipswich. In 1661, a way was allowed through his 6 acres by Saunders's Brook, and in 1665 a bridge by his house. Among several deeds on record, three may be noticed, viz. : 26 Sept., 1661, he sells for £74 10s. to Wallis, "all that my farm or parcel of land, both upland and meadow, in Ipswich, on South side the river, having said river towards the N. W., land of J. Belcher towards the N. E., highway towards S. E., and of land of Thomas Safford on S. W." 3 July, 1662, Daniel W., "husbandman," sold to Thomas Lovell, 16 acres of west meadows, part of which was his father's, and part was Thomas Wells, adjoining John Warner on the N. W., and on the common all the other sides. On 18 April, 1684, he records this, "my son Nathaniel W., being by God's providence upon a sick bed, and not knowing how the Lord may deal with him, and that there hath not been any settlement of any estate unto him, I have thought to do something for the comfort of his wife and child, &c.," and after making provision for them he adds, "and if the child not visible be a daughter, she shall have £40 paid to her at the age of 18 years." This was Hannah, who m. Ep. Fellows, and on 25 Feb., 1703, she acknowledged the receipt of £40 from her uncle John, Executor of her grandfather's estate.

In Faith Warner's Will, dated 25 June, 1669, she desires "my present husband Daniel W. to oversee its execution." The Inventory of her estate was taken 31 March, 1680. Her property went to her children by her first husband.

10 Nov., 1654, his aunt Sarah Stone, wife of Deacon Stone, of Watertown, made over to him "her house lot and housings, 2 acres, her 6 acre planting lot, and her Pine Swamp Farm, of 150 acres, to him and his heirs forever. In consideration he agrees forthwith to build a good and sufficient house upon the house lot, to pay her annuity of £4 in grain, and to her husband, if he survive her, £3, and that they shall dwell there at their pleasure, with a maid servant, &c." (Ipswich Record, Book 2, in Register Deeds Office, Salem.)

His Will, dated 7 Sept., 1688, gives to his sons Daniel and John each that part of his Pine Swamp Farm, of which they were already in possession, according to the division which they had made between them, Daniel to have in his part "the swamp we call Poplar Swamp." He gives to Daniel "the most part of that house lot which was formerly Robert Crand's, next to Edm. Bridges, bounded by Edm. Heard's land, on a straight line from a stump of a post within a pale fence at the street, to two posts that stand together in a corner next Mr. Norton's land, half of which I intended to have given John, but understand that Daniel hath paid him for it."

[This is the house lot which his son Daniel in his will gave, half to Philⁿ. and half to John, his sons ; Phil. sold his part to Jon. Prince in 1710, when he removed to Gloucester, and John was living on his part in 1717, as marked on a plan now on record at Salem. It is on

Market street, in Ipswich, between the Railroad Depot and Peabody's brook; the premises are now, 1865, occupied by the houses of Mrs. N. Rogers Farley, Gardner, Robert Kimball, blacksmith's shop, and widow Jos. Chapman.]

He divides the marsh and Plum Island land between Daniel and John. Also provides for his wife Ellen, son William, daughters Elisabeth, Abigail, and Susannah, and grandchild Nathaniel, and his son William's son Daniel. His grandchild Nathaniel, to whom he had given a lot of 20 acres, with dwelling house, &c., bounded on the N. W. by the town common, W. and S. W. by J. Whipple, S. E. by the River, N. E. by widow Appleton, and N. by Maj. Dennison, is to pay his sister Hannah, and mother Hannah Batchelder, certain sums of money. On the death of Nath^l all the heirs of Daniel W. Sen. joined in conveying this property to Michael Farley, 28 Feb., 1698, viz.: John and William, his sons, John and Ab. Dane and Edm. and Elizabeth Heard, his daughters, and the children of his son Daniel, viz.: Daniel, Phil., Sarah, John and Mercy.

In the Inventory of his Estate, amounting to £707 1 9, his "house, barn, orchard, and land about it 21 acres, is set down at £160. The farm Daniel and John dwell upon, £200," &c.*

4. DANIEL,³ d. 24 Nov., 1696; m. Sarah Dane, 23 Sept., 1668. 5 of their children lived to marry. Daniel,⁴ b. 25 Aug., 1671, d. 20 Jan., 1754. Sarah,⁴ b. 22 Oct., 1673, m. —; children, Joseph,⁵ Eunice,⁵ Mercy,⁵ Stephen, Joshua,⁵ Daniel,⁵ Philemon,⁵ Dane.⁵ Philemon,⁴ b. 2 Feb., 1675, d. 6 May, 1741; m. Abigail Tuttle, 27 April, 1696. She was b. 30 Sept., 1673, and d. 30 Sept., 1756. John,⁴ b. 30 July, 1677, d. 1735. Mercy,⁴ b. 5 Nov., 1686; m. Israel How, pub. 4 Sept., 1714—(children, Israel,⁵ Daniel,⁵ Koturah,⁵ Sarah,⁵ Hannah,⁵ and Priscilla.⁵) Several died young, viz.: Rebecca,⁴ b. 16 May, d. 10 June, 1679. Dane⁴ and William,⁴ twins, b. 14 April, 1680; Wm. d. 16 Aug. following. And William,⁴ b. 24 March, and d. 21 June, 1682.

On the death of (4) Daniel W. Jr. or "Ensign" Daniel, John and Mercy were minors, and their uncles were commissioned Guardians, viz.: John Dane, 31 Jan., 1698, of John, 20 years of age; and Phil. Dane in Feb., 1698, of Mercy, 12 years of age. The eldest son Daniel as administrator of his father's estate, which was Invt'ed at £527 18, in settlement gave to Sarah £44 in money, to Philⁿ half the house lot in Ipswich, and the shop adjoining, which his father built, to guardian of John half of the house and lot adjoining his uncle Heard, also marsh and wood land; and to guardian of Mercy, money, all in full satisfaction of their portion, and took their release; also agreed to support his mother Sarah. He probably took the farm at Pine Swamp, and as tradition says lived there. On 12 April, 1674, Daniel⁴ and his wife "took the covenant."

* Abigail,² dau. of William,¹ m. Thomas Wells, who came from Boston to Ipswich. They and her brothers Daniel and John are spoken of as "people of consideration among the first settlers." In 1638, the town granted to Thomas Wells a house lot, and about 1 1/2 acres on the river, and afterwards 10 acres of marsh land, in full satisfaction for his land taken for the highway by the bridge. His Will was probated 15 Nov., 1666. His son Nathaniel, Executor; his youngest son Thomas Wells, lived at Wells, York Co. (now Maine) in 1669. On the 24th of "the 9th mo. called Nov., 1644," Thomas Bishop sells to Thomas Wells 80 acres, the S. E. butting on the highway leading to Castle Hill, &c., and upon land of widow Sarah Lumpkin, called Saggamore Hill. Thos. Wells d. 26 Oct., 1666; his wife d. 22 July, 1671.

5. JOHN,³ children by 1st wife Hannah Bacheldor. *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. 30 June, 1666, m. — Gott. *John*,⁴ b. —, d. 24 July, 1697. *Daniel*,⁴ b. 16 April, 1672. *Hannah*,⁴ b. 14 May, 1674, d. 4 July, 1696. *Susannah*,⁴ b. 3 March, 1676, m. Jos. Fisk. *William*,⁴ b. 2 March, 1679, d. 30 Aug., 1684; children by 2d wife, Mary Prince. *Nathaniel*,⁴ b. 6 July, 1693. *Mary*,⁴ b. 18 Aug., 1695, m. Wm. Adams, pub. 31 Dec., 1715—children, Samuel,⁵ Charles,⁵ Caleb,⁵ and Thomas.⁵ *Abigail*,⁴ b. 8 April, 1697, d. 6 April, 1698.

He purchased, 5 Oct., 1683, of G. Hadley, for £220, dwelling house, barn, &c., and 80 acres; and on 12 May, 1698, he conveyed this farm to his son-in-law, Joseph Fisk, bounded N. E. by S. Chapman and the road, S. E. by Skillion, S. W. by Perkins and Harris meadow, W. and N. W. by Jos. Metcalf. His Will, dated 7 Feb., 1711, gives to his son Nathaniel, when 21, his dwelling house, &c., and 60 acres land, (inventory at £250), his wife Mary to enjoy the parlor, and chamber over the parlor, and have support, also mentions daughter Elizabeth Gott, Sus. Fisk, and Mary, 15 years old, and step sons (“sons-in-law”) Nathan and Jonathan Prince. He appears to be living on the Pine Swamp farm in 1688; but it is doubtful whether he lived there till his death.

6. WILLIAM,³ d. 28 Feb., 1714, m. —, had 5 children, viz. : —
William,⁴ *Daniel*,⁴ *John*,⁴ *Hannah*,⁴ *Abigail*.⁴

He removed in ——— to Wethersfield, Conn. Goodwin says, “Hannah, daughter of Capt. William Warner, of Wethersfield, m. 28 Sept., 1699, Thomas Welles. She d. 18 Sept., 1738.”

7. NATHANIEL,³ d. 1684, had by Hannah Boynton—*Nathaniel*,⁴ b. 28 March, 1676, d. 8 Dec., 1697. *Daniel*,⁴ b. 11 Jan., 1678, d. killed by a horse, 2 Aug., 1686. *John*,⁴ b. 12 Oct. 1679, d. 19 Nov. following. *Hannah*,⁴ b. 13 Feb., 1681, d. soon. *Hannah*,⁴ b. 28 Aug., 1684, m. 19 May, 1703, Ephraim Fellows.

12 April, 1674, Nathaniel W. and wife “took the covenant and entered into full communion with the Church.”

The estate of Nathaniel,⁴ Jr., valued at £250, went to Hannah, the only surviving member of this family.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON.

[THE Letter is thus addressed :—“To | the Honorable | John Page, Esq., | Philad^a July 30th, | 1776. | Williamsburg. | Free | Th : Jefferson.” It is given verbatim.]

[Communicated by Mr. JAMES PARKER, of Springfield, Ms.]

DEAR PAGE,

Philadelphia, July 20, 1776.

On the receipt of your letter we enquired into the probability of getting your seal done here. we find a drawer and an engraver here both of whom we have reason to believe are excellent in their way. they did great seals for Jamaica and Barbadoes both of which are said to have been well done, and a seal for the Philosophical society here which we are told is excellent. but they are expensive, and will

require two months to complete it. the drawing the figures for the engraver will cost about 50 dollars, and the engraving will be still more. nevertheless as it would be long before we could consult you and receive an answer, as we think you have no such hands, and the expence is never to be incurred a second time we shall order it to be done. I like the device of the first side of the seal much. the second I think is too much crowded, nor is the design so striking. but for god's sake what is the 'Deus nobis haec otia facit'? it puzzles every body here; if my country really enjoys that *otium*, it is singular, as every other colony seems to be hard struggling. I think it was agreed on before Dunmore's flight from Gwyn's island so that it can hardly be referred to the temporary *holiday* that has given you. this device is too aenigmatical, since it puzzles now, it will be absolutely insoluble fifty years hence.

I would not advise that the French gentlemen should come here. we have so many of that country, and have been so much imposed on, that the Congress begins to be sore on that head. besides there is no prospect of raising horse this way. but if you approve of the Chevalier de St. Aubin, why not appoint him yourselves, as your troops of horse are Colonial not Continental?

The 8th battalion will no doubt be taken into Continental pay from the date you mention. so also will be the two written for lately to come to the Jersics. the 7th should have been moved in Congress long e'er now, but the muster roll sent us by Mr. Yates was so miserably defective that it would not have been received, and would have exposed him. we therefore desired him to send one more full, still giving it the same date, and I inclosed him a proper form. if he is diligent we may receive it by next post.

The answer to your public letter we have addressed to the governor.

There is nothing new here. Washington's and Mercer's camps recruit with amazing slowness. had they been reinforced more readily something might have been attempted on Staten island. the enemy there are not more than 8, or 10,000 strong. L^d. Howe has rec^d. none of his fleet, unless some Highlanders (about 8, or 10 vessels) were of it. our army at Tyonderoga is getting out of the small pox. we have about 150 carpenters I suppose got there by now. I hope they will out-build the enemy, so as to keep our force on the lake superior to theirs. there is a mystery in the dereliction of Crown-point. the general officers were unanimous in preferring Tyonderoga, and the Field officers against it. the latter have assigned reasons in their remonstrance which appear unanswerable, yet every one acquainted with the ground pronounce the measure right without answering these reasons.

Having declined serving here the next year, I shall be with you at the first session of our assembly. I purpose to leave this place the 11th of August, having so advised Mrs. Jefferson by last post, and every letter brings me such an account of the state of her health, that it is with great pain I can stay here till then. but Braxton purposing to leave us the day after tomorrow, the colony would be unrepresented were I to go, before the 11th. I hope to see Col. Lee and Mr. Wythe here. tho' the stay of the latter will I hope be short, as he must not be spared from the important department of the law. Adieu, adieu.

[It may at this time be interesting to give an early notice of an OIL WELL by the author of the foregoing letter. I do not remember to have seen any reference to it since the great oil fever of these days. The passage will be found in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, pages 69 and 70, edition, Philadelphia, 1801, 8vo. D.]

“In the low grounds of the Great Kanhaway, seven miles above the mouth of Elk river, and 67 above that of the Kanaway itself, is a hole in the earth of the capacity of 30 or 40 gallons; from which issues constantly a bituminous vapour, in so strong a current, as to give to the sand about its orifice the motion which it has in a boiling spring. On presenting a lighted candle or torch within 18 inches of the hole, it flames up in a column of 18 inches diameter, and four or five feet height, which sometimes burns out within 20 minutes, and at other times has been known to continue three days, and then has been still left burning. The flame is unsteady, of the density of that of burning spirits, and smells like burning pit coal. Water sometimes collects in the bason, which is remarkably cold, and is kept in ebullition by the vapour issuing through it. If the vapour be fired in that state, the water becomes so warm that the hand cannot bear it, and evaporates wholly in a short time. This, with the circumjacent lands, is the property of his excellency general Washington and of general Lewis.”

RESOLVES OF A CONVENTION HOLDEN AT SOUTH KINGSTON, R. I., APRIL 1, 1784.

[Communicated by the late JOSHUA COFFIN, Esq.]

AT a Convention of Members chosen by the Towns of Westerly, North-kingston, South Kingston, Exeter, Richmond and Hopkinton, to meet in South Kingston on the first day of April, A.D. 1784, in order to consider of a more equal Representation of the People, and to consult upon such matters and things as will tend to the Publick good, and alleviate the distresses of the Citizens—

Present.

Westerly. Simeon Burduck, Esq., and Capt. Walter White.
 North Kingston. William Hammond, Sylvester Gardner, Esq., and Mr. William Congdon.
 South Kingston. Benjamin Peckham, Robert Potter, Esq., Col. Thomas Potter, Esq. and Rowse J. Holm, Esq.
 Charleston. Gen. Joseph Stanton, Jonathan J. Hazard, Esq., and Mr. Nathan Kinyoun.
 Exeter. Pardon Tillinghast, George Peirce, and Daniel Sudderlin, Esqr.
 Hopkinton. Abel Tanner, Esq., Capt. Thomas Wells, and Phineas Miner, Esq.
 Richmond. Robert Stanton, Thos. Lithbridge, and Thos. Tefft, Esq. Benjamin Peckham, Esq., Moderator.
 Phineas Miner, Esq., Clerk.
Resolved, that each Town who have sent Members to this Conven-

tion, shall have but one voice, then came to the following Resolutions unanimously,

Whereas the Existence of a Republican Government upon the basis of pure Freedom and Constitutional liberty depends upon an equal Representation of the People at large in General Assembly, or Public Councils convened, whereby each and every Town may have an Equal Voice with her Sister Towns, thereby preventing one part of the State, from the Numbers of their Representatives, oppressing any other part thereof—

And Whereas the present mode of Representation in this State is very unequal, by some Towns finding Treble, others Double, the numbers of the Major part of the Towns.

And Whereas each and every Town within this State ought of Right to have an Equal Voice in the General Assembly—

Therefore it is recommended, that the Representatives of the Several Towns, when convened in General Assembly use their utmost endeavours and efforts that each and every Town send an equal Number of Representatives, and that no more than Two be sent from any Town, so that an equal Voice be had throughout this State; and

Whereas from the Great and heavy Taxes, which have been assessed upon the Country Towns within this State, the Circulating Cash therein, hath been drawn out and the Inhabitants put to the greatest distress to pay the same.

And Whereas it will be impossible for them to pay such Sums in future in the old mode of Taxation, it is Therefore recommended that there be an additional of three per cent. more added to all Imports within this State, which will be a means of encouraging Industry, Frugality and economy among the People at large.

And Whereas the Assembly have Consolidated the outstanding Debts of this State, together also with all the Loan Certificates, issued from the Loan Office of this State, whereby the publick Debt hath amounted to an immense Sum, and as it will be highly necessary and strictly just that the holders of said publick Securities be taxed therefor, it is recommended that the Representatives be instructed to have a resolve of the General Assembly passed that the General Treasurer make out an exact Copy and list of all the Securities he has given as General Treasurer, to whom and for what Sums, and lay the same before the General Assembly at their next Session.

And Whereas a certain Body of Men within this State and the Neighbouring States have, without the approbation of the Delegates of the United States in Congress Assembled, or the Legislatures of the respective States, formed themselves into an order or Society called the Cincinnati, and appointed Officers, &c., Distinguishing themselves from the Citizens at large, by a Badge to be by them worn, and making the same Hereditary among the greatest part of them, thereby endeavouring to create themselves and their Male Heirs Partritions or Noblemen, which institution is of a most dangerous nature, incompatible with a Republican Government, and tending to a Dissolution thereof, and Whereas the same is Contrary to the Articles of Confederation, and as it behooves the Citizens of this State carefully to watch every innovation of the Rights of the People at large, it is therefore recommended that the Representatives in General Assembly elect no persons into any Office of the civil de-

partment, who belongs to or have joined said Society, until they shall publicly renounce the same.

And Whereas the Financier of the United States hath issued his Notes to the late officers of the Army for Commutation, thereby making it a National Debt, and Whereas the Citizens of this State have during the greatest part of the late contest done personal Service in the Field, and have greatly suffered in their property, they think it unreasonable and unjust, after expending so much of their time and property in the common defence of their country, to be obliged to pay a commutation to those who have received the reward they engaged for.

It is therefore recommended that no more Monies be lodged into the Receiver of the Continental Taxes Offices, until it can be known for what purpose the money is to be applied.

Resolved, that if any Town in this State has a mind by their Representatives to meet this Convention at our adjournment hereafter mentioned, they will be kindly received, and will afford to this Convention much satisfaction.

Resolved, that the foregoing Resolves be laid before the several Towns in this County at their Town meetings to be held on the third Wednesday of April instant, and that the same be given as Instructions to their several Deputies then to be chosen, and to choose such Deputies as will Support them, And that Pardon Tillinghast, Esq., be, and hereby is appointed to Deliver, or cause to be delivered, Copies of the foregoing Resolves to the Several Town Clerks in this and the other Counties in this State as he shall think proper.

Resolved, that this Convention be, and the same is adjourned till the Third Wednesday of May Next, to the Dwelling House of Col. Thomas Potter, in South Kingston.

CURRENT EVENTS.

By REV. ELIAS NASON, of North Billerica, Mass.

[Continued from Vol. xix. page 364.]

MAY, 1865.

1. Nearly 5000 soldiers have been buried on Gen. Lee's estate at Arlington Heights within the past year.
2. President Johnson offers a reward of \$100,000 for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis.
4. The remains of President Lincoln deposited in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
6. Gold is \$1.43 at New York.
7. Rev. David Thurston, usually called "Father Thurston," dies at Litchfield, Me., aged 87 years.
9. Spring unusually forward—apple trees in full bloom in Massachusetts.
10. Jefferson Davis captured in his wife's clothing, at Irwinville, Ga.
11. The whole number of Post Offices in the U. States is 28,878.
- John and Isabella Joyce, the one 10 the other 14 years of age, are inhumanly murdered in the "Bussey woods" in W. Roxbury.
12. \$13,732,000 of the U. S. 7-30 Bonds sold this day.
16. The Stuyvesant pear tree of New York in full bloom, for the 220th season.
20. The assassination trial exciting great interest throughout the country.

25. The ordnance stores at Mobile explode, killing some 500 persons and destroying eight squares of buildings.

We have in our army about 100,000 colored soldiers.

30. Breadstuffs are rapidly declining.

JUNE, 1865.

1. Day of fasting and prayer in memory of Abraham Lincoln—Oration in Boston by the Hon. Charles Sumner.

10. Destructive fire at Nashville, Tenn., with loss to the government of nearly \$10,000,000.

16. Rear Admiral Dupont dies, aged 63 years.

17. The Ladd and Whitney monument is dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, at Lowell, Massachusetts.

20. The National Congregational Council in session at Dr. Kirk's church in Boston.

22. It makes an excursion to Plymouth, Mass.

29. Gen. Meade issues his farewell address to his troops.

JULY, 1865.

1. Gold is quoted at \$1.41.

4. The Statue of Horace Mann is inaugurated at the State House, Boston. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Alonzo Potter dies at San Francisco. William Hastings, of Penobscot, Me., said to be the last survivor of the revolutionary war, is present at the celebration at Bangor. National salutes are fired on his arrival. Gen. Kirby Smith and party are captured at Piedras Negras, and the rebellion may be said to be closed both east and west.

6. The *Nation*, a new political and literary journal, appears at New York.

7. David E. Harold, Geo. A. Atzerott, Mary E. Suratt and Lewis Powell [Payne], are executed at Washington as actors and accomplices in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and assault upon Secretary Seward and son.

13. Barnum's Museum, New York, is destroyed by fire.

11. Richard Hildreth, Esq., the Historian, dies at Florence, Italy, aged 58 years. He was appointed Consul to Trieste in 1861.

16. Madame E. B. Jumel Burr, widow of Aaron Burr, dies at New York, aged about 95 years.

18. Gen. Geo. C. Meade arrives in Boston.

22. The Great Eastern leaves Valentia, Ireland, with 23,000 miles of the Atlantic cable.

23. Arthur Tappan, Esq., dies at New Haven, Ct., in his 80th year.

30. Gen. U. S. Grant and family arrive in Boston.

AUGUST, 1865.

2. An oil well at Pitt Hole, Penn., suddenly bursts into flame and two persons are fatally injured.

4. The census of Boston, just completed, makes its population 192,264.

8. The Propeller *Pewabic* is sunk by collision with the *Meteor*, on Lake Huron, and about 70 lives are lost.

16. Gold is quoted at \$1.42.

17. Miss Sally Attwood, of Taunton, Mass., attains to the age of 102 years.

25. The entire population of the globe is said to be 1,300,000,000, of whom 25 per cent. are Christians, and half of these Romanists.

SEPTEMBER, 1865.

2. The Connecticut river is so low as to be forded by a team at Hartford.

10. The apple crop of New England is a failure—owing perhaps to the severe drought of the preceding year.

16. The Horticultural Hall, corner of School and Tremont streets, Boston, is dedicated with appropriate services.

17. The drought continues, and many streams and wells in New England are dry. The woods are on fire in many places, so that the "Traveller" calls it the "Carnival of Fire."

A slight shock of an earthquake is felt at Silver Springs, Lancaster Co., Pa., and at other places in that vicinity.

18. The new City Hall, Boston, is dedicated.

19. A new planet is discovered, the 85th in the group between Jupiter and Mars, by Dr. Peters of the Clinton Observatory in the State of New York.

25. Gold is quoted at \$1.43. "Ye Antient wrecke" of the pilgrim ship, Sparrow-Hawk, lost at Potanumaquut Harbor, Cape Cod, in December, 1626, is now on exhibition on Boston Common.

27. The first heavy frost of the season at North Billerica, Mass.

28. A remarkably beautiful and cloudless day.

OCTOBER, 1865.

7. The N. H. Gazette attains the age of 109 years. It was established at Portsmouth by Daniel Fowle in 1756, and is the oldest newspaper in the country. An old slave named Primus, and brought from Africa, was for many years his pressman.

8. An alarming shock of an earthquake at San Francisco, Cal. Some buildings overthrown, but no lives lost.

13. A very charming autumnal day. Forests beautifully tinted—but colors more subdued than usual.

19. An annular eclipse of the sun. The clouds break away at 15 minutes before 12 m., disclosing about 4 digits of the southern limb in eclipse. At 20 min. past noon the whole shadow of the moon has passed away.

20. The Fenian Congress in session at Philadelphia—Col. John O'Mahony is elected president of the Fenian Republic.

25. It is estimated that 1,124,000 men enlisted in the South during the war, of whom as many as 660,000 were either killed, or disabled.

NOVEMBER, 1865.

1. Our National debt is now \$3,231,000,000.

2. Gold, \$1.46. The Fenians are exciting much alarm in Canada.

6. The Asiatic cholera is brought from Havre, France, to Staten Island, N. Y., in the "Atalanta." Fifteen persons die on the passage.

7. Annual election in Massachusetts. Alexander H. Bullock, of Worcester, is chosen Governor, vice John A. Andrew. Mr. Bullock is the son of Mr. Rufus Bullock, of Royalston, Mass., where he was born, March 2d, 1816. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He married Miss Elvira, dau. of Col. A. G. Hazard, of Enfield, Conn., in 1844.

8. Ice made last night one-half inch in thickness.

10. Henry Wirz is hung at Washington, D. C., for excessive cruelties to Union prisoners at Andersonville, S. C.

11. The census of Mass., just completed, makes the present population 1,267,329. Legal voters, 246,037.

19. The centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Williamstown, Mass., is celebrated. Address by the Rev. Mason Noble, a chaplain in the navy.

22. Gold, \$1.47. Frequent cases of garroting occur in Boston and other cities.

24. Boston and vicinity is infested with bands of robbers, and cases of garroting and murder frequently occur.

30. H. W. Longfellow, the poet, has in press a translation of Dante, which the literati look for with great interest.

CENTENNIAL AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

MEMORIAL SERMON—BALDWIN-PLACE MEETING-HOUSE, BOSTON.—The Baldwin-Place Church property having been sold to a corporation of gentlemen, to be known as the "Baldwin-Place Home for Little Wanderers," memorial services were held on Sunday and Monday, Feb. 12 and 13, 1865. On Sunday afternoon, the Lord's Supper was administered, Rev. Baron Stow, D.D., Rev. Stephen Remington, the late pastor, and Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, the present pastor, taking part in the services. At the close, the hand of Church fellowship was extended to the last person baptized in the house; and addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Remington, Hon. Heman Lincoln, Rev. George Carleton, Edward Chamberlain, Jonathan Loring, A. G. Stimson, and others. On Sunday evening the exercise was opened by the singing of a hymn, written by Gen. B. F. Edmands, for forty years connected with the choir. The memorial sermon was then preached by the pastor; Rev. R. H.

Neale, D.D., of the First Church, and Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Tremont Temple, offered prayers; and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Remington. On Monday afternoon, Rev. J. Warren Eaton, a former member, read the Scriptures; Rev. T. O. Walker, of Bowdoin Square, offered prayer; addresses were made by Rev. S. Remington, N. O. Hart, of Roxbury, J. Loring, Taylor, and Clapp, of Cambridge, Loring, of Rowe Street, Wilbur, of Bowdoin Square, Stimson and Caswell, of Baldwin Place, Rev. A. M. Higgins, a former member, the pastor and others. The exercises closed with singing by the congregation, and the benediction by Rev. Dr. Smith, of Newton. The friends then repaired to the vestry, and partook of a collation which had been provided. In the evening the house was again filled. Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, D.D., read the Scriptures; Rev. J. Tilson, of Hingham, offered prayer. A hymn, written for the occasion by Rev. S. D. Phelps, D.D., was sung. A letter was then read, written by Rev. Dr. Stow, filled with interesting reminiscences and Christian regards. Addresses followed by Rev. Dr. Neale, Rev. J. Tilson, Hon. J. Warren Merrill, Dea. J. Loring, Rev. Henry Hinkley, a former member, and others. At 9 o'clock, Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D.D., once a member, addressed the assembly and read a poem. Henry S. Washburn, Esq., closed with some farewell verses. The concluding prayer was offered by Dea. Loring, for sixty-one years a worshipper on this spot; the benediction was pronounced by the pastor. The whole occasion was one of sweet and tender interest, and made memorable the last days of Baldwin Place Church. (This Second Church was organized in 1743.)

The memorial sermon, delivered by Rev. Mr. Eddy, has been published, with an appendix, 8vo., pp. 62. It is almost wholly historical. Brief histories are furnished of the following Churches, with good wood cuts of their houses of worship, viz.: First Baptist Church, Baldwin Place, Charles Street Church, Rowe Street Church, Harvard Street Baptist Church, Tremont Temple, and Bowdoin Square Church. Besides the pastors of the Second Church, noticed in the discourse, the roll of the Church shows upwards of fifty ministers, once members there, of whom sketches, also, are given.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDINATION OF REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS, D.D., AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—On the 12th of March, 1865, Rev. Dr. Ellis delivered in Harvard Church, Charlestown, his quarter of a century discourse, which was published, with an "Historical Note," 8vo., pp. 43.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSECRATION OF ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, LOWELL, MASS.—Rev. Theodore Edson, D.D., Rector of St. Anne's, gave a commemorative sermon, March 19, 1865, which was published, with the proceedings of the Vestry, 8vo., pp. 27. Sermon in the afternoon, by Rev. H. W. Ducahet, D.D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia; in the evening, by Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, with an address by Rev. James A. Bolles, D.D. Others of the clergy who took part in the exercises were, Rev. D. G. Estes, D.D., Rector of St. James's, Amesbury; Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D.D., Rector of St. John's, Charlestown; Rev. William Withington, of Dorchester; Rev. John B. Richmond, Rector of Trinity, Melrose; Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Rector of St. John's, Lowell; Rev. Frederic Fisher, of the Diocese of New Hampshire; Rev. Dr. Richardson.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDINATION OF REV. NATHANIEL BOUTON, D.D., AT CONCORD, N. H.—Rev. Dr. Bouton, Pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society in Concord, preached a discourse, commemorative of a Forty Years' Ministry, March 23, 1865, which was published (8vo., pp. 40). The order of services in the Church were—Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Asa P. Tenney, of West Concord; original hymn by Miss Edna Dean Proctor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly a member of the congregation; prayer by Rev. Henry E. Parker, Pastor of South Congregational Church, Concord; commemorative discourse by Dr. Bouton; ordination hymn; prayer by Rev. Wm. R. Jewett, of Fisherville; singing 86th hymn, read by Rev. E. O. Jameson, of East Concord; benediction by the pastor.

There was a reception service in the City Hall, in the evening. On the walls, above the platform, wrought in evergreen, were the words—"OUR BELOVED PASTOR: 1825—1865." The meeting was called to order at half past seven, by Joseph B. Walker, Esq., chairman of the occasion; Rev. Thomas Savage, of Bedford, invoked the divine blessing, and Mr. Walker made a brief address. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Tenney, Hon. N. G. Upham, Judge Jacob A. Potter and Rev. Mr. Jewett. A letter was read from Gen. Amos Pillsbury, of Albany, N. Y., suggesting the

names of prominent worthies of the past. Col. Kent was called upon to give some information about them. He was followed by Judge Perley, of Concord, who was charged with the agreeable duty of presenting Dr. Bouton, from some of his parishioners and others in the city, with a slight token of their estimation and affection on this fortieth anniversary of his settlement as pastor. At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. Bouton made an appropriate reply. A short recess was then taken for social intercourse, after which the audience was called to order, and a hymn, written by Rev. Ezra E. Adams, D.D., of Philadelphia, a native of Concord, was sung by the choir. Rev. C. W. Wallace, of Manchester, Rev. Mr. Maltby, of Taunton, Rev. Dr. Young, of Laconia, Revs. Dr. Cummings and Henry E. Parker, both of Concord, spoke, and the exercises closed by singing a hymn to the tune of Old Hundred, with a benediction by the pastor.

BICENTENNIAL OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN BOSTON.—The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the organization of the First Baptist Church in Boston was commemorated by religious and social services, June 7, 1865. The Historical Address by the Pastor, Rev. Rollin Heber Neale, D.D., with a notice of the services, and other matters of an interesting historical character pertaining to the Church, are published in a pamphlet, 8vo., pp. 80. The order of services on the occasion were: voluntary on the organ; anthem; introductory remarks and prayer by Rev. Wm. Hague, D.D., former pastor, from 1831 to 1837; original hymn by Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D.; reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Robert W. Cushman, D.D.; prayer by Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., pastor from 1821 to 1826; original hymn by Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D.; discourse by Rev. Dr. Neale; prayer by Rev. Wm. Jenks, D.D.; original hymn by Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D.; benediction by the pastor.

At the social festival held in the evening, in the chapel, addresses were made by Drs. Wayland, Hague, Kirk, Cushman, the pastor and others.

HALF CENTURY ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF REV. JONAS PERKINS, OF WEYMOUTH, MASS.—The fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Weymouth Landing, was celebrated June 14th, 1865, and was an occasion of much interest. This Society, formed of Weymouth and Braintree, is called the Union Society. The Church was organized previous to the ordination of Rev. Daniel A. Clark, a native of Rahway, N. J., who graduated at Princeton, 1808, and was ordained here, Jan. 1, 1811, but continued their pastor only about two years and a half. Mr. Perkins was their second pastor. His nominal connection with the parish ceased about four years since. Two days before this anniversary event, the golden wedding of Rev. Mr. Perkins was observed with appropriate ceremonies. His historic address, on the morning of the 14th, occupied an hour and a quarter in its delivery. It embodied facts of great interest in his personal professional life, as well as a review of some of the public events of the last half century. At the close of the exercises at the meeting-house, the audience repaired to a large pavilion in the vicinity and partook of a generous collation. The afternoon exercises in the church consisted of addresses by Dea. J. W. Loud, the chairman, Rev. Mr. Dickerman, "the junior pastor," as he wishes to be called, Rev. E. L. Clark, of North Bridgewater, Rev. J. W. Ward, of Lakeville, Rev. Daniel Butler, of the Bible Society, Rev. Messrs. H. D. Walker, Williams and Hitchcock. In the evening the pavilion was again opened for a social re-union. Strawberries and speeches, with music from the Weymouth Band, gave a rich flavor to the entertainment. Two sons of Rev. Mr. Perkins, also Messrs. Avery and Dowse, Rev. E. P. Thwing and others, made addresses.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT PAXTON, MASS.—The one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Paxton was observed by appropriate exercises, June 14th, 1865. Rev. John Flavel Bigelow, D.D., of Keeseville, N. Y., delivered the oration; George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge, gave the historical address. George N. Bigelow, Esq., Principal of the Framingham Normal School, was the President of the day. In the afternoon a dinner was served on the Common.

NORTH PROVIDENCE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The inhabitants of Pawtucket, North Providence, assembled in the First Baptist Church, June 24th, 1865, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. Hon. Charles S. Bradley was the President of the day. The exercises commenced with singing a select piece, followed by an original hymn, by James Wood, Esq. Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles E. Smith, Pastor of the First Baptist Church. Then fol-

lowed another original hymn by James Wood, Esq. The historical centennial address was by Rev. Massena Goodrich. At the close of the address, the choir sung the old anthem, "Denmark." The services at the church closed with the benediction by Rev. David Benedict, D.D.

Citizens and invited guests proceeded to the armory of the Pawtucket Light Guard, where a dinner was prepared. Rev. George Taft, D.D. invoked the Divine blessing. Remarks were made by the president of the day, President Sears of Brown University, and Judge Brayton. A letter was read from Hon. William Beach Lawrence, of Newport, author of Treatises on International Law. Remarks followed by Moses Pierce, Esq., Hon. Thomas Davis, Rev. Mr. Goodrich, and Rev. D. H. Ela. Letters were then read from Gov. Smith, and Mayor Thomas A. Doyle. Rev. Dr. Benedict made some interesting remarks, and was followed by C. H. Spaulding and Daniel Wilkinson. The pamphlet containing Mr. Goodrich's address, dinner speeches, &c., with an appendix giving some reminiscences of David Wilkinson, and a History of Pawtucket Bridges, was published, 8vo. pp. 92.

CENTENNIAL JUBILEE AT ORFORD, N. H.—On the 7th of September, 1865, was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town. The procession, preceded by the Bradford, Vermont, band, marched to the grounds in front of the academy buildings, where, from a platform erected at the foot of the terrace on which the academy stands, the assembly were called to order, and appropriately addressed by Maj. General Gilman Marston, now of Exeter, N. H., and Representative in Congress of the 2d Congressional district. Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. William S. Palmer, of Mills River, Vt., Rev. G. B. Dana, of Missouri, and Rev. B. M. Tillotson, of Manchester, N. H. The oration was delivered by Rev. Joel Mann, of Hartford, Conn., a son of the first settler of the town, John Mann, who on the 16th of October, 1765, set out with his young bride, from Hebron, Conn., to take possession of one hundred and fifty acres of land valued at \$1.50 per acre, given him by his father as his patrimony, and arrived at Orford on the 24th of the same month, having performed the journey, a distance of 200 miles, himself on foot, and his bride together with such household effects as could be transported in this way, on horseback. At the conclusion of the address the procession marched to the Common, where a collation was spread beneath one of Yale's mammoth tents. The after dinner speeches and responses were appropriate to the occasion. The evening entertainment was a brilliant and well attended levee in the halls of the Academy.

DUNBARTON, N. H., CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Dunbarton took place Sept. 13, 1865. Deacon Daniel H. Parker was the President of the day. The exercises of the occasion were in the following order. Music; Address by the President; singing a hymn written for the occasion by Mr. A. G. Marshall; prayer by Rev. Mr. Parker, of Derry; music; Centennial Address by Prof. Charles C. Burnham, of Haverhill, Mass.; music; poem by Henry E. Burnham, A.B., of Dunbarton; chronicles by John C. Ray, Esq.; reading of a centennial hymn written by Mrs. Pillsbury, of Sutton. After partaking of a substantial repast which had been provided, the exercises were continued by music, and reading a centennial hymn written by Mrs. A. H. Brown, of London. Henry M. Putney, Esq., toast-master, then read some appropriate and well written sentiments, which were responded to by W. A. Putney, A.B., Rev. A. W. Burnham, D.D., of Rindge, Rev. George A. Putnam, of Yarmouth, Me., Rev. Mr. Parker, of Derry, Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, Deacon Asa McFarland, of the *New Hampshire Statesman*, Hon. N. G. Upham, of Concord, Captain McCurdy, Hon. Horace Chase, of Hopkinton, Col. Kent and others. The Manchester Cornet Band contributed much to the pleasure of the occasion.

QUARTER CENTENNIAL OF THE REV. JOHN PIKE, AT ROWLEY, MASS.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. John Pike, in Rowley, was publicly celebrated on Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1865. Mr. Pike was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1833, pursued his theological studies at Andover, and was settled at Rowley in 1840, in the old house of worship erected in 1749, and which was the third house built by the same society, the town having been settled in 1638. The present church was dedicated in 1842, and was remodelled, frescoed and neatly carpeted in 1859.

Services were held in the church at 11 o'clock, where after singing by the choir

and prayer by Rev. Mr. Foster, of West Newbury, addresses were made by Rev. W. S. Coggin, of Boxford, who presided, followed by Rev. Dr. Withington and Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Newburyport, Prof. Sewall, of Bowdoin College. A letter was read from Prof. T. C. Upham. Remarks were made by Rev. Wm. T. Savage, of Franklin, N. H., a classmate of Mr. Pike, and by the Hon. Allen W. Dodge, of Hamilton, the Treasurer of Essex County. An original hymn, written for the occasion by William Joseph Hale, was sung by the choir, and remarks followed from Rev. E. G. Parsons, of Derry, N. H., Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Amesbury, Hon. Mr. Benson, of Winthrop, Me. (now at Wenham), Rev. Daniel Butler, agent of the American Bible Society, and Rev. Dr. Fiske. At the close of the speeches, Capt. Benjamin H. Smith, in behalf of friends, presented to the pastor, with a brief address, a purse of \$400. The young ladies of the society, also, presented Mr. Pike and wife with an elegant pitcher and salver, and the children gave silver cups and plate. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Southgate, of Ipswich, and a hymn by the choir, the exercises in the church were concluded. A plentiful collation in the Town Hall followed; and a social gathering in the hall occupied the evening.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

- BARTLETT—POMEROY.** In Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 14, Brevet Major Gen. William F. Bartlett, of Boston, and Miss Agnes, eldest daughter of Robert Pomeroy, Esq.
- BRYANT—TORRY.** At W. Medway, Mass., Sept. 20, Rev. Albert E. Bryant, of Roy-alston, Mass. and Miss Mary, daughter of Mrs. M. J. Torry, of W. Medway.
- DENNING—NASON.** At East Boston, Oct. 19, Jabez T. Denning, Esq., of Maine, and Miss Helen T. Nason, of Boston.
- DRAKE—KENDALL.** In Boston, Nov. 14, Col. George B. Drake, late of the staff of Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, and Miss Annie Carter, daughter of Charles S. Kendall, Esq., all of Boston.
- MARKHAM—DRAKE.** In Holliston, Mass., Oct. 3, Mr. Charles T. Markham, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Miss Emma H. Drake, of Holliston.
- NASON—SHOREY.** At Groveland, Mass., Oct. 25, Mr. John F. Nason and Miss Emma F. Shorey, of Georgetown, Mass.
- PINGREE—HOWE.** At Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 12, William J. Pingree, of Jamaica Plain, and Miss Lucretia P., daughter of Hon. Francis Howe, of Brookfield.
- PLIMPTON—EAMES.** In Hopkinton, Mass., Oct. 4, Mr. Edward G. Plimpton, of Holliston, and Miss Julia C. Eames, of the former town.
- POMEROY—WHITING.** At Boston, Sept. 20, Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy, U. S. Senator from Kansas, and Mrs. Martha S. Whiting, of Boston.
- SEAUVER—WHITE.** Tuesday, Nov. 21st, 1865, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Boston, at Littleton, Mass., Rev. Nathaniel Seauver, Jr., Pastor Elect of the Unitarian

Church, Walpole, N. H., to Miss Mari-etta Mills White, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. White, who was for more than 30 years Pastor of the Church in Lit-tleton.

WINTHROP—THAYER. At Brookline, Mass., Nov. 15, Hon. Robert C. Win-throp and Mrs. Adele G. Thayer.

DEATHS.

ADAMS, Mr. Francis, Nov. 24, at Boston, a well known publisher, aged 56 years and 6 months. He was a native of Quincy, Mass.

BRIGHAM, Hon. David Trowbridge, at Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 1st, aged 50 years. Mr. B. was born in Shrewsbury, Aug. 5th, 1806, was graduated at Union Col-lege in 1829, practised law in Worcester, Mass. a few years, removed to Alton, Ill., and finally settled in Iowa, and for a number of years was a member of the Senate of that State.

Mr. B. had many elements of popu-larity—a manly and graceful person, ease and simplicity of manners, a natu-ral look of good will, a bland voice, a ready self-possessed intercourse with men of all grades and shades, and a tact and composure which seldom found him embarrassed by surprise.

He was the son of Edmund Trow-bridge Brigham, of Shrewsbury, Mass., by his wife Elizabeth Davis, and grand-son of Ebenezer Brigham, of the same town. He married Ann Maria Peck.

CALHOUN, Hon. William Barron, at his residence in Springfield, Nov. 8th. He was born in Boston Dec. 29, 1796, was a grad. of Yale, 1814, and had been much in public life. He represented Spring-

field in the House of Representatives from 1825 to 1835, was Speaker for two years, and was a member again in 1861. He was a member of the Senate several years; was Secretary of State three years, and a member of Congress from 1835 to 1843. He also held other important offices.—*Traveller*.

CARRIER, Oscar M., Prof. of Latin in the college at Olieet, Mich., at that place, Oct. 31, an able instructor.

COLLAMER, Hon. Jacob, U. S. S. from Vermont, at Woodstock in that State, Nov. 9th.

DARLING, Mrs. Mary, at Medway, Mass., Oct. 21, aged 102 yrs., 4 mos. and 11 ds. She retained her faculties to the last.

DEAL, Mrs. Mary, Nov. 6, at Albany, N. Y., aged 103 years.

DENNIS, Rev. R. G., at Southboro', Mass., Sept. 29, aged 74 years.

DUANE, Hon. W. J., at Philadelphia, Sept. 27, aged 84 years. A memoir and portrait of Mr. Duane may be expected in a future No. of the Register.

DWIGHT, Dr. William T., at the residence of his son-in-law, Prof. E. C. Smyth in Andover, Mass., Oct. 22, aged 70 years. Dr. Dwight was the son of President Timothy Dwight, of Yale College. He was graduated at that college in 1813, and was a tutor there for about two years, when he studied law and practised for some time at the Philadelphia bar. He then studied theology, and was settled over the third church in Portland, in 1832, where he continued to labor as a faithful and able minister until 1864.

EATON, James S., an esteemed teacher and author of an arithmetic, Oct. 3, at Andover, Mass., aged 48 years.

GOULD, Miss Hannah Flagg, at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 5th. Miss Gould was born in Lancaster, Mass., but spent most of her life at Newburyport. She early commenced writing poetry, and few periodicals or school reading-books have appeared in this country for the last forty years without being enriched by some sweet effusion from her fertile pen. It was the habit of Miss Gould to choose some simple theme pertaining to everyday life, and then, while engaged in her domestic avocations, or during her rambles on the banks of her beloved Merrimac, to weave it into rhyme. She sought for the simplest forms of expression and briefest Saxon word; and this, in part, accounts for the popularity of her poems. She published a volume of poems in 1832; another in 1835, and still another in 1841. "Gathered Leaves," a collection of her own articles, appeared in 1846, and a volume of new poems in

1850. She also published the same year the "Diosma," and the "Youth's Coronel." In 1853 she gave the world the "Mother's Dream and other Poems," and in 1854 "Hymns and other Poems for children." Inspired with a lofty spirit of devotion, the light of religion gilds every poem she has written, and makes the humblest subject eloquent of God.

As might be inferred from her writings, Miss Gould was a keen observer of nature, a lover of children, of simplicity in dress and language, a friend of the friendless and of the oppressed. She was a constant reader of the sacred volume and a consistent christian.

GRANT, Dra Francis, Nov. 27, at Exeter, N. H., aged 76 years and 4 months. He was a bookseller in E. for more than 40 years; a skilful botanist; an antiquary in his tastes, and a most amiable and worthy man.

GREEN, Duff, at Mobile, Ala., Nov. 11. He had been editor of several political papers. Son of Duff G.

GREEN, Dr. John, an eminent physician and philanthropist, at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 17, aged 82 years. He was the son of Dr. John Green, of Worcester, and was graduated at Brown University in 1804. He was at one time Councillor and Censor of the Mass. Medical Society, and Councillor of the American Antiquarian Society.

His father, born March 18, 1763; and grandfather, born Aug. 14, 1736, were practising physicians of distinguished abilities in Worcester; his great grandfather, Dr. Thomas Green, originally from Malden, Mass., was one of the original settlers of *Strawberrybank*, now Leicester, Mass., where he exercised the profession, both of a preacher and physician. During four successive generations this family has been distinguished for its medical skill, and the whole may be traced to a work on medicine which the surgeon of a British ship presented Thomas Green before he left his father's house in Malden.—See *Lincoln's History of Worcester*, p. 214.

HILDRETH, Richard, Florence, Italy, July 11, a. 58. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Richard Hildreth, made freeman May 10, 1643—an early settler, probably, in Woburn, Mass., who, by wife Elizabeth, had children, among them Joseph,² b. in Chelmsford, April 16, 1658, m. Dec. 12, 1683, Abigail Wilson, of Woburn. Joseph² died Jan. 28, 1706, leaving among other children, a son Joseph,³ b. Nov. 30, 1695, died at Westford in the winter of 1780, father of Timothy,⁴ b. at W. Dec. 31,

1756, who had a son Hosea,⁵ father of Richard,⁶ b. in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1782, grad. H. C. 1805, minister at Gloucester, Mass., who died at Sterling, July 10, 1835, a. 53.—(See a notice of the family in a letter to D. M. Hildreth, of New Orleans, in the *Register*, vol. xi. pp. 7—12, furnished by the subject of this notice.)

Mr. Hildreth was born June 28, 1807, in Deerfield, Mass., his father being then preceptor of the flourishing academy in that place. He early displayed an eager thirst for learning, and neglected the natural sports of his age for the enticement of books. During Richard's fourth year, his father removed with his family to Exeter, N. H., and at the Exeter Academy the son was fitted for college. He graduated at Harvard College in 1826. After completing the regular course of legal studies, he was admitted to the bar. He entered the law office of L. W. Marston, at Newburyport, but quit the profession soon after, to devote himself to the more congenial pursuit of letters. He was a frequent contributor in 1827, and afterwards, to the leading magazines—to Mrs. Sarah Jane Hale's, Willis's, and Buckingham's *New England Magazine*. In the year 1832, he became an associate editor of the Boston *Atlas*, a celebrated political journal for many years, of which he was one of the original founders. His articles in that paper at once attracted public attention. They were remarkable for the vehemence of their tone, the closeness of their reasoning, their elaborate historical illustrations, and the point and vigor of their diction. He continued his connection with the *Atlas* until the autumn of 1834, when he was led by the state of his health to seek a residence in a Southern climate, where subsequently he again became a contributor to that journal, and was a "Washington correspondent." Remaining on a plantation for about eighteen months, he devoted his leisure to the composition of *Archy Moore*, an anti-slavery novel, which for vigor of description and natural intensity of language, has scarcely been surpassed by the most successful works of modern fiction. An enlarged edition of this book was subsequently published under the title of the *White Slave*. This was succeeded by *Banks, Banking, and Paper Currencies* (1837), enlarged in 1840; a translation from the French of Dumont's abstract of Bentham's *Theory of Legislation* (1840); *Despotism in America*, *Theory of Morals* (1844), and *Theory of Politics* (1853). He wrote, also, a *Life of President Harrison*; in 1855,

Japan as it Was and is; Atrocious Judges, in 1856. Mr. Hildreth's principal literary production was the *History of the United States* (1849-56), in six octavo volumes, embracing the period between the earliest colonial settlements and the second term of President Munroe's administration. The composition of this work had been a favorite purpose with Mr. Hildreth for many years before its actual commencement. It was projected as far back as during his life in college.

Mr. Hildreth was appointed to the consulship at Trieste, upon the accession of President Lincoln, but on account of ill health he had retired from the post more than a year ago. Previous to his acceptance of the consulship, he was a resident of New York, and while there, was a regular and frequent contributor to the *New York Tribune*. His articles in that paper were of a strongly-marked character.

Mr. Hildreth was always a firm and consistent advocate of the anti-slavery cause. He abhorred everything like the tinsel and ginger-bread work of what is called fine writing. His history, accordingly, is a plain record of facts, without speculative theories, or rhetorical artifice, but very valuable for reference. He was an ardent politician. He took a decisive part in several campaigns, and was always esteemed a powerful friend and a bitter and formidable foe. Very decided in the utterance of his opinions, vehement and caustic in controversy, quick and destructive as lightning in his judgment of antagonists, he was not likely to receive full justice for the finer qualities of his mind and heart. His intimate friends, however, recognized in him a certain sweetness of nature that called forth sympathy, and often love; a transparent ingenuousness that often suggested the simplicity of childhood, and an inability to harbor personal malice, that perhaps made him unconscious of the force of his denunciations.

KING, Hon. Preston, at New York, Nov. 13, aged 59 years. He was the son of Hon. Rufus King, and was born Oct. 14, 1806, in St. Lawrence, N. Y., and was educated at Union College. He was chosen U. S. Senator in 1859, and served his State in Congress with signal ability. At the time of his death he was Collector of the port of New York.

LINDLEY, Dr. John, F.R.S., the celebrated botanist, in England Nov. 1st, aged sixty-six years. He is the author of many works on botany, of which the most elaborate is the "Vegetable King-

dom," which gives an account of the structure and use of every plant in the known world.

McCLURE, Alexander Wilson, D.D., at Cannonsburg, Pa., Sept. 20. He was the youngest son of Thomas and Mary Wilson McClure, and was born in Boston in 1808. He graduated at Amherst College in 1827, and at Andover, 1830. He was ordained over the church at Malden, Mass. in 1832, where he continued as pastor eleven years, after which he became acting pastor of the Presbyterian church at St. Augustine, Fla. He subsequently returned to Boston and conducted the *Christian Observatory* for about three years; was soon after recalled to his former church in Malden, with which he labored a few years, and was then installed over the Dutch Reformed Church in Grand St., Jersey city. He afterwards became Secretary of the Am. Foreign and Christian Union, vice Dr. Baird, and chaplain at Rome. He was a vigorous and prolific writer. His publications best known are

1. Lives of the "Chief Fathers of New England," 2 vols. "Translators revived," being an account of the authors of King James's version of the Bible, and "Lectures on ultra Universalism."

Mr. McClure's learning was varied and profound; his wit caustic, and his attachment to his friends sincere and strong. He died in the full assurance of Christian faith.

MERROW, Mrs. Mehitable, in Newfield, Me., September, 1865, widow of the late Lieut. Joseph Merrow, of Newfield. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Loeke) Dore, and was born in Lebanon, Me., May 2, 1778. Lieut. Merrow died May 15, 1856. *Register*, 1857, vol. xi. page 92.

MILLER, Mrs. Hannah, at South Middleborough, Nov. 13, 1865, wife of Seth Miller, Esq., aged 93 years, 8 months and 13 days. Her husband survives her. He is in his 94th year, and was one day younger than his wife with whom he has lived in married life more than 70 years.

They were the parents of Major General Darius Miller, and Seth Miller, Jr. Esq., of Wareham.

MORIARTY, Dr. John, a well known physician of Boston, aged 59 years. His weight was over 400 lbs.

NASON, Mrs. Sarah, at Great Falls, N. H., relict of Mr. Levi Nason, Dec. 6, aged 75 years, 8 months and 25 days. She was born in Worcester, Mass., March 10, 1790, and was the daughter of Benjamin and Mary [Holbrook] Newton. She was married to Mr. Levi Nason

[died March 11, 1854] by Rev. Elisha Fiske, of Wrentham, Mass., Nov. 23, 1809, and leaves eight children, all heads of families, who rise up and call her BLESSED.

NEWCOMB, Dea. Jonathan,⁶ Quincy, Mass., Sept. 28, 1865, æ. 90 y., 10 m. and 27 d. The place of his birth and of his residence till death, was Newcomb's Landing, which has recently been annexed to Quincy. Dea. N. was the eldest son and child of Samuel⁵ by wife Mary (Bent), grandson of John⁴ by wife Mary, g. grandson of John³ by wife Elizabeth, g. g. grandson of John² by wife Ruth, and g. g. g. grandson of Francis¹ (by wife Raehel), who came from England in 1635, and soon after settled in Braintree. Dea. N. m. 1795, Jane Cook, of Quincy, and had Jonathan,⁷ b. June 29, 1796; Susannah,⁷ b. Dec. 20, 1797; Mary,⁷ b. Aug. 8, 1800, m. 1820, Cotton Pratt, of Q.; Elizabeth,⁷ b. May 15, 1803; William,⁷ b. Jan. 31, 1806; Benjamin,⁷ b. Aug. 10, 1808; George⁷ (M. D.), b. Jan. 21, 1811, grad. Amherst, m. Dec. 1, 1837; Lucy Ann (Packard), of Q., d. 1858-9. For an interesting obituary of Dea. N., see Quincy *Patriot* for Oct. 14, 1865.

PARKER, Mason Doane, in Cincinnati, O., March 29, 1865, aged 37 years, and born in Clermont County, O., March 17, 1828. He was for many years an accomplished and successful teacher; and at the time of his death, Principal of the Second Intermediate School in that city.

He received his education at an Academy established upon his father's farm, twenty-five years since, of which his eldest brother, James K. Parker, has been Principal from its commencement. He married Lucy, only daughter of Prof. Joseph Herron, of Cincinnati.

In the moral and intellectual training of youth, Mr. Parker was a model Teacher, and his cultivated intellect, his rich and quaint humor, his genial and courteous manners, and his blameless Christian character compelled men to love him.

When the Ohio National Guards were called out in the Summer of 1864, he was one of the Teachers' Company belonging to Cincinnati, who went into service in Eastern Virginia, and during the campaign he was attacked by disease from which he never entirely recovered.

His parents were Daniel and Priscilla (Maloy) Parker. His father, a man of strong native powers, was a reformer in the best sense of the term, always the foremost in good works. He was one

of the first public advocates of Temperance in the West, and was ever an uncompromising anti-slavery man.

His grandparents were William and Mary (Warner) Parker. William Parker was one of the original Proprietors of the Ohio Company, and left Newburyport seventy-five years since for the West, and settled in what is now Meigs County, Ohio.

His great grandfather was David Parker, of Malden, born 1710, married in 1740, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Grover) Upham.

His gr. gr. grand parents were Thomas and Rebecca Parker, of Malden. His gr. gr. gr. grand parents were Jacob (who died Oct. 13, 1694, aged 42 years) and Joanna Parker, who after his death married Capt. John Stearns.—[Communicated.]

PARRIS, Capt. Sylvanus, in Lakeville. He was son of Deacon Moses and Sabrey (*Peirce*) Parris, and was born in Middleboro', now Lakeville, Aug. 12, 1783. Commanded a Co. of infantry in service as a coast guard in the last war with England. On the maternal side he was a grandson of Abraham and Priscilla (*Reed*) Peirce, great grandson of Elisha and Margaret (*Paine*) Peirce, great great grandson of Isaac Peirce, Jr., of Middleboro', great great great grandson of Isaac Peirce, of Duxbury, and great great great great grandson of Abraham Peirce, the emigrant, who was at Plymouth in 1627.

PIERCE, Rev. Charles H., pastor of 2d Congregational Church in Millbury, Mass., Oct. 5, aged 42 years. He was born in Peru, Mass., Nov. 29, 1822, was a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary, and settled at Millbury, Oct. 22, 1862.

POTTER, Alonzo, D.D., LL.D. (Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania), San Francisco, Cal., July 4, in the 65th year of his age. He was born in Beekman, near La Grange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 10, 1800; grad. at Union College in 1818, was tutor in 1819, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in 1821. He was ordained deacon in 1821, and priest in 1824, and elected President of Geneva College in the following year, but declined. In 1826 he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, remaining there till 1831, when he was chosen Vice President and Professor of Moral Philosophy in Union College. He was consecrated Bishop of Pennsylvania, Sept. 23, 1845, and as a dignitary of the church, sustained an exalted reputation. He was well known

also as a scholar and an author, and published a number of volumes on science as well as on matters pertaining to his profession.

QUIRK, Michael, at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 25, aged 107 years, 6 months, and 8 days. He was born in the county of Kerry in Ireland, March 17, 1758. He retained his mental faculties in full vigor to the last.

RICHARDSON, Charles, LL.D., the celebrated English lexicographer, and author of a "New Dictionary of the English Language," 1837, recently, aged 91 years.

SPAULDING, Justin W., in Atkinson. N. H., Sept. 28th, aged 42 years. He was for many years the esteemed principal of the Academy in that town.

TEMPLE, John Henry, Lord Palmerston, Premier of England, K. G., G. C. B., &c., Oct. 18, aged nearly 81 years. He was the elder son of Viscount Palmerston, and was born at Ramsey, Eng., Oct. 20, 1784. For an account of the life of this eminent English statesman, see "Men of the Time," by Edward Walford, M.A., in loco.

TUCKER, Mrs. Sally, in Middleboro', Oct. 17, 1865, wife of Major Elisha Tucker, and daughter of Major Levi and Sarah (*Bourne*) Peirce. The deceased was born Jan. 24, 1801. She was a granddaughter of Capt. Job and Elizabeth (*Rounsevell*) Peirce, great granddaughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Hoskins) Peirce, great great granddaughter of Isaac Peirce, Jr., of M., great great great granddaughter of Isaac Peirce, of Duxbury, and great great great great granddaughter of Abraham Peirce, the emigrant.

VOORHIES, John S., an eminent law bookseller, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 20.

WALLACE, Vincent, in England, Oct. 12, an eminent musical composer, aged 49 years.

WARE, Joshua, Mr. at Melrose, Mass., at the age of 80 years. He was a newspaper carrier in Boston for more than 40 years.

WAYLAND, Francis, D.D., at Providence, R. I., Sept. 30, aged 69 years. This Christian educator and philosopher was born in New York in 1796; was graduated at Union College in 1813, and studied theology with Dr. Nott. He was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston in August, 1821, and appointed president of Brown University at Providence, R. I. in February, 1827, in which position he continued, directing the affairs of the college with singular vigor and ability until his resignation in 1855. He has contributed largely to the reli-

gious literature of our country, and his works have great influence in moulding the opinions of the thinking men of the present generation.

WHITCOMB, Mrs. Lucy, Oct. 27, at Fitzwilliam, N. H., aged 101 years and 11 months.

WHITE, Capt. Malachi, in Dartmouth, July, 1865. He was son of Capt. Peregrine and Mary (*Howland*) White. He served at a private soldier in the last war with England, and was promoted to Ensign of 2d foot Co. of infantry, in Freetown, Aug. 20, 1824; and Captain, May 4, 1830. Honorably discharged April 15, 1835. Honesty, sobriety and industry characterized him through his long life. His father was a soldier in the war of the American Revolution, and promoted to Capt. of the Co. (afterward commanded by the son), July 1. 1781, Peter Crapo (grandfather of Col. Henry H. Crapo, Governor of Michigan) being his Lieut. On the maternal side, Capt. Malachi was a grandson of Malachi and

Hopestill (*Dwelly*) Howland, great grandson of Joshua and Elizabeth (*Halloway*) Howland, great great grandson of Sam'l Howland, who died in Freetown about 1716, and great great great grandson of Henry Howland, of Duxbury, one of the 26 original purchasers of Freetown in 1659.

WILLIAMS, Franklin D., a merchant in China, at Japan, Sept. 7. He was son of Samuel G. Williams, Esq., of Boston.

WORCESTER, Joseph Emerson, LL.D., the distinguished lexicographer, at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 27, aged 81 years. Among other valuable educational works Dr. W. published "Universal Gazetteer;" "Gazetteer of the United States," 1818; "Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants," 2 Vols., 1823; "Elements of Ancient and Modern Geography;" "Elements of History," 1826; "Universal and Critical Dictionary," 1846; "Dictionary of the English Language," 1860.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by WM. B. TRASK, Historiographer of the Society.]

GRISWOLD, Col. Charles Edward, a resident member, fell in the battle of the Wilderness, in Virginia, May 6, 1864, aged 29. He was born in Boston, Nov. 16, 1834. He was son of Edward and Anna (Tappan) Griswold. His father was a descendant of the Griswold family of Litchfield Co., Conn. His mother is a gr. gr. niece of Benjamin Franklin. Charles Edward lost his father at the age of three years. The dying wishes of that father, who had himself received a military education, were, that his only child should be educated at West Point. With that steadily in view, he attended the Chauney Hall School, under Messrs. Thayer and Cushing, for ten years. His eye-sight failed him, and that, with adverse circumstances of a private nature, prevented his father's wishes and his own from being carried out. He was born a soldier and a soldier he died. A military life was his "one ambition," as he said. Yet, when compelled to abandon the hopes of years and go into mercantile life, he was faithful in every detail, though his heart was not in it, so that in the summer of 1861 he gladly threw up his business and was appointed Major in the 22d Massachusetts Regiment, of which the Hon. Henry Wilson was Colonel. Before leaving the State, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His regiment formed a portion of Fitz John Porter's division in the Peninsula campaign under McClellan, and, in the first skirmish which took place before Yorktown, Lieut.-Colonel Griswold commanded the forces on our side. He was highly complimented in a general order for his skill and gallantry on that occasion. Soon after this he was attacked by a fever, and was sent to New York in a delirious condition, and laid there for a long time confined in St. Luke's Hospital.

Before fully recovering his strength he rejoined his regiment, of which he had then been promoted to be Colonel, at Harrison's Landing. But his exposure on the James River and at the second battle of Bull Run so prostrated his frame, already weakened by a tedious illness, that he was obliged to return home, and in the following November he felt it his duty to resign his commission. His patriotic ardor did not, however, desert him, and, with his recovered health, he immediately went to work with renewed vigor to raise the 56th Massachusetts regiment, which soon took

the field, and within a few weeks of its complete organization went into the battle of the Wilderness, one of the fiercest and most bloody struggles of the war. Some of the troops near him having wavered on the violent charge of Longstreet's forces, Col. Griswold, fearing the effect that might be caused on the minds of his own men, rushed heroically forward, seized the colors from their bearer, and, waving them above his head, shouted, "Men, stand by the flag to-day." He had scarcely uttered these words when he fell into the arms of a corporal of the color-guard, and in a few moments breathed his last, thus nobly fulfilling the patriotic words which he had shortly before used in a letter to a friend, "I gladly give my life to my country."

The army being upon the advance and there being no means of forwarding the remains to Washington, the officers of the regiment were obliged to bury their late comrade upon the battle-field, and, after reading a brief service, the spot was marked by a neat headboard on which was inscribed

May, 1864.
COL. C. E. GRISWOLD,
56th Massachusetts Volunteers.
The brave sleeps.

The remains have been disinterred, and were deposited in their last resting place at Mt. Auburn, in the most private manner, in July, 1865, his relatives declining proffered military honors.

As a leading member of the Independent Corps of Cadets, from the year 1853 to the date of his death, he had always distinguished himself by his regularity and exactness in every particular to the duty required of him as a member of that body.

This precision as a tactician and disciplinarian he carried into the army, and was so noted for it as to provoke the sarcasm of those who were too careless or inattentive in regard to this very important matter. While he was eminently reserved and quiet in his manners he was a most pleasant and genial companion, and, in fact, all his qualities were such as endeared him closely to his friends, while they attracted little public attention. He needs no labored tribute to his memory, nor would it be appropriate, for his eulogy has been best pronounced by the deep regret of those who have silently mourned his loss; the best because the most simple and hearty tribute to a brave and noble man.

A portion of the above is from the *Boston Evening Transcript*, of July 17, 1865. He became a member of the Society in 1862.

BROWN, George Henry, a resident member, died in Groton, of pneumonia, May 3, 1865. He was born in East Bridgewater, March 29, 1810. His father, Bartholomew Brown, was born in Danvers, Mass., Sept. 8th, 1772, and practised law in Sterling, and afterwards removed to Bridgewater. He m. Betsey Lazelle, dau. of Gen. Sylvanus Lazell, of that town.

Geo. H. Brown was married in Sterling, Aug. 17th, 1834, to Harriet Porter, b. Aug. 14th, 1814.

The children of Geo. H. and Harriet P. Brown are, Henry Lazell, b. in North Bridgewater, Sept. 13th, 1835; m. Martha A. Goulding, of Worcester, April 30th, 1863; and now reside in Illion, N. Y. They have one child, a daughter. George Porter, b. in East Bridgewater, Aug. 6th, 1836; m. Mary E. Little, of Shirley, Nov. 29th, 1860; and now reside in Winchester. They have two children, a son and daughter. Caroline Parker, born in E. Bridgewater, March 23d, 1839; m. John W. Knight, of Woburn, June 25th, 1858; and now reside in Woburn. They have had four children, two of whom, a daughter and a son, are now living. Helen Mitchell, b. in E. Bridgewater, Jan. 2d, 1841; m. John H. Turner, of Hartford, Ct., Sept. 10th, 1861; and now reside in Groton. They have one child, a son. Allina Catherine Gilbert, b. in Groton, Nov. 29th, 1846.

Mr. Brown attended school at South Bridgewater and Billerica Academies. On leaving school he was placed in a store in Boston, but having a distaste for the business, he soon left, and edited and published a literary work called the *Amaranth*, published in East Bridgewater from 1832 to 1835, and issued semi-monthly. It was afterwards merged in the *Boston Pearl*. He had the best writers in the country as contributors to it. In 1835, in connection with his father, he edited and published a weekly paper in North Bridgewater, called the *Bridgewater Patriot and Old Colony Gazette*. In 1842 he removed to Groton, where he remained up to the time of his death. He established a printing office there, and edited and published the following campaign papers: *The Log Cabin Patriot*, preceding the election of Har-

risson; *Spirit of the Times* (Taylor); *Give 'em Jessie* (Fremont); *Groton Mercury* (Lincoln); and editor of a weekly paper called the *Railroad Mercury*. He was a frequent contributor to many other periodicals and newspapers.

He was post-master in Groton under Taylor, and at Groton Junction till his death, under Lincoln. He was well patronized as a lecturer, and delivered the following lectures to large audiences: On Printing, Newspapers, Insects, Music, China and the Chinese. He was a member of the Legislature in 1861, and was appointed on several important committees, one of which was the committee on the Ship Canal. He kept a record of the proceedings of the Groton Centennial Celebration, intending at some future time to publish it. It is the only account preserved. Since his decease, it has been put into the hands of a gentleman who intends preparing it for the press. His health had been so poor for a number of years, that many things he attempted have been left incomplete. He had prepared a genealogical history of the Brown and Porter families, which appears, with very slight additions, ready for the press. His military history of Groton, from the French war up to the present time, including the recent Southern rebellion, has been left in such a state, it is feared, no one will be found to carry it out. His whole heart was engaged in this work, and every moment that health would admit, during the last year of his life, he devoted to it. In his earnestness to complete it, no doubt, he over-exerted himself, thereby hastening his death. [Communicated.]

He became a member of the Society in 1864.

WHEATON, Hon. Laban Morey, a resident member, died in Norton, Mass., Jan. 17, 1865, a. 68 years, 4 months, 23 days. He was born in Norton, Sept. 14, 1796, the son of Hon. Laban and Fanny (Morey) Wheaton, and grandson of Dr. George and Elizabeth (Morey) Wheaton. His uncle, Rev. George Wheaton, who grad. H. C. 1769, was born in the North Precinct of Norton, July 6, 1751. He was ordained pastor of the Society at Claremont, N. H., Feb. 19, 1772; died at his father's house, in Mansfield, June 24, 1773. He bequeathed to the town of Claremont all his real estate in the town, and also what was due him there, to be used in support of a Congregational minister. He was buried at Mansfield; and the town of Claremont erected the monument over his grave. See Clark's *History of Norton*, p. 483, from which work we gather many of our facts.

Hon. Laban Wheaton, father of our member, b. March 13, 1754; prepared for college at Wrentham Academy; grad. at H. C. in 1774; studied theology with Rev. Abiel Leonard, of Woodstock, Conn.; preached in various places and was invited to settle in Framingham, Mass., but declined so to do. He entered into mercantile pursuits in connection with a class-mate, but they became bankrupt in three or four years. He commenced the study of the law with Mr. Kent, of Watertown, when more than thirty years of age, and on the completion of his legal studies opened an office in Milton. In 1788, he removed to his native town, and had much practice. He stood for many years at the head of the Bar in Bristol County, doing much business, also, in the neighboring counties. He was eight years a member of Congress; also, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Court of Sessions; was several times a Representative to the State Legislature, was Selectman, &c. He m. Fanny Morey, his cousin, June 1, 1794, and had four children, two of whom died young. His daughter married Dr. Strong, of Boston. She died childless. After her decease, in 1834, he established with the portion of his large estate which he had designed for her, the School for Young Ladies in Norton, making it "the child of his adoption," as he said, "in the place of his departed daughter." The building was erected in 1834, and the school opened in the spring of 1835. It was incorporated by the Legislature, March 10, 1837, under the name of the "Norton Female Seminary." On the 16th of March, 1839, the name was changed by the Legislature to "Wheaton Female Seminary." The first structure was removed, and the present building erected in 1849, at a cost of about six thousand dollars. The donor was chosen Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and held that position until his death, March 23, 1846, at the age of 92 years, 10 days.

The subject of this notice pursued his preparatory studies at the Wrentham Academy and at Middleboro', and for a little time before entering college at the College Grammar School, then under the tuition of Joel Hawes. He grad. at Brown University in 1817. After graduating he returned to his native town, where he passed his life. He studied law, but never gave much attention to the duties of the profession. He early engaged in the management of his father's large estate in Norton; was for many years Postmaster of the town; was one of the twenty-two members who constituted the Congregational Trinitarian Church in Norton, organized April 3, 1832; three times represented his native town in the State Legislature, and was twice a member of the

Governor's Council; and was also one of the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster. "He was sensitively averse to every thing that seemed like ostentation, but was an active supporter of the institutions of society, both political and religious, and full of kindly feelings for his fellowmen. He is described as 'pre-eminently the young man's friend, who seldom lost an opportunity to commend the worthy and to aid those in need of his assistance.' He was warmly interested in education, and was a watchful guardian and liberal patron of the Seminary, which his father had founded. He m. Miss Eliza B. Chapin, of Uxbridge, June 25, 1829, but had no children. His widow survives. He became a member of the Society in 1855." Lithograph portraits of his father and himself may be seen in the *History of Norton*.

BAYLIES, Hon. William, LL.D., of West Bridgewater, a corresponding member, died at the residence of his sister-in-law and niece in Taunton, on Wednesday morning, September 27th, 1865, in the ninetieth year of his age.

Mr. Baylies was one of three sons of William Baylies, M.D., of Dighton, who died in 1826, in the eighty-third year of his age, and who was a son of Nicholas Baylies, Esq., of Taunton, who died at a very advanced age in 1807. Nicholas, with his father Thomas Baylies, migrated to this country in the year 1737 from Colebrooke Dale, Shropshire, England (to which place he had removed from Solihull, Warwickshire), and settled in Uxbridge, Mass., where father and son engaged in the iron business, which they had pursued in England.

The rank, education and position of the family, on their first appearance in this country, were elevated. Esther Sargeant, wife of Thomas Baylies, and great-grandmother of the deceased, was of a family belonging to the Society of Friends or Quakers, in England. Nicholas Baylies represented the town of Uxbridge in the General Court as early as 1758; after his removal to Taunton represented that town in the same body for the political years 1781-2 and 1786-7; was well known, in his day, as one of the ablest politicians in Massachusetts; and, though English-born, was a most efficient supporter of America against British encroachment, and through the Revolutionary struggle.

Dr. William Baylies, father of the deceased, graduated at Harvard College in 1760. His wife, mother of the deceased, was a daughter of the Hon. Samuel White, Counselor at Law, who moved from Braintree to Taunton, where he died in 1769. Mr. White was a member of the Council Board of Massachusetts Bay, for the political years 1766-7, 1767-8, and 1768-9. He also represented Taunton in the House of Representatives, of which he was Speaker for the political years 1759-60, 1764-5, and 1765-6. The deceased often spoke with pride and pleasure of the great energy, decision and ability of his grandfather White, as Speaker of the House, in resisting the Stamp Act. Dr. Baylies, who settled early in Dighton, represented that town, for the political year 1774-5, in the General Court—the last, in which a Governor appointed by the King ever attempted to act as such—saw British rule over Massachusetts, as exercised by Thomas Gage, Governor, terminate, and then and there voted in the election of the five Massachusetts members of the First Continental Congress. His father was a member of the three famous Provincial Congresses which met in the years 1774 and 1775, and assumed the government of this State for the time in conducting the war. Again he represented Dighton in the first General Court of the Revolution, for the political year 1775-6.

The deceased was, also, a nephew of the late Hon. Hodijah Baylies, a distinguished officer of the army of the Revolution, and for many years the skilful Judge of Probate of Bristol County. He was a brother, too, of the late Hon. Francis Baylies, of Taunton, who studied law in the office of the deceased, afterwards represented the Bristol District in Congress, was our Minister to Buenos Ayres in Gen. Jackson's administration, and the learned historian of the Plymouth Colony. By way of his grandfather White, he was second cousin of the late Hon. Samuel S. Wilde, long distinguished as a Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Hon. William Baylies was born in Dighton, on the 15th day of September, 1776. He was fitted for college under the instruction of Master Barrows, a collegian who taught school in Dighton 50 years, entered Brown University in 1791, and graduated in 1795, with the highest honors of his class. About six months after graduating, he entered the office of Hon. Seth Padelford, of Taunton, Counsellor at Law, and pursuing his studies for three years was admitted to the Bar. In May, 1799, he settled in West Bridgewater, opening his law-office in the very room where John Merrick, Esq., in 1790, 1791 and 1792, and the famous Oakes Angier, from 1769 to 1786, had preceded him in practice. He soon distinguished himself as a discreet adviser and most able advocate both before a jury and the full Bench at the Law

Terms, had an extensive practice of the best business in the Counties of Plymouth and Bristol for a *full half century*, and was, in popular estimation, and in the unanimous opinion of the Sages in the law, the leader at the bar in both those counties.

Always modest, and retiring from public exhibition, and never known to do or say the slightest thing to attain political station, he was, nevertheless, sought out by the public and compelled to take some such positions. He represented Bridgewater (now the four Bridgewaters) in the General Court for the political year 1808-9, and was, early in 1809, elected to Congress from the Plymouth District, after one or more elections declared void by the Governor and Council. He received his certificate, and took his seat in May, 1809; but the House vacated his election, declaring Mr. Turner to have been chosen at a former trial. He again represented Bridgewater in the General Court for the political years 1812-13 and 1820-21. In the fall of 1812, he was elected Representative to Congress from the Plymouth District, and took his seat on the first Monday of December, 1813, at the same time that the late Hon. Daniel Webster first appeared in that body as a Representative from New Hampshire. He was re-elected, and served in his second term until into March, 1817. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate for the political year 1825-26; represented West Bridgewater in the General Court for the political year 1830-31, and again for the short political year 1831; and, in the spring of 1833, for the fourth time, he was elected to Congress, taking his seat in December of that year, and retiring finally from Congress in March, 1835.

Honorable as was his course in Congress, and able as were his speeches there, yet he had little political ambition. By his long and splendid career as an advocate at the bar will his memory be perpetuated. His name appears as counsel in cases reported in the 2d Vol. of Massachusetts Reports, and continues through 61 volumes of our Reports, ending with the case, *Weston vs. Sampson* (8th Cush. 347), argued by him for the defendant in 1849. Often, years ago, have we seen him in the S. J. Court, or in the Common Pleas at Taunton and Plymouth, go entirely through terms of court, arguing to the jury one side or the other of every cause tried. He argued causes, in his day, against such opposing counsel as Daniel Webster, Gov. Morton, Chief Justice Shaw, Judges Merriek and Warner, when at the bar, not to omit such able lawyers as the late Thomas P. Beal, Zachariah Eddy, and Timothy G. Coffin, Esqs.

Learned in special pleading and every other branch of the law, he was particularly skilled in our Colonial, Provincial and Commonwealth statutes, and in our own peculiar New England or Massachusetts common law, being familiar with the origin, gradual development, history and construction or interpretation of them. He was also well versed in English and American history, and in literature generally. But the most prominent feature of his character was his discretion upon every occasion and in any emergency; so that it was said of him, "*he never did or said an unwise thing.*"

Of a large and magnificent form, of great personal beauty, and a most intellectual countenance, he, on great occasions, spoke with admirable eloquence and force; and we remember when he spoke in the defence in the indictment for a libel, in the case *Com. vs. Blanding*, in the year 1825, his argument was regarded as equal to any similar production of the ablest advocates of any age or country.—*New Bedford Mercury*.

ADAMS, George, a resident member, died in West Newton, Oct. 4, 1865, a. 58. He was the eighth child and sixth son of Thomas and Mercy (Savery) Adams, and was born in Boston, Jan. 10, 1807. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Richard Adams, who in 1688 purchased a large tract of land, in the then Province of New Hampshire, 11,200 acres, as expressed in the deed, being two and a half miles in breadth by seven miles in length. It is said that he was killed by the Indians. His son Francis, born in England in 1677 or 8, it is stated, was sent for by his father and arrived in this country, with an elder sister Jemima, about the year 1692; that Jemima returned to England but Francis continued here. He m. Mary Buck, of Scituate, Mass. They had seven children, all born in Plymouth, among whom was Thomas, born May 8, 1709, who m. Bathsheba Bradford, a great-grand-daughter of Gov. William Bradford. Thomas Adams lived near Stony Brook in Kingston, his parents having moved to that town not far from the year 1727. He was Captain of a coasting vessel many years. His oldest son, Joshua, b. in Kingston, Nov. 21, 1735, m. Mary Godfrey. Their fourth child, Thomas, b. in K., Feb. 13, 1770, m. Mercy Savery, and they were the parents of our deceased member.

Mr. Adams left Boston in the year 1811, and resided in Carver, in Plymouth County, and in adjoining towns until 1823. He served in a store in Boston three years. In 1826, he engaged in the hatting business in Plymouth. He removed to Boston in 1835, and kept a hat store there most of the time until the year 1846, when he commenced the publication of the Boston Directory, at No. 52 Washington street, second floor.

The Directory had previously been published in duodecimo form. Mr. Adams changed it into an octavo, making it not only a directory of names, but also of the various trades and professions. In his first number he uses the following language: "In presenting the first number of a NEW DIRECTORY of BOSTON, we trust we have done something towards answering the public demand for such a vehicle of intelligence. The labor of collecting and arranging so large a mass of names, figures, statistics, and facts, has been a Herculean task, and attended with many difficulties; we hope, therefore, that any inaccuracies which may appear in our work, may be looked upon with a favorable eye. We have aimed at perfect accuracy, but are not so vain as to suppose that we have attained it in our first attempt. We hope, another year, with the experience and facilities we have acquired, to correct whatever may appear amiss in the present volume." The next year, 1847, Mr. Charles Stimpson, who had been connected with the Boston Directory a quarter of a century, disposed of his interest in the work, to Mr. Adams. In presenting the second volume to the public, Mr. Adams says: "It has been his aim to adapt the DIRECTORY to the wants of the city, and to put into the hands of the citizen and the stranger, a manual, which will not only direct them to the location of individuals, but give them at once a bird's-eye view of all the multifarious kinds of business which are pursued in this great and growing metropolis." He went on enlarging and improving the work, making it each year a valuable index to the business and enterprise of the city. In 1789, John Norman printed and sold at Oliver's Dock, the first Boston Directory, containing 1,474 names. The sixty-first, issued in 1865 (No. 20 of Mr. Adams's), contains 61,091 names. In 1858, and since, it has been published under the firm of Adams, Sampson & Co. Mr. Adams also published Directories and Registers of other cities and States in New England, and also the State of New York, so that he became the most extensive publisher of this class of books in the United States. (See a history of Boston directories in *Register*, xvi. 387, and in the appendix to Adams's Directory for 1852, page 60.) In connection with his youngest son, Theodore P., he collected and arranged the *Genealogy of the Adams Family, of Kingston, Mass.*, in an octavo volume of 64 pages, which was printed in 1861.

Mr. Adams m. Hannah S. Harlow, of Plymouth, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, viz.:—*George W.*, b. in Plymouth, Aug. 10, 1830, m. Mary Holland, of Boston; *Hannah*, b. in P., July 27, 1832, m. Dr. Edward A. Spooner, of Plymouth, now a physician in Philadelphia; *Sarah S.*, b. in Boston, Oct. 17, 1840, d. March 12, 1842; *Theodore P.*, b. in Boston, July 24, 1845.

He became a resident member of the Society in 1852. From a commendatory notice of him in the *Daily Advertiser* of Oct. 7th, we make the following extracts: "He was a marked character and a striking instance of sturdy New England energy, intelligence and public spirit. To these qualities, he added what is more rarely found, a wise, intelligent and most unselfish interest in and the most self-sacrificing devotion to the great vital questions of the day. The graduate only of our common schools, he made his own way into business, carving out, like most Yankees, his own career. He may be said to have created the system of directories, which he extended over this whole section of the Union; with rare enterprise and consummate skill systematizing the whole business, till it ministered in a most unexpected degree to the convenience of the whole North as well as to his own profit." He was "a self made, high-toned, unselfish, useful and thoroughly honest man."

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, September 6, 1865.—The regular monthly meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock. The president, Dr. Lewis, and the corresponding secretary, Rev. Dr. Dexter, were still absent on European tours. Rev. Martin Moore, vice-president for the State of Massachusetts, presided.

John H. Sheppard, of Boston, the librarian, reported as donations since the last meeting, 4 volumes, 12 pamphlets, 1 photograph and 7 autographs.

Rev. Washington Gilbert, of West Newton, assistant corresponding secretary, announced that Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, LL.D., of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., had accepted honorary membership to which he had been elected in place of the late

Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL.D. He also announced that Hon. Asa Millett, M.D., of Bridgewater, and Albert B. Weymouth, of Boston, had accepted resident membership.

Three resident members were balloted for and elected.

Col. Samuel Swett, of Boston, read a paper on the Multiplied Metamorphoses of Surnames in our country. Our ancestors, said he, who emigrated from Great Britain to New England, had a perfect passion for transforming and perverting the surnames of our forefathers here, by a multiplicity of astonishing variations. And this unaccountable propensity is not more remarkably illustrated in any name than in that of Swett. A late learned and classical scholar of that name, amused himself in constructing a pedigree tree, which derived the name from the illustrious Roman historian Suetonius, whose name when transplanted to Germany was permuted into Swieten, and when travelling thence to Holland, a Van was prefixed to it, making it Van Swieten. At length, on its arrival in England, it assumed its only form in that country, unless the names Sweit and Suet—pronounced Swett—be considered the same names as Swett, the form into which it has finally terminated in our country. But even here we have seemed to be irremediably resolved to rival the innumerable other changes the fated name has experienced, by the equally innumerable methods of its spelling. And we are left to our own election in giving our preference to Suet, Sweit, Swett, Sweet, Sweat, or Swet; all of which advance their equal and rival claims to be preferred. The late eminent Rev. Dr. John Barnard, the father by adoption of his nephew, Dr. John Barnard Swett, always spelled the name Sweett; so that our own name, S. Swett, would read S. Sweett. We are obliged to Geo. Mountfort, Esq., for the following citation from the Catalogue of Harleian manuscripts, No. 1172. "Doequet of a confirmation of the Arms and Crest of Rev. Giles Sweit, LL.D., Dean of the Arches."

Benjamin Swett, the renowned commander of our troops against the Indians in 1677, spelled his name Swett. An endless catalogue of other names which have experienced the same fate with that of Swett, in our country, might be compiled, and especially the names Eliot, Winthrop, Gookin, Wallace and others. But this capricious uncertainty in our proper names was far from being a solitary misfortune to which our national language, composed of most heterogenous materials, was subjected. It was totally devoid of regularity, uniformity, or competent authority to control it, previous to its being completely reformed, through the influence of the admirable version of the Scriptures under James; and the indisputable authority of our superb lexicographers, from Johnson, their great file-leader, to Worcester, the first among his peers; who has improved our language to a degree of perfection which may challenge comparison with that of any other on the globe.

Dugdale mentions the name of John Swet, in England, in the reign of Richard II. and Carlyle, in his History of Frederic of Prussia, mentions Schwedt a relative of Frederic. The root and meaning of the name Swett is undoubtedly Swede.

Rev. Dorus Clarke, of Waltham, read a short but exceedingly interesting sketch of the celebrated Rev. Sydney Smith—relating some anecdotes of that extraordinary man which we have never before heard.

David Pulsifer, of Boston, presented the Society with a piece of the corner stone of the State House which was laid in 1795, and also a pamphlet which he has prepared on the State House, its history, &c., which has just been printed.

William R. Deane, of Boston, as one of the committee chosen for that purpose, read a report upon the manuscript of a poetical epistle to George Washington, written about 1778, and which has been through some half a dozen editions—the last, of 75 copies only; 25 on large paper—from the press of Joel Munsell, of Albany, printed privately for F. S. Hoffman, of New York city. The report identifies, beyond question, that this manuscript is in the handwriting of the author, Rev. Dr. C. H. Wharton, of New Jersey.

Boston, October 4.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, Rev. Martin Moore, A.M., vice-president, in the chair.

The librarian reported the following donations since the last meeting, viz.: 56 volumes; 497 pamphlets; a bound volume of the Columbian Centinel for the years 1824 and 1825, making the Society's set of that paper nearly complete; 11 bound volumes of the Puritan Reorder; one manuscript on parchment, and 6 bills (\$685) of confederate currency, the value of which is of a purely historical character.

The assistant corresponding secretary reported that since the last meeting letters accepting membership had been received from the following gentlemen: Francis Parkman, of Boston, and Rev. Albert C. Patterson, of Jamaica Plain, as resident members, and D. Williams Patterson, of Newark Valley, N. Y., as a corresponding member.

The historiographer read a biographical sketch of Hon. Laban M. Wheaton, of Norton, Mass., a gentleman who has largely endowed the Wheaton Female Seminary of that town; also a notice of George Henry Brown, Esq., of Groton, Mass., a man of remarkable historical tastes—both resident members and recently deceased. William B. Towne, the treasurer, reported that Samuel Holden Parsons, Esq., of Middletown, Conn., and Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, both corresponding members, had constituted themselves life members of the Society, by payment of the requisite sum. A committee for nominating officers at the next annual meeting was chosen. Four resident members were elected.

The Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., corresponding secretary of the Society, who has just returned from Europe, gave extemporaneously an extremely interesting account of his visit to Leyden, in Holland, and Scrooby, in England. Rev. Dr. Dexter, it is understood, made the voyage to England and Holland at this particular period, as he could be accompanied by Prof. George E. Day, of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, who is a superior German scholar and a very good reader of Dutch, and who would therefore be of great aid to Dr. Dexter in his researches, by deciphering and reading the records of the Pilgrims who resided in those places before coming to this country. Dr. Dexter was very successful in his researches, adding considerably to the number of persons whose names he had previously gathered from various sources as of the Pilgrim band, confirming beyond a doubt many facts, dates and particulars of their history, identifying most satisfactorily and beyond all doubt the precise locality where Rev. John Robinson, their beloved pastor, resided. He examined the recorded deed of this house to Mr. Robinson, and cleared up some difficulties which had rested on his mind in regard to this locality, which is on Clock Street. The congregation have been represented as meeting for regular worship at Mr. Robinson's house, as it was sufficiently "large" for the congregation, which must, when this statement was made, have comprised about one hundred and fifty to three hundred persons. How this could be, the premises being only 25 feet front and (say) 125 feet deep, was the question. But by close examination of the deed it seems that it was so expressed as to include (a few feet from the street) a very much enlarged width by the words "the adjoining tenements," or words equivalent to these. The building of that day is gone; there is a flower garden in the rear now well taken care of. Here undoubtedly Robinson, Brewster and others often consorted, and here they concerted the emigration to this country. The property now belongs to the French Walloon Church, a Protestant society. Dr. Dexter and his friends obtained permission, which was readily and most cordially granted, to have a stone tablet inserted in the front of the building, with an inscription upon it stating that here lived, taught and died Rev. John Robinson, &c. Not being able to remain till it was completed, the money was left for the same, and for a photograph of this memorial after its completion, showing the object specified as accomplished. He hoped to have found some volume or paper or record in the library of the university on which the revered and beloved pastor, John Robinson, had written his name, but the most diligent and painstaking search failed to reveal his autograph. Dr. D. spoke of the exceedingly perfect state of the records at Leyden, from 1550, or thereabouts, down to the present time. He thought there was not in the world a more perfect set of records for such a length of time. All the volumes are bound in white vellum and arranged on the shelves in consecutive order for something like 300 years. Rev. John Robinson was buried in St. Peter's Church, though the precise spot is unknown, and probably can never be known. Mr. George Sumner stated in the account of his visit to Leyden, that the smallest amount was paid for the interment of the old Pilgrim; but by examination it seems that it was the largest amount known to have been paid at that date for a burial without what may be termed extras.

The speaker related an amusing circumstance in measuring the width and depth of the premises once owned by Mr. Robinson. They had no English measure with them, and could find none in Leyden; upon which a professor of the university at hand proposed to aid them, and proceeded in a long and somewhat abstruse process to render the Dutch measure into English feet; but before it was completed, some of the many kind friends who had volunteered so heartily in their aid, fortunately succeeded in finding in a goldsmith's shop an English foot rule, which relieved them from their dilemma.

Every facility was most readily offered by every one who could aid them in their researches at Leyden. He found many new and interesting facts, verified many more, and corrected some heretofore erroneous impressions. Dr. Dexter was equally successful at Scrooby in England, from whence this early band took their departure from their native land. At Austerfield stood the little old chapel where Bradford worshipped; there was the rough stone font in which he was baptized. This font is several feet in circumference, and is rather rudely dug out into the shape of a very large thick

bowl. Its identity is unquestionable. A few years since a new and more elegant font was obtained, and the old one was thrown aside, and was used by an old lady to water her fowls; but the Pilgrims, or the descendants of the Pilgrims, who have, since the publication of Mr. Hunter's volume, visited the locality, gave the rector such an idea of its value that it has been restored to the chapel, and now could not readily be bought with money. It was, when in use, placed on a wooden pedestal or block, but now is resting from its sacred service upon the floor of the chapel. Faint traces only now remain of the manor house at Scrooby. The oldest records in the chapel, which were beautifully kept during the time of most interest to New England, contain the records of the baptism of Bradford and many of the Morton family. He found some names and facts at Scrooby which were omitted by the late Mr. Hunter in his volume published a few years since; he also corrected some errors in the same volume.

Some remarks and inquiries were made by members, which were responded to by Dr. Dexter, giving a conversational character to the close of the meeting, which rendered it altogether one of the most social and instructive meetings upon the records of the Society.

Dr. Dexter's researches of the Pilgrims are *con amore*. Born near the place of their landing, having grown up in the very atmosphere which they breathed, he has imbibed a reverence for them and a love for their history, which impels him to traverse sea and land, almost regardless of expense, if he can only add a few important scraps to their history. This earnest and thorough research will, we doubt not, eventually result in a finished history of the Pilgrims and the Old Colony, and one the ample *index* of which will show many *new* things of those *old* Fathers.

David Pulsifer exhibited a manuscript abridgement of Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World, a beautifully written volume of the time of James I. or Charles I., containing 802 pages, 16mo. The manuscript states that, "although an abridgement, yet (with that exception) both in the Preface and History, the language, mode of expression, style and very words of the author are retained."

Boston, November 1.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock, at the Society's room. The president, Winslow Lewis, M.D., who had returned from Europe since the last meeting, made a few pertinent remarks upon taking the chair.

The librarian reported the monthly donations as 15 volumes and 79 pamphlets.

The assistant corresponding secretary reported that Edwin H. Sampson, of Boston, had accepted resident membership.

The directors reported that the following gentlemen had been chosen by them as committee of publication for the ensuing year, namely: John W. Dean, William B. Trask, Rev. H. M. Dexter, William H. Whitmore, W. S. Appleton, Rev. Elias Nason, and William B. Towne.

Three candidates for resident and one for corresponding membership were balloted for and unanimously chosen.

Hon. Hampden Cutts, of Brattleboro', Vt., then read a very interesting paper on the life and public services of the late Consul Jarvis, of Weathersfield, Vt. Hon. William Jarvis was born in Boston in the old Governor Shirley house, in King (State) street, February 4, 1770. His father was an eminent physician and an orator in the American cause. Early in his business career he failed through indorsements for others. He immediately paid his personal liabilities and surrendered the remainder of his property to the creditors in whose favor he had indorsed. The amount not proving sufficient, he was arrested, thrown into prison, and at last gave his note to pay the balance, \$15,000 in five years, with interest. This he accomplished in the specified time, and had little left but his good name. About this time he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson Consul to Lisbon, a place for which he was well fitted, having had commercial intercourse with the Portuguese for some years.

While holding this office he effected many reforms, such as the protection of American seamen from British press gangs, the abolition of excessive duties on flour, and a remodelling of vexatious quarantine laws. During the occupation of Lisbon by the French army under Junot, Mr. Jarvis made a large sum by selling them flour at a great price, an article which he had almost entirely got into his own hands, as the native and English traders were afraid to keep it. Soon after a large amount of property was confiscated by the *Junta*, and Mr. Jarvis bought at the sales 2500 Merino sheep, which he sent to this country about 1809, and which were the progenitors of most of that famous breed for which our country is now so well known. Three hundred of these were retained for his own farm, which he purchased in Weathersfield, Vt., on his return to America in December, 1810.

Mr. Jefferson entertained a high opinion of his diplomatic services, but he could not be prevailed on to take office again after his return. He devoted his attention to his farm, and occasionally wrote for the papers upon agricultural or political subjects. He was a warm advocate of Mr. Clay's American system, and maintained a correspondence with that gentleman, Matthew Cary and others, on this his favorite topic.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Publications of the Prince Society, Established May 25, 1858.—Wood's New England's Prospect. Boston: Printed for the Society by John Wilson and Son. 1865. Fcp. 4to. pp. xxxi. and 131.

Hutchinson Papers. Vol. II. Albany, N. Y.: Printed for the Society by Joel Munsell. 1865. Fcp. 4to. pp. vii. and 354.

These two volumes are the last issues of the Prince Society, the former of which was delivered to members in August, and the latter in December, 1865.

In the Register for April, 1865, we noticed the first volume of the Hutchinson Papers. The second volume deserves all the praise bestowed upon its predecessor. Mr. Appleton edited the greater portion of it; but the work not being completed when he left, last summer, for a European tour, his associate, Mr. Whitmore, who edited the first volume, resumed his labors and finished the work. A feature of this publication that will add greatly to its value, is the thorough and comprehensive index, which fills thirty-four closely printed pages. It was compiled by Rev. John A. Vinton, who understands perfectly what is desirable in an index.

New England's Prospect, by William Wood, is from the press of John Wilson and Son, and will add to their reputation as printers of first class books. The work has been printed under the supervision of Jeremiah Colburn, Esq., who has produced an exact reprint of the first edition of the work issued in 1634. Mr. Colburn has obtained from Charles Deane, Esq. an excellent bibliographical preface. He also republishes the preface to the Boston edition of 1764, written by Nathaniel Rogers, of which some account will be found in the *Register*, vol. xvii. p. 370. An engraved fac-simile of the original map accompanies the work. A good index by Rev. Mr. Vinton is also added. The addition of the paging of the first edition and a few notes would have made it more perfect.

New England's Prospect is a well-written book, and the author is evidently an educated man. Mr. Deane calls it "the earliest topographical account, worthy to be so entitled, of the Massachusetts Colony." The first part is devoted to a description of the face of the country, the climate, the natural productions, and the English settlements of New England; and the second to its aboriginal inhabitants, their manners, customs, tribes, language, etc. The book is a standard authority on the early history of our country, and is deserving of the elegant dress in which it is here presented. The three volumes delivered to the members of the Prince Society during the past year do credit to the judgment and taste of its Council.

Dictionary of the United States Congress, compiled as a Manual of Reference for the Legislator and Statesman. By CHARLES LANMAN, late Librarian of House of Representatives. Government Printing Office. 1864. pp. 556.

This volume contains biographical sketches of members of the United States Congress. It contains also about 140 pages of additional matter of great interest and value, embracing a statement of the successive sessions of Congress, a list of the Speakers, the Presidents of the Senate, Clerks of the House, Chaplains, the Cabinets of the various Administrations, Presidential Electors, the Composition of the Supreme Court of the United States, Ministers to foreign Countries, the Declaration of Independence, Members of the Continental Congress, its Presidents and its Sessions, Constitution of the United States, Executive Departments, Historical items relating to each of the States and Territories, Origin of the Names of the States, Progress of Population, Ratio of Representation, Names of State and Territorial Governors, with dates, Right of Suffrage in the several States, and the qualifications of Governors, Senators and Representatives.

These statistics are exceedingly valuable in themselves, and are here brought together in a very convenient form. Most of the volume, however, is devoted to the biographical sketches, and in these consists its greatest value. We notice in these, however, several deficiencies, which, we think, might in nearly every case have been supplied, and that too without inconveniently swelling the dimensions of the book. We should have been glad to see the parentage of each member of congress fully stated. The parents of a distinguished son, who are supposed to have moulded his character by the training of his early years, ought to have the honor of having performed this patient and self-denying work. But were there no obligation of this sort, a biographical sketch, however brief, is essentially deficient which does not state the parentage of its subject. The first questions we ask in biography are, "Who was his father?" "Who was his mother?" These questions are not impertinent. They are the natural prompting of our social instinct. On the page now before me are three persons of the same surname, and a friend informs me that he thinks they are brothers, but I look in vain in these "biographical sketches" for any information that a single drop of kindred blood courses through their veins.

The next deficiency which we notice is the incompleteness of the names. A very large number of them are not fully written out, and some are without any given name at all. In these cases we have one, two, and sometimes three Roman letters, followed by the abbreviating period, standing as cabalistic symbols, to inform us that the person in question has indeed a given name, but we are not permitted to know what it is. In the ordinary transactions of business, it is customary, and often with reason, to write the name in an abbreviated form. But for the purposes of a record, and especially a biographical record, this is clearly inadmissible. In many cases it does not properly distinguish or describe the person, and in all cases it lacks dignity, and is wanting in good taste.

Another deficiency which ought to be supplied, is a complete list of the published literary and scientific works of all past and present members of Congress. We venture to suggest that it would be consulted with reference to this item tenfold more frequently than in regard to any other class of facts which it contains. It would not be difficult to supply this want. The manual would then possess a real value; it would then give us the substance of what it now offers us only the shadow. A book containing the improvements suggested by these criticisms, even were it twice the dimensions of this volume, would be far more sought by the general reader, and we venture to predict that no member of Congress would be without it. We thank the author for what he has done. It has doubtless cost him much perplexing labor. But we hope he will look upon it as the foundation only of a far nobler superstructure; of a work that shall equal the dignity of the subject, and crown the author with a lasting fame.

E. F. S.

The Expeditions of Capt. John Lovewell and his Encounters with the Indians, including a Particular Account of the Pequauket Battle, with a History of that Tribe; and a reprint of Rev. Thomas Symmes's Sermon. By FREDERIC KIDDER. Boston: Bartlett and Halliday. 1865. 4to. pp. 138.

The readers of the Register need not be told how deep an interest has hung around the story of Lovewell's Fight, since the news of it sent a thrill through the homes of New England, nearly a century and a half ago. The account of this engagement, published soon after it took place, by Rev. Mr. Symmes, of Bradford, has been reprinted a number of times, and for a long time satisfied the curiosity of the readers of our history. It was reprinted in 1822, in the first volume of Farmer & Moore's Historical Collections, with prefatory remarks and notes, and, in a subsequent volume, an ancient and a modern ballad on the fight appeared.

About thirteen years ago, Mr. Kidder, in his researches among the Massachusetts archives, discovered a number of documents relative to this affair, and also a journal of a previous expedition begun in the early part of the year in which Lovewell fell. These he published in the Register for January, 1853, with some preliminary and explanatory observations. Mr. Drake, the editor, also appended some valuable notes from his collections. The whole was reprinted in pamphlet form, but only a small edition was struck off.

In 1861, Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D.D., of Concord, N. H., published a pamphlet of forty-eight pages upon Lovewell's Fight, including Rev. Mr. Symmes's account, a sketch of Capt. Lovewell's life, and other matters. The reprint by Farmer and Moore

did not give the Sermon on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Symmes, and this by Dr. Bouton only gave a brief extract.

The present work by Mr. Kidder is the next in order of the publications upon the Great Fight at Pigwacket, or Pequauket; and it leaves little to be desired by those who wish to inform themselves upon the subject. The author gives what is known of the previous expeditions of Lovewell, with the Journal of the second expedition, which he had printed in the Register, as before stated. Not only is Mr. Symmes's account to be found here, but his sermon is also printed in full, from the Second Edition, which received the author's corrections, and appears in the form in which he doubtless wished it to stand. Mr. Kidder includes all the documents he could find bearing upon the subject, and he gives biographical sketches of Capt. Lovewell, and the other prominent actors in the encounter, as well as one of Rev. Mr. Symmes, the historian of their exploits. The ballads relative to the affair are not forgotten, and an excellent index places the contents of the book at our command. The work has been a labor of love.

If the reader will take the trouble to compare Rev. Mr. Symmes's account as printed here with that printed by Farmer and Moore, and by Rev. Dr. Bouton, he will find that unwarrantable liberties have been taken with it since the author's death. Additions and omissions have been made, and matter altered in substance and changed in position. These changes are not chargeable upon the gentlemen named, who, no doubt, printed from the best copies they had access to. The story that Paugus was killed by Chamberlain is an interpolation; and so is that of an attempt by a son of the former to revenge his father's death, "after it had become a time of peace," in other words, after the author's death.

The history of the Pequauket Tribe here given is one of the most valuable portions of the volume, and though comprised in eight pages must have cost the author much labor.

It would, no doubt, have been easy for Mr. Kidder, with the materials he appears to have had at his command, to have enlarged his book to double its present size, but he has wisely chosen to confine himself to the facts and documents bearing directly upon his subject, and to present these in a brief and condensed manner.

The book is appropriately dedicated to the author's brother, Edward Kidder, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C., "who, during a four years' Reign of Terror, was ever true to his Country and its Flag."

The typographical appearance is a credit to Messrs. John Wilson and Son, of Cambridge, the printers. Two hundred copies were printed in small quarto, twenty-five in large quarto, and ten on drawing paper.

Notices of the Triennial and Annual Catalogues of Harvard University; with a re-print of the Catalogues of 1674, 1682, and 1700. By JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY, A.M., Librarian of Harvard University, and Member of the Massachusetts and other Historical Societies. Boston: Press of John Wilson & Son. 1865. pp. 67. 150 copies separately printed—30 additional copies on large paper.

Mr. Sibley is a genius. He sees, hears, remembers and chronicles everything pertaining not only to the books, but also to the graduates of old Harvard. He has, with the intense interest of a genuine antiquary, sought for and brought forth from their dusky hiding places, the old broadside catalogues of the University, and by them rectified many errors and settled many curious points in respect to the biography of the sons of Harvard. He has, indeed, so thoroughly and so discriminately investigated his subject as to satisfy the curiosity of the most exacting delver into the ancient and half-buried statistics of his alma mater, and to throw considerable light on the social life and habits of the people of the olden time; as, for example, in the pitiable case of Samuel Melyen, on pages 26 and 7. This work is a literary curiosity; it bears testimony on every page to the untiring research and the antiquarian lore of the versatile and obliging author, and will prove a "treasure" to every bibliophile who may be so fortunate as to obtain a copy.

Genealogy of the Bolles Family in America. By JOHN A. BOLLES.—Boston: Henry W. Dutton & Son. 1865. 4to. pp. 63.

After giving a little account of the English Bolleses, the author of the work under notice proceeds to trace some of the descendants of Joseph Bolles (born Feb., 1608) whom he first finds in 1640, a trader, at Winter Harbor, near the mouth of the Saco river, in Maine. He afterwards removed to the town of Wells, "where he held the office of Town Clerk from 1654 to 1664, during which period his dwelling-house and

the first volume of the town records were burned by the Indians." He died at the first mentioned place, it is stated, in February, 1678.

The work is arranged on a novel plan. The lineal male ancestors, bearing the family name, are seen on the upper and left hand margins of the page, with the dates, denoting the respective years of birth and death, so that, at a glance, one may learn, for instance, where eight generations occur on a page of the record, the direct line of ancestry and descent of those eight generations, without turning over the leaves of the book to find them.

The tastes of genealogists are various; there will be, therefore, a difference of opinion in regard to the arrangement of the work, but there can be no question, we think, as to the capability and industry of the author.

Beyond the Lines: or, A Yankee Prisoner loose in Dixie. By Captain J. J. GEER, late of General Buckland's staff. With an Introduction by Rev. Alexander Clark. Philadelphia: J. W. Daughaday, Publisher, 1308 Chestnut street. 1864. 12mo. pp. 285.

Daring and Suffering: a History of the great Railroad Adventure. By Lieut. WILLIAM PITTENGER, one of the Adventurers. With an Introduction by Rev. Alexander Clark. Philadelphia: 1864. 12mo. pp. 288.

The Yankee Conscript; or eighteen months in Dixie. By GEORGE ADAMS FISHER. With an Introduction by Rev. William Dickson. Philadelphia: 1864. 12mo. pp. 251.

The three books, the titles of which are given above, published by Mr. Daughaday, contain thrilling accounts of the trials and sufferings of these young men and their unfortunate companions. Their stories are related with simplicity and pathos and a truthful earnestness. Their straight-forward narrations captivate our hearts and lead us into closest sympathy, and we eagerly catch at the minute particulars in their several experiences. We follow them, closely, in their battles with the rebels, their incarceration in prisons, their journeyings and hiding places in swamps and woods, their hair-breadth escapes and captures by their foes.

John James Geer, author of "Beyond the Lines," was a native of Virginia, but removed when quite young, with his father and family, to Ohio. Before entering the Union army he had spent some ten years in the ministry in and about the city of Cincinnati. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was stationed as Pastor of the George Street Methodist Protestant church in Cincinnati. He enlisted in the service, and was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Buekland, which commission he held at the time he was wounded and captured at Shiloh.

William Pittenger, born in Ohio, was in early life a school teacher. In the outbreak of the rebellion he volunteered as a private soldier in the Second Ohio Regiment of volunteers — was in the battle of Bull Run, the campaigns of Eastern Kentucky, &c. While at Shelbyville, Tenn., the railroad expedition was organized — a most daring undertaking to penetrate into the heart of the Confederacy. Pittenger was one of the most forward and enthusiastic of those determined spirits. His narrative of the events that befel them is of the most romantic and interesting character. He subsequently became a preacher of the Gospel.

George Adams Fisher was also a native of Ohio, his father having emigrated thither at an early day. At the age of 18, the son began to teach school, in which employment he continued until he left home for Texas. His subsequent trials and adventures after his conscription and forced entrance into the rebel army, the story of his desertion, his after scenes in the army of the rebel General Raines, his escape and safe arrival within the Union lines of General Schofield, are faithfully narrated.

The narratives are properly endorsed and recommended by Rev. Messrs. Clark and Dickson. The steel portraits of the authors, and good wood engravings add materially to the value of the volumes.

Webster's Calendar, or the Albany Almanac for the year of our Lord 1866, etc. etc. etc. By JOEL MUNSELL.

We have had paper made of papyrus, lamb-skin, corn-stalks, pine leaves, bass-wood — indeed of almost every imaginable fibrous texture, and now we have this Albany Almanac on a fair white fabric, manufactured from Bamboo. What next?

We cannot stop to tell how much of wit and wisdom, gravity and gayety the celebrated Antiquarian publisher of Albany has packed into this little chronologic, but we have placed it somewhere near our Bible and our hymn-book, and D. V. into to be guided by its calculations through the year of our Lord 1866.

The Old Log School-House. Furnitured with Incidents of School Life, Notes of Travels, Poetry, Hints to Teachers and Pupils, and Miscellaneous Sketches. Illustrated. By ALEXANDER CLARK, Editor of "Clark's School Visitor." Philadelphia: J. W. Daughaday, Publisher. 1864. 12mo. pp. 288.

The work is humorous, descriptive, pathetic, didactic. There are golden veins of pure morality, running through and permeating it, making the narrative and the miscellany entertaining and instructive. From the old log school-house emanates many a lesson of practical wisdom, less refined, it may be, than is distilled from some of our boasted colleges and high seminaries of learning, but often more useful and appropriate in the experiences of life; of an order that gives us our Abraham Lincolns — our truly great men for the exigencies in our country's history — a fruitage for the coming ages.

Life of General Nathaniel Lyon. By ASHBEL WOODWARD, M.D. Hartford: Published by Case, Lockwood & Co. 1862. pp. 360.

This is a noble tribute to the memory of one of our bravest and most efficient commanders. With a steady and faithful hand Dr. Woodward traces the career of Gen. Lyon from boyhood through his student life at West Point, and thence through the thrilling scenes of the old Seminole and Mexican wars, his California and frontier experiences, down to the opening of the great rebellion, and the hard fought battle of Wilson's Creek, where the gallant hero fell. The style of Dr. Woodward is perspicuous and elevated as befits his subject, and some of his descriptions, as that of the everglades of Florida, the mob at St. Louis and the battle of Wilson's Creek are beautifully clear and graphic. The genealogical chapter in the appendix is most acceptable; yet we should have been glad to have seen the lineage of Gen. Lyon traced with a little more distinctness, if it were possible, to the Hon. Sir Thomas Lyon, Master of Glamis, from whose noble family, the author says, "our New England Lyons are unquestionably descended."

History of Bills of Credit, or Paper Money, issued by New York from 1709 to 1789; with a description of the Bills, and Catalogue of the various issues. By JOHN H. HICKCOX, Author of American Coinage. Albany: J. H. Hickcox & Co. 1866. Ed. 250 copies. 50 copies in large paper in quarto. pp. 103. J. Munsell, Printer.

This is a historic and philosophic view of the currency of the State of New York, and incidentally of the other States, from the wampum, or white money of the Indians, down to the celebrated continental bills of credit of 1777-80, which in less than three years depreciated from 100 to .025 per cent. It is a work bearing upon every page the marks of erudition and research, evincing alike the author's knowledge of political economy and of the secret causes which have produced the fluctuations in the paper currency of the country. The style is simple, clear and manly; the paper and printing equal to any thing which has emanated from Mr. Munsell's justly celebrated press.

Lincolniana. [In memoriam.] Boston: William V. Spencer. 1865. pp. 346. 4to.

This is a superb volume, a gem of rare excellence and value. It embraces eighteen sermons, together with some twenty eulogies and letters, which the death of our lamented president called forth from men of different religious and political creeds and countries. None of them had appeared in form of book or pamphlet; but they were fugitives too valuable to be lost. In thus securing them from oblivion and embodying them in a work of such typographical beauty, Mr. Spencer has woven a fresh garland of praise for the brow of our martyr president, and has conferred a lasting favor upon all those who hold as precious treasures the memorials of their country's sufferings and their country's greatness.





Eng^d by Geo. E. Perire
NY

*Yours truly
N. Lyon*



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK MO.

EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | Capt Tottens Battery. | O | Kansas Rangers-mounted. |
| B | Section of Capt Tottens Battery. | P | Col. Siegel's position. |
| C | Capt. Dubois's Battery. | Q | Train of rebel's part |
| D | Corn-field-hotly contested. | R | Concealed battery-rebel. |
| E | Log house-hotly contested. | S | Town of Little York. |
| F | Ambulances for Sick. | T | Springfield. |
| G | Second Missouri Volunteers | U | Fayetteville road-the road by which Siegel advanced upon the rebel camp. |
| H | Second Kansas Volunteers | V | Rebel cavalry-1,200 strong |
| I | * Spot where Gen Lyon fell | W | Siegel's Brigade-Third and Fifth Missouri |
| J | Masked rebel batteries | X | Road through rebel camp. |
| K | First Kansas, First Missouri, First Iowa | Y | McCullough's head-quarter. |
| L | Capt Steele's Battalion | Z | Rains's head quarters |
| M | Capt Plummers Battalion. | | |
| N | Home Guards-mounted | | |

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MEMOIR OF GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON.

[By ASHBEL WOODWARD, M.D., of Franklin, Conn.]

No martyr in the late struggle for union and nationality fell more widely or sincerely lamented than Gen. Nathaniel Lyon. His military career in Missouri opened brilliantly, and was accepted as a prophecy of signal usefulness and honor. Through his foresight, decision and activity St. Louis was saved from the hands of the enemy. Menaced on all sides, surrounded by secret and open foes, and not knowing whom it was safe to trust, he managed the scanty resources at his command so skilfully that the secessionists of the city were baffled at every point, and compelled either to submit to the federal authority, or to seek distant fields for carrying into effect their hostility to the government.

The importance of the successes achieved by Gen. Lyon in Missouri can hardly be exaggerated. Elsewhere, with trifling exceptions, the tide of war set strongly against the union cause. Our losses of prestige and material at the outset of the conflict were fearful. Privateers roamed the seas with impunity, burning our commerce; a large proportion of our small navy was sacrificed at Norfolk; the Army of the Potomac that marched forth exultantly to the sound of triumphal music, fled in disastrous panic from the passes of Manassas. The heart of the nation was afflicted with sorrows. It was needful to succor the unionists of the border States, and deprive the rebels of the advantages of possession. Had they once gained a secure foothold in St. Louis, the State of Missouri would not have furnished fifty thousand soldiers to uphold the eagles of the Republic. Her sons would have been dragged into the rebel armies in a mass, and this difference alone would have weighed heavily in deciding the issue of the conflict.

From the first Gen. Lyon appreciated the character and magnitude of the struggle, and foresaw the necessity of decisive measures. His short but daring and successful campaign in Missouri, affords the best evidence of the accuracy of his forecast.

Gen. Lyon was born of an ancestry famous in Colonial and revolutionary wars. His paternal grandfather, Ephraim Lyon, served twelve months in the struggle for independence, and subsequently settled down into a substantial farmer at Ashford, Conn. He had

considerable knowledge of law, and was very shrewd in unravelling knotty complications.

Among Lyon's maternal ancestors are to be found several soldiers of eminence. Col. Thomas Knowlton, who commanded the left wing of the provincial army at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and who fell at Harlem Heights, Sept. 16th, 1776, universally lamented by his countrymen, was uncle to Gen. Lyon's mother.

Lieut. Daniel Knowlton, elder brother of Col. Thomas, was the grandfather of Gen. Lyon. He served in several campaigns against the French and Indians, and was especially distinguished for courage and sagacity. Adventures are still related in the locality of his birth to illustrate the shrewdness and resolution with which he tracked the ruthless savages of the frontier through their pathless haunts.

Nathaniel Lyon was born in Ashford,* Conn., July 14th, 1818, the seventh child of Amasa and Keziah (Knowlton) Lyon. In boyhood he was diligent and studious, improving faithfully the opportunities for acquiring knowledge which the schools of the neighborhood afforded. He listened with intense interest to tales of the French and Indian wars from the lips of his mother, never tiring of the repetition. In this way both the love of country and the spirit of martial enthusiasm were stimulated simultaneously. Young Lyon early resolved to become a soldier, and in the aspirations of boyhood kept that object steadily in view. As a son and brother he was remarkably affectionate, and always ready to incur personal sacrifices if he could thereby promote the happiness of other members of the family.

Lyon's preparatory education was obtained in the old brown school house of his native district, supplemented by a few months at the Academy in Brooklyn, Conn. He entered the West Point Military Academy in the autumn of 1837, determined to make the best use of his time and opportunities. Always modest and retiring, he distrusted his ability to compete with youth who had enjoyed greatly superior advantages, but this feeling of personal distrust only served to intensify his energy. He graduated June 30th, 1841, ranking eleventh in a class of fifty-two. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, in the Second Regiment of Infantry, July 1st, 1841.

In the month of November following, Lieut. Lyon left home to join his regiment, which was then operating against the Seminole Indians in Florida. The government underrating the numbers and resolution of that tribe, had determined upon its destruction. A long and costly war followed, which devoured troops by the thousand and money by the million. The hardships of our troops were incredible. In the face of a vigilant and unsparing enemy, they were often compelled to traverse swamps, paved with the sharp points of cypress roots, and interlaced with an almost impenetrable net work of vines. The serrated edges of the saw grass put ordinary clothing to scorn, often tearing off outer garments and cutting painful wounds in the flesh. The savages, emerging occasionally on destructive raids among the settlements, habitually fled to the most inaccessible places.

In January, 1842, Lyon's company formed a part of the force which

* Ashford was divided in 1847, the homestead of the Lyon family being in the present town of Eastford.

started to hunt the famous chief, Halleck-Tustenuggee. This warrior was six feet two inches tall, and powerfully formed. His mind, naturally strong, had been disciplined in the school of wrong and vengeance. For a long time his craft baffled the resources of the government. Thirty-five desperadoes followed his fortunes blindly, obeying his commands without question.

We have not space to follow Lyon through the incidents of that long and wearisome chase. After several months of fruitless pursuit, Tustenuggee and his followers were at length caught by treachery. Col. Worth invited the chief to Fort King, and he accepted. While there, he and all his followers were seized, and afterwards sent west of the Mississippi.

During this campaign, Lyon was always at the post of duty, vigilant and faithful. Notwithstanding its hardships, the novelty of scene and incident rendered it a pleasant one to him. While serving in Florida the Second Infantry lost one hundred and thirty-three officers and privates from disease and battle. May 27th, 1842, the regiment embarked at Palatka, Florida, for Savannah, and thence proceeded to the northern frontier.

For several years Lyon was now stationed at Sacket's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, where was passed by far the easiest and most tranquil period of his life. His leisure was devoted to study and reading, law and moral philosophy affording his favorite fields for investigation.

At the outbreak of the Mexican war Lyon was kept busy in recruiting and drilling men to fill up his regiment. The companies of the Second Infantry, scattered along the northern frontier, were soon collected and sent to Mexico. Gen. Taylor had occupied Monterey before this regiment arrived on the field.

Four companies, including that of Lieut. Lyon, left Camargo Dec. 8th, 1846, and proceeded by way of China and Mont Morelas to Monterey, where they arrived the 20th. Their sojourn in this neighborhood, however, was short. The Washington government had decided to place Gen. Scott at the head of the army of invasion, and to transfer the base of active operations to Vera Cruz.

On the morning of Dec. 23d, the Second Infantry, in company with other troops, started from Monterey to reinforce Scott, and reached Tampico January 23d. The commander in chief arrived at this town February 19th, and ordered the immediate embarkation of all the troops collected there, for the general rendezvous at Lobos Island. Then came the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, followed by the bloody but triumphant march of the American army to the capital of Mexico.

The advance division to which Lieut. Lyon was attached, started for the interior April 8th. His journal during this period abounds in interesting sketches of events, and comments on the appearance of the country. After a slow and toilsome march over the hot sands of the low country, the army found the passes to the highlands of the interior strongly guarded. On the 17th, the victory at Cerro Gordo was won, and our troops emerged into the healthy hill country. In this engagement it was Lyon's brigade, under the guidance of Capt. Robert E. Lee, of the Engineers, that pushed forward by a circuitous route and seized the road in the rear of the main body of the

enemy. The companies of Capt. Canby and of Lieut. Lyon were detached from this brigade to assault a Mexican battery of three guns, planted at the extreme west of the battlefield, and designed to cover the retreat of the enemy in case of defeat. The small band dashed forward impetuously, while the garrison fled in a panic. At this point was found the carriage of Santa Anna, freighted with valuable papers. The unlucky President escaped on a mule, and plunging into a difficult pass, gained the road to Orizaba. On the day of the battle, Lyon hastened on in pursuit of the fugitives, eight miles from Cerro Gordo, as far as the village of Encerro.

Lyon was promoted to a First Lieutenancy Feb. 16th, 1847.

Lyon's division reached Puebla, seventy miles southeast of the valley of Mexico, May 29th. Here it rested for reinforcements till the 7th of August. Meanwhile ineffectual peace negotiations had been conducted by the Washington Cabinet through its agent, Mr. Trist. August 7th, the march was resumed, and on the 10th, having crossed the crest ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, our troops came in sight of the valley of Mexico. In the centre, environed by lakes and marshes and volcanic remains, stood the far-famed capital. The sanguinary battles that followed form a familiar part of American history. Riley's brigade, to which Lyon belonged, won the battle of Contreras, and the same day shared in the bloody attack on Cherubusco. Capt. T. Morris, acting commander of the regiment, in his official report of the part taken by the Second Infantry in the events of the day, says, "Capt. Casey, among the first to enter the works (at Conteras), captured two pieces of the enemy's artillery, driving him from them, and then pushed forward with a detachment of the regiment, accompanied by Capt. Wessels and Lieut. Lyon, and pressed hotly upon the rear of the enemy, who soon raised a number of white flags, and their surrender was immediately accepted, when about two hundred prisoners, together with two pieces of artillery, were taken."

Capt. Morris continues—"I here take the opportunity of recommending these two officers (Captains Casey and Wessels), together with Capt. J. R. Smith and First Lieut. Lyon, to the *special notice* of the Colonel commanding the brigade."

Lyon was promoted Brevet Captain Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, Mexico;" and Captain in full, June 11th, 1851, by regular promotion.

Col. Riley's brigade having taken no part in the engagements at Molino del Rey or Chapultepec, was moved forward Sept 13th, to storm some of the positions within the city. Having halted over night within the gates Belin and San Cosmo, they started the following morning, in expectation of gaining peaceful possession of the city. The enemy, however, fired upon them from the tops of houses and from numerous hiding places. The compliment was returned with interest, and many Mexicans perished. During the skirmishing of the 14th, Lyon was wounded in the leg, his subsequent exertions provoking inflammation which disabled him for several days. The occupation of the capital virtually ended the fighting.

On the first of November a valuable train was to leave Mexico for Vera Cruz, and Lyon volunteered his services in the escort. The

journey to the coast and back occupied nearly two months, and was accomplished without resistance.

A treaty of peace having been ratified by the U. S. Senate, March 10th, 1848, the American army prepared to evacuate the country. Lyon's regiment reached Vera Cruz on the homeward march July 2d, and on the 8th, six companies embarked for New Orleans, on the Robert Parker. Arriving at New Orleans the 17th of the same month, they left the next day for Pascagoula, Miss., but were almost immediately ordered to return. They were now sent up the Mississippi river, to quarters at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis.

During the month of August, Lyon was busily occupied in drilling recruits to fill up the regiment which was soon to start for California. Having obtained a furlough, he started the last day of the month to visit his early home in Conn. In the November following Lyon sailed from New York for Monterey, California, where the regiment arrived in April, 1849. The El Dorado of the Pacific had been settled but recently, and affairs were in a chaotic condition. Officers of skill and energy found abundant employment in bringing order out of confusion, and security out of danger.

Lyon's qualifications pointed him out as a suitable leader in the rough struggles of the frontier, and he was appointed to the command of an expedition fitted out to operate against the Indians of Clear Lake, during the summer of 1850. The savages had brutally murdered Capt. Warner, of the topographical engineers, the previous season, and their punishment had been resolved upon. The first expedition under Lieut. Davidson failed to reach the haunts of the Indians. Preparations were made to pursue them the following spring with a strong force. Major Seawell was first selected for the command, but that officer having been ordered to Oregon, it became necessary to appoint his successor. "The lot," says Gen. Persifer F. Smith, "fell most happily on Brevet Captain Nathaniel Lyon, Second Infantry, and he marched immediately." Lyon was at Monterey when notification of the appointment reached him. With characteristic promptitude he started at once for Benicia, and on the 5th of May formally took command of the expedition.

The plan of campaign was to defeat the Indians on Clear Lake, and then to punish the parties who had been guilty of outrages on Pitt river. The offenders boasted of their misdeeds, and boldly defied the whites. Relying upon the inaccessibility of their island retreats, inclosed by mountains impassable for carriages, they yielded unreservedly to instincts of cruelty.

Capt. Lyon's preparations were complete. Three capacious boats were transported from Benicia on wagons. At the foot of the mountains all cumbersome baggage was left behind, and the combined strength of all the teams was employed to drag over the wagons loaded with the boats. The barrier was thus successfully crossed, and without the knowledge of the savages the boats were concealed in the marshes on the southern border of the lake. In six days the entire march was accomplished. The lake is nearly thirty miles long.

On the 12th, the cavalry, under Lieut. Davison, was sent up on the western shore to co-operate with the infantry who ascended in boats. The Indians gradually retired in canoes to an island near the northern shore which they regarded as impregnable. On the 15th

preparations for the final attack were made. Thus far the savages were not aware that any force except the cavalry threatened them, and the failure of Lieut. Davison the previous autumn had filled them with derision for that branch of the service. While the horsemen were making dispositions to cut off their retreat, they gazed with contempt upon the manœuvres, challenging the soldiers to come over and fight. But when the boats hove in sight, howls of despair rose from all quarters of the island. They did not give up, however, without a struggle. Showers of arrows were hurled against the troops, but to little purpose. Reeds were no match for bullets. The well directed fire of the infantry cut down the enemy by scores. After suffering fearful losses the remnants of the band cast aside their weapons, and fled into the neighboring marshes for shelter. Lyon now directed his men to sling their ammunition around their necks and follow. He was determined to finish the work thoroughly, and to convince the savages of California that the murder of whites would not go unpunished. In water up to their armpits the troops pressed eagerly on, destroying nearly a hundred of the enemy without the loss of a man. The huts and stores of the tribe were destroyed.

Having used up this band, Lyon, without pausing to rejoice over victories or to rest from the fatigues of the march across the mountains, pushed on in pursuit of other miscreants who were supposed to be collected near the sources of Russian river. But the wigwams of the enemy were found deserted, and by careful search none were discovered. He then descended the stream twenty miles to visit a gang particularly notorious for their atrocities. The savages retired to an island in Russian river, covered with thick undergrowth, and surrounded by a disagreeable slough, where they made some preparations for defence. Trees were felled and the interstices filled up with a net work of vines. A well armed and resolute body of men could have held the place against great odds.

On the 19th the Indians were discovered, and the attack followed almost immediately. The fight lasted but a short time. A hundred Indians were killed, while our loss was confined to two wounded.

After the battle the cavalry returned to Benicia, and Lyon recrossed the mountains between the valley of Russian river and the lake, reaching Anderson's Rancho at the end of a two days' march.

Gen. P. F. Smith says, commenting on the campaign the facts of which he learned "from the officers who have returned this day, (May 25th), they all unite in awarding to Capt. Lyon the highest praise for his untiring energy, his zeal and skill, and attribute his success to the rapidity and secrecy of his marches and skilful dispositions on the ground."

The veteran general cannot let the mail leave without expressing his "highest praise of Capt. Lyon's conduct."

Capt. Lyon was ordered to return to the sources of Pitt river to punish the murderers of Capt. Warner. A few bands were overtaken and dispersed, but the great body fled in hot haste to remote haunts far from the sound of danger. During the march Lyon had several personal encounters with the enemy. At one time three mounted Indians came upon him suddenly. A bullet despatched the foremost. With the quickness of thought Lyon dropped his pistol, and aimed a thrust at the heart of the second, which was averted by the thick

blanket of the savage. Catching the fold at the neck with his left hand, and making a quick pass with his right, Lyon now thrust his sword through the body of his antagonist. The third, seeing the fate of his comrades, fled.

This campaign lasted nearly five months, having terminated September 25th.

Lyon was afterwards transferred to San Diego and to other stations in Lower California, and for the few months following his career was diversified with no incidents of permanent interest.

The winter of 1851-2 was wearing away monotonously, when intelligence came from his distant home, which overwhelmed Lyon with sorrow. On the 24th of January he received a letter announcing briefly the mental decay of his mother. With him, from his boyhood to the full maturity of life, filial affection had continued the ruling passion. He never wearied in devising means to promote her comfort and happiness. The next day he wrote that this was the severest shock of adversity that had yet befallen him in a life of many vicissitudes. Any other calamity save this alone, he could have borne with fortitude. He wrote in conclusion, "Mother, must the evening of thy life close in wild wanderings? O Heaven, where is thy mercy! O God! mysterious are thy providences, and thy ways past finding out. I have attempted to reflect upon and revolve this subject in my mind for the last twenty-four hours, but with swelling heart and maddening brain, I am lost in the absorbing thought, that Mother is wandering in clouds of mental darkness. O Mother, my dear Mother."

By the next mail Lyon applied for leave of absence in order to hasten to the side of his beloved parent. He travelled night and day, but hardly had the wearisome journey commenced when his mother breathed her last, having died Jan. 31st. Mrs. Lyon was a woman worthy of such a son—plain and unknown out of a narrow circle, but pure, generous and noble, whose whole life abounded in benefactions.

Capt. Lyon spent the summer in travelling at the east, and returned to California in the fall. Nearly a year after his mother's death, he wrote as follows: "A sacred and most endearing link of our family circle—the last that bound our affections to a common centre—is now broken. Of our excellent parents, the last survivor, our beloved mother, is no more. The high-toned purpose and unswerving resolution to pursue the pathway of duty, must needs yield to the conqueror of all. The example of her unwavering confidence in, and patient submission to the providences of the God she so deeply loved and sincerely worshipped, is indeed lost to us, while a greater joy, we trust, remains to her. Even in our loss we have much to cheer us—rich memories, affectionate precepts, bright examples of parents, of which the noblest aims in life can alone prove us worthy heirs."

Having spent several years on the California frontier, the company of Capt. Lyon was unexpectedly ordered east in the autumn of 1853. The following spring he was ordered to Fort Riley, in Kansas. In the struggles which ensued between the settlers from the free and slave States, he espoused zealously the cause of the former, and devoted no small share of his personal income to the relief of their

necessities. His correspondence during this period shows how intensely his feelings had become enlisted in the conflict which was destined soon to involve the entire country. Subsequent events proved that his prognostications were singularly accurate. In the summer of 1856, through fear of being ordered to aid in enforcing the laws passed by the pro-slavery legislature of Kansas, which owed its election to non-resident voters, Lyon thought seriously of resigning his commission. At this juncture he was fortunately ordered to Nebraska, and the alternative was not presented.

During the next few years Lyon was laboriously engaged on the Indian frontier, doing severe service and enduring many hardships. As the civil war approached, his feelings became more and more intense. January 27th, 1861, he wrote,—“It is no longer useful to appeal to reason but to the sword, and trifle no longer in senseless wrangling. I shall not hesitate to rejoice at the triumph of my principles, though this triumph may involve an issue in which I certainly expect to expose and very likely lose my life. I would a thousand times rather incur this, than recal the result of our Presidential election. We shall rejoice, though in martyrdom, if need be.”

January 31st, he received orders to go to St. Louis, and starting the next day, reached that city Feb. 7th, and took quarters at the Arsenal.

The subsequent events in the career of Gen. Lyon are still so fresh in the memory of the people, that we shall pass them briefly.

When Mr. Lincoln entered upon the duties of the presidency, Capt. Lyon succeeded Major Hagner in the command of the St. Louis Arsenal. The city was in imminent peril, a small garrison being encompassed by a multitude of open and secret enemies. The wealth and influence of the place sympathized more or less heartily with the secession movement. From the outset Lyon fully appreciated the dangers of the situation, and prepared vigorously to meet them. Vigilant and versatile, he discovered and thwarted the plans of the enemy at every turn. To magnify the strength of his command in popular estimation, he often sent forth in the dead hours of night squads of soldiers with orders to rendezvous at distant points, and to march back in the morning with drums beating and flags flying. No precaution for defence was neglected. The union men of the city were rapidly organized into companies, and thoroughly drilled.

On the night of April 25th, by a happy stratagem, the valuable public property at the St. Louis Arsenal was placed on board the steamer City of Alton, and carried to Alton, whence it was conveyed to Springfield, Ill., in a freight train which was waiting to receive the cargo.

May 6th, the Police Commissioners formally demanded of Capt. Lyon that the federal troops should be withdrawn from all places outside the Arsenal grounds. The demand was peremptorily refused.

Meanwhile Gov. Jackson was busily plotting to drag Missouri out of the union. In pursuance of this object he ordered the State militia into encampment for discipline and drill. A military bill had been pressed through the legislature to facilitate the movement. By evasion and by avoiding open collision with the federal troops, he hoped to raise a sufficient force to secure Missouri to the Confederacy. A camp was organized near St. Louis, under the auspices of notorious

secessionists, and called "Camp Jackson," out of compliment to the executive. Arms, stolen from the Government Arsenal at Baton Rouge, had been sent up the river in boxes marked "marble," to equip the men. The hostile intentions of the leaders in the affair were unmistakable.

Capt. Lyon determined to nip the scheme in the bud. Several thousand troops were suddenly assembled May 10th, near the Arsenal. In the afternoon they marched out with twenty cannon and surrounded the encampment. The guns were planted on neighboring eminences, and all avenues of ingress and egress closed. The excitement in the city was intense. Crowds, maddened by momentary frenzy and armed with every variety of weapon, hurried to the scene of action to aid the State troops.

Arriving on the ground, Lyon sent a missive to Gen. Frost demanding the immediate surrender of his command, and allowing thirty minutes for deliberation. Gen. Frost accepted the terms offered to him. Quite an outbreak occurred later in the day, provoked by the jeers of the populace, in which several were killed and wounded, the soldiery having fired upon the crowd. Capt. Lyon was thrown from his horse at Camp Jackson, and carried from the field insensible.

The night after the Camp Jackson affair, Gen. Harney arrived at St. Louis and took command.

Shortly after Lyon was elected Brigadier General, First Brigade Mo. Volunteers. May 17th, the Secretary of War officially notified him that he had been appointed Brigadier General, to rank as such from the same date.

May 21st, Gen. Harney entered into a neutrality compact with Gen. Price. The arrangement was highly odious to the loyal citizens, and led to the speedy recall of that officer. The command now devolved on Gen. Lyon, whose accession filled the secessionists with terror and dismay, as he had already given numerous proofs of his ability.

June 11th, Gov. Jackson went to St. Louis, in company with Gen. Price, to have an interview with Gen. Lyon. That functionary wished to pledge the State to neutrality, provided the Government would disband the Home Guard and agree not to occupy any places in the State not then occupied by them. His propositions were rejected. Gen. Lyon claimed the unequivocal right of the General Government to march and station troops wherever it saw fit. The craft of Jackson failed to entrap his strait-forward antagonist. The same night the executive party returned in a special train to Jefferson City.

June 13th, Gen. Lyon started with fifteen hundred troops for Jefferson City. Gov. Jackson retreated to Booneville, forty miles higher up the river, taking off cars and locomotives, and destroying the telegraphs and bridges. Jefferson City was occupied by the federals on the 15th, without opposition. The following day Lyon left, with nearly two thousand men, in pursuit of the enemy, the troops being conveyed by steamers. A few miles below Booneville the expedition came in sight of a rebel battery. The boats fell back to a secure place, and the troops disembarked. The battery was protected on the flank by a strong body of militia. The enemy did not long withstand the steady advance of our forces. After a few shots they fled

in dire confusion. While the enemy were throwing away their arms in a panic, Capt. Totten's battery continued to pour shell into their broken ranks. At this juncture Lyon rode in front of the line, shouting at the top of his voice, "Would you slay them like sheep? Do you not see they are throwing away their arms? Stop firing."

Near Booneville Gen. Lyon was met by a delegation of citizens who came out to surrender the town. Several cannon and a large variety of small arms fell into our hands as trophies of the victory.

During his short stay at Booneville, Gen. Lyon not only won the esteem of the people, but also made many converts to unionism. His kindness to the sick and wounded, his lenity to prisoners, his courtesy to those who had reviled him bitterly, and the invariable impartiality and generosity of his bearing towards all classes, contrasted strongly with the language and conduct of leading rebels.

While at Booneville Gen. Lyon made the following reply to a near relative who had often been asked for points in his early history. June 28, 1861, but six short weeks before his death, the General wrote:—"I have your two notes asking for points of my military service. I have not answered, because I have no time, and do not think the subject of the least importance. This great and most wicked rebellion absorbs my whole being, to the exclusion of any considerations of fame or self-advancement. In this issue, if I have or shall have a conspicuous part, I would share it and the honors of it equally with every one who contributes to sustain the great cause of our country which I have so much at heart. I have not received your notice of me in the *Journal of Commerce*. Most of the notices by the press are more or less erroneous. But, alas! the past is nothing—painfully indeed unfruitful of benefits to our race. It is with the present we are dealing, and let us devote ourselves to it with a view to secure the future. And let that future be blank and forever oblivious rather than our cause fail before the unscrupulous villainy now at war upon it. Of the ultimate result I have no doubts, though unfavorable incidents may arise under frauds, and misrepresentations, and a heretofore demoralized sentiment at the North, so unfortunately auspicious to our enemies. I am now deeply involved and concerned in the issues before me. My exertions and will shall not be wanting, though they may not go far to effect the result."

Two weeks were consumed at Booneville in collecting trains for the coming march. Owing to the vigor of Gen. Lyon, most of the State was now held in federal control.

On the 3d of July, Lyon, with an army of twenty-seven hundred men, and four pieces of artillery, started for Springfield in South Western Missouri. On the 13th they encamped at Little York, twelve miles from that city, having marched nearly two hundred miles and crossed two swollen rivers in eleven days. Such celerity in the face of formidable obstacles finds few if any parallels in the history of the war.

On the 15th, Gen. Lyon entered the town amid the plaudits of the people, and, with permission of the owner, established his headquarters at one of the houses of Col. Phelps, an indomitable unionist, who had represented the Springfield district in Congress during many terms. Before the arrival of Gen. Lyon, military affairs were in great

disorder. Soldiers plundered the people, seizing horses and wagons without offering to pay. A stop was at once put to all irregular and unwarrantable proceedings. At first the German troops frequently dragged aged citizens into town, and compelled them to take the oath. Many of these men were loyal, and were of course exasperated at being forced by foreigners to swear allegiance to their own government. As these facts came to the knowledge of the General, he dismissed the prisoners, and severely reprimanded the offending troops. While his uniform justice and kindness won the love of the people, his ceaseless vigilance and untiring energy inspired the rebels with dread.

The enemy entered upon the short and bloody campaign which followed with every advantage in their favor. A large proportion of the federal army had served out their terms of enlistment and were returning home. Lyon called often and earnestly for reinforcements, but called in vain. On the other hand, Price, after gathering up in his retreat nearly all the secession troops in Central Missouri, was joined in the neighborhood of Springfield by Gen. McCulloch, at the head of a powerful army collected from all the Southwestern States.

Having obtained information that the enemy intended to advance upon the town in two divisions, Lyon determined to march forth to fight them separately. Accordingly on the 1st of August nearly the whole army set out on the expedition. Over dusty roads and beneath a burning sun the column moved to Dug Springs, nineteen miles distant. As it entered one extremity of the valley, clouds of dust announced the approach of the enemy at the other. Skirmishing ensued, in which the rebels lost forty killed and many wounded. They refused, however, to give battle, falling back in search of safer quarters. Provisions becoming scarce, our forces returned to Springfield.

During this time Gen. Lyon seemed deeply dejected, and so absorbed in thought that his conduct sometimes approached rudeness. He inquired of several staff officers if they believed in presentiments, and was evidently impressed with the conviction that his life was fast drawing to an end. In the space of a few days he grew pale and thin, seldom speaking, yet giving vigilant attention to every duty. His mind labored with preternatural activity, giving him little rest night or day. With feelings akin to agony he realized that he was left in a hostile country, hundreds of miles from succor, with a rapidly wasting army, to contend unaided against the gathering hosts of the rebellion. One of the greatest mistakes of the war lay in not hurrying competent reinforcements to Lyon at this juncture. In that event the contest west of the Mississippi would have been finished two years earlier than it was.

We have not the space to describe in detail the battle of Wilson's Creek. On the 7th of August, at a council of war, nearly all favored the evacuation of Springfield. The town, located on a plain without commanding eminences, was indefensible. Our army numbered but little over five thousand. At this juncture Lyon resolved, by striking first, to make a desperate push for victory. He divided his little army into two columns, in order to attack the rebel camp at two points. One he led in person; the other was intrusted to the command of

Col. Sigel, who was ordered to advance by the Fayetteville road, so as to fall upon the encampment on the right and rear. The main body left Springfield at five o'clock, P. M., August 9th, and came in sight of the rebel camp fires at one in the morning. Here the troops slept on their arms till daybreak, when the advance was resumed. McCulloch had arranged to attack Springfield at the very same time, and had drawn in his pickets preparatory for the movement. Just at night the order was countermanded, and as no danger was apprehended, he had neglected to throw them out again. Thus our forces were enabled to take the enemy completely by surprise. Gen. Lyon's advance was within gun shot of the camp before the rebel officers learned of its approach.

Wilson's Creek flows somewhat tortuously through a narrow valley, inclosed by gently sloping hills, covered at intervals by groups of low trees. The encampment extended for several miles on both banks of the stream.

The battle opened furiously in front. Totten's artillery and the superior arms of our forces made terrible havoc in the ranks of the enemy. The rebels made repeated charges in overwhelming numbers, but in each instance were repulsed with fearful carnage. Our troops in turn advanced and fell back, as the line of battle swayed to and fro in doubtful conflict. Gen. Lyon kept in the thickest of the fight. His horse had been shot under him, and he had received three wounds, one in the ankle, a second in the thigh, and a third which cut the scalp to the bone. Friends urged him to retire from the front to have his wounds dressed. But regardless of all personal considerations, he mounted another horse, and riding along the line rallied the shattered ranks. Coming up to the First Iowa which had made three gallant but unsuccessful charges upon the enemy, he ordered them to charge again. The men answered, "General, we have no leader." Lyon, with countenance blanched from the loss of blood, and haggard from anxiety, waving his hat shouted, "Come boys, I will lead you." Inspired by the magic of such a presence, the regiment rushed forward a fourth time, scattering the enemy like chaff. But their courageous leader was no more. While his arm was still uplifted, pointing the heroes around him to victory, the fatal ball struck him, and he fell, dying, into the arms of his faithful servant, Albert Lehman. Thus passed from earth one of the purest of patriots and most magnanimous of men. Endowed richly with the rare and precious qualities that make up the hero and martyr, he lived only for right and country.

Meanwhile Sigel's column reached the points where it was to commence the attack in excellent condition, and opened in beautiful style upon the enemy. Completely surprised they scattered in a panic. At this juncture Sigel's infantry broke ranks and rushed in to secure plunder. While thus basely occupied, the southerners rallied, captured the battery and a large number of prisoners, and put the rest to flight. Sigel afterwards, retook a single gun. He himself made quick time to Springfield in a terribly demoralized condition. Had Sigel carried out as he ought the part assigned to him, he would have turned the right wing of the enemy so as to enfilade the ravine, or failing in that, would have joined the main body near the northern line of battle.

After the death of Lyon, while the federal officers were deliberating on the proper course to pursue, a column, dressed evidently in federal uniform and bearing the federal flag, were seen advancing from the quarter whence Sigel was expected. From the belief that they were friends, preparations were made to effect a junction. But the treacherous foe, having employed this deceit to gain an advantageous position, suddenly opened upon our lines with Sigel's lost ammunition and guns. The battle was now renewed furiously, and continued till the entire rebel front rolled back in routed and disorganized masses.

The victory was fairly won by the union army. The enemy set their wagon train on fire to avoid capture. Gen. McCulloch afterwards said to Mrs. Phelps, "we were whipped all to pieces, had the Fed's only known it."

Our army of five thousand two hundred men, twelve hundred of whom were practically lost through Sigel's cowardice, attacked four times their number on ground of their own selection, and won a decided victory. At first the rebels thought the retreat of the federals was a mere ruse to draw them on to other dangers. They were greatly surprised to find Springfield evacuated.

Through the ceaseless vigilance of Mrs. Phelps, whose services to the union cause entitle her to the lasting gratitude of the American people, Gen. Lyon's body was saved from insult, and secretly interred. A few days afterwards his friends started west in quest of the remains. On their way east multitudes turned out to do homage to the memory of the martyr.

On the 5th of September, 1861, the last funeral rites were performed over the body of Gen. Lyon at the village of Eastford, Conn. Many thousands gathered from near and far to drop a tear at his grave. He sleeps his last sleep beside his beloved parents, on the spot of his own selection, among the hills which he trod in boyhood, and to which he ever turned wistfully in later years.



EXTRACTS FROM THE CHARLESTOWN RECORDS.

[Communicated by Hon. JAMES D. GREEN, of Cambridge.]

Charlestown, 1633, Jan. y^e 9.

58 *Inhabitants*.

INHABITANTS permitted to build without the neck, in such places as may be judged convenient.

10 acres granted to every inhabitant of this Town at Mistick side.

Charlestown, 1634, 22 *Inhabitants* admitted.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants the 13th of June, it was agreed and concluded that no ground shall be sold within the limits of this town but with the dwelling house that it is allotted to, except to an Inhabitant of this Town, that none be permitted to sit down and dwell in this Town without consent of the Town first obtained.

“The thirteenth of October, 1634.

In Charlestown.

In respect that no land should be alienated from this Town, it is agreed that no ground shall be sold which is within o^r bounds, but with the dwelling house that it is allotted unto, unless too an Inhabitant of o^r Town, and that no person or persons shall be permitted to sit downe and dwell in the towne without consent of the towne first obtained.

Increase Nowell,	Edward Hubbard,
John Greene,	Rice Coles,
Thomas Beecher,	William Brackenbury,
John Wolryche,	Ezekiel Richeson,
Ralph Sprague,	Walter Palmer.”

“1634.

It is agreed y^t these men whose names are underwritten shall have their planting ground from Newtowne pale unto Newtowne highway and so towards o^r towne.” [Names omitted.]

Charlestown, 1634.

“At a meeting of the Inhabitants the 10th of January, 1634,

“It was also then agreed y^t y^c Inhabitants und^r mentioned have planting ground laid out unto them between the east end of the lotts above mentioned at the Creek, having New Town pale on the south, viz^t. :—

	Acres.		Acres.
Mr. Abra: Palmer,	6½	Mr. Zacha: Simmes,*	10
John Hall,	4	Tho. Line,	3½
Rice Cole,	4	Wm. Johnson,	3½
Mr. Rich ^d Palsgrave,	1	John Lewis,	4
Geo. ffelt,	4	Edw ^d Sturges,	4
Rich ^d Morris,	2	Edw ^d Mellows,	4
John Mousall,	1	Edw ^d Carrington,	4
Wm. Nash,	3	Wid. Prude Wilkeson,	2
Wm. Batchelo ^r ,	2	James Greene,	4.”
Hen ^r Harwood,	4		

Charlestown Records. Book I.

“Mr. Abra^m Palmer granted to plant next to Menatomic River, on this side,” 1635, 9, 12 day. Thos. Ewer admitted and granted to plant next to Mr. Palmer, on this side of Menatomic River, upon the line by New Towne Bounds.

Hay grounds were laid out in 1635, by lott, in proportions agreed upon on Mistick side, to

Increase Nowell, No. 7.
Abra^m Palmer, “ 15.

Also, at Menatomic, on this side.

Geo. Frothingham ½ one by his lott, in the North River.

“Charlestown,
1636.

The first of the fifth month.

1636.

Wee appointed to be laid out in Propriety the 8 double lotts eastward of the East Spring.

* Mr. Simmes was ordained Teacher of the Church.

John Hodges, No. 2.	Mr. John Hodges,	1½	Cows Hay.
	1. Edward Sturges,	0½	
Jno. Hall,	4. John Haule,	0½	
Jno. Gould,	3. Goo. Gould,	1½	
	7. John Lewis,	0½	
	10. Edw ^d Carrington,	1½	
	5. ffaintnot Hines,	0½	
	11. Mr. Robt. Long,	5	1 to dispose of
	Isaac Cole,	1	to Isaac Cole.
	8. James Matthews,	1½	
	9. Goo. Hawkins,	1½	
	George knowe,	0½	
	6. James Greene,	0½	which ½ James
	Greene hath not propriety in till he hath		built in the Town."

Charlestown, ordered y^t Mr. Gibbons should be repaid the £36 which he paid the Indians for the purchase of the land between Charlestown and Menatomic River.

Charlestown Records, B. II. of Possessions.

1638.—p. 15. Possession of Abraham Palmer in high field, three acres "butting to the north and east upon Mistick River, bounded on the south by Ralph Mousell, south west by Joseph Hill and James Green, with a dwelling house and other appurtenances thereto belonging."

B. II. p. 22. 1638. (?) "The possession of James Greene within Charlestown Limits.

"One Dwelling house with a garden plot situate at the east end of the corner, butting east upon the creek, west upon the common, bounded on the south by Ralph Sprague, and on the north by James Hayden.

"Half a common for a milch cow.

"Four acres of arable land, by estimation, more or less, situate in the line fence (?), butting southwest upon Cambridge line, northeast upon the common, bounded on the northwest by Sarah Ewer, and on the southeast by Tho. Brigden.

"One acre of meadow by estimation, more or less, situate in Mistick marshes, at the head of the south creek, bounded on the east by ffaintnot Wines, southwest by John Lewis.

"Five acres of woodland, more or less, situated in Mystic field, butting northeast upon (*Wait*)still Richardson, southwest upon the common, bounded on the northwest by John Martin, and on the southeast by Rob. Blott.

"Fifteen acres of land, more or less, situated in Waterfield, butting northwest upon Daniel Shepardson, southeast upon Mr. Simmes, bounded on the southwest by Rob. Blott, and on the northeast by John Martin."

Among the Possessions of John Lewis is described "one acre of meadow by estimation, more or less, lying in Mistick marshes, betwixt James Green and James Mathews, eastward of the *east Spring*." (p. 32, on back.)

B. I. p. 33. "The Highway from y^e lotts of y^e reserved lands of

y^e 200 acres on Mistick side, is to be laid through y^e lands of Mr. Abra^m Palmer, to run down to the landing place over against Mr. Nowell's farm, and the said highway is to be laid out two pole wide, and Mr. Palmer to have the ancient highway in lieu of the other."

"Mr. Palmer is to have a parcel of ground only to cut the grass of it between his upland, and Mr. Breckenbury's meadow, and he is to have it a considerable time for his clearing of it, only no commoning to be hindered."

Records of Sales of Lands, B. II. p. 116.

"Sale of land made by Abraham Palmer, of Charlestown, in New England, unto John March, of the said town, the 5th day, the 12th month, 1646.

"Know all men, &c., that I, Abraham Palmer, &c. have sold unto John March, of the said town, *seven and one half acres*, lying and situate in *Mistick field*, bounded by another parcell of my own land," &c.

"To Have and Hold, &c."

"Moreover, I, John March, have bought of the foresaid Abraham Palmer, *two acres and a half* of arable land, more or less, joining to the foresaid *seven acres and a half of land*, above mentioned, which land in all is *10 acres*, more or less, is situated on *Mistick side*, and adjoining on the north side unto the land of *James Green*, and, at the west, is bounded by the common, at the east end bounded by the land of Robert Nash, and on the south side by Harrington's land.

The 5th of the 2d mo., 1647.

JOHN GREENE."

Charlestown Records, B. II. p. 123.

"A sale of land on Mistick side by *James Green* unto *Edward Drinker*, the 2d of the 12th month, 1647.

"Know all men by these presents, that I, James Greene, Inhabitant of Charlestown, have sould and am payd for it, and by this declare it; unto Edward Drinker, of the same town, five akers of arrable land, more or less, lying and scituate on *Mystick syde*, it is Bounded from the southwest unto the northwest by the marsh; and northeast by George Hutchinson and Edward Carrington; and I, James Green, doe hereby resign and give over all my Rights, Titles and Interests in the sayd land unto the sayd Edward Drinker, to be his and his heysr for ever.

JOHN GREEN."

James Green also "formerly" sold to Peter Tufts, "a House and a Garden with a piece of marsh lying behind it, all being an acre and a half of land, more or less, which house, garden and marsh is lying and scituate wthout Charlestown neck, and is bounded east by the house which was Philip Drinker's, and west by the marsh lot of Ralph Sprague, and northerly by the Com'on, and south by a Creek."

6th day of 10th mo. 1650.

Charlestown Records, B. II. p. 126 opp.

Charlestown Records; B. II.

On an old leaf, which seems not to be in place, being bound in with 2 or 3 others, between pages 17 and 18 of the "*Possessions*" of the Inhabitants, is the following interesting record, without date:

"We whose names are heer under written weighing wth our selvs what may most prom(ote) the glory of God, and conduce to the in-

crease of brotherly Love and Peace : wee according to the Churches advice are willing to suspend o^r gathering till next third day a month certaine, in which tyme we alsoe promise to apply oursel(ves) (to), the settling of the bounds betwixt the town and us : and if wee and their agents cannot agree it, we agree to chuse twoo or three men for each partie to doe it.

Joseph Hill,	James Greene,
Ralph Sprague,	Abraham Hill,
Edward Carrington,	Thomas Osborne,
Thomas Squire,	John Lewis,
John Waite,	Thomas Caule."

From Charlestown Records, B. I. p. 43, 1648, 1st of 11th mo.

It was concluded between Charlestown and *Malden*—1st, "That all the land both allotments and Common on the northeast side of y^e highway from *written tree* to the *Bound mark* betwixt Mr. Nowell and Mr. Craddock's farms, and so besides Medford farm and Woburn and thence to Redding headline and to the *written tree*, are to be measured at the joint charge of both parties," &c.

4th. "That Mr. Wilson's and Mr. Nowell's farms shall remain to Charlestown."

11th. "For the Common ground on the Mistick side betwixt the ferry and the mill bridge, after sufficient landing places at *Sandy bank* and a *burying place also there*, also it shall be at the disposing of Charlestown, to satisfy highways and answer just engagements between the ferry and the mill bridge."

THE REPORTED EMBARKATION OF CROMWELL AND HIS FRIENDS FOR NEW ENGLAND.

[Communicated by JOHN WARD DEAN, of Boston.]

THE story of the embarkation of Cromwell, Hampden, Haslerig and others for New England, and their prevention, by an order of Council, from proceeding on their voyage, has obtained so wide a currency that we have thought it would interest the readers of the Register to bring together the different accounts of it, that we have met with, in the exact language of their authors, beginning with the simple statement of Dr. Bates, that Cromwell at one time made preparations for emigration to New England, and proceeding to the fully developed story as it appears in the pages of the Rev. Mr. Neal. Those who find the story in any other book or document are requested to communicate the fact to the Register.

The earliest writer that we have seen brought forward as an authority in favor of the story is Dr. George Bates, who was physician to Charles I. when at Oxford, to Oliver Cromwell while Protector, and to Charles II. after the Restoration. The second part of his *Elenchus Motuum Nuperorum in Anglia*, which is referred to in its support, was first published in Latin in 1660. We have not been able to find the Latin edition, but an English translation appeared in 1685, of which we have a copy. Dr. Bates speaks of Cromwell's squan-

dering his own and his wife's estate, then "playing the penitent," and hiring a brew-house and plying "the Brewing trade and Husbandry."

"After that," says Bates, "by means of Sir *Robert Steward* some *Royalists* and *Clergy-men*, he was reconciled to his Uncle, who could not before endure him, so that he made him his Heir. But shortly after, having again run out all, he resolved to go to *New England*, and prepares all things for that end. In the mean time, by the help of *Sectarians*, he was chosen a Member of Parliament,"* &c. &c.

The next writer, in order of time, that we have seen referred to is William Lilly, the astrologer. His History of his Life and Times was written in 1667, but was not published till 1715. He states that Cromwell "in his youth was wholly given to debauchery, quarrelling, drinking, &c., *quid non*; having by these means wasted his patrimony, he was enforced to bethink himself of leaving England, and go to New England; he had hired a passage in a ship, but ere she launched out for her voyage, a kinsman dieth, leaving him a considerable fortune; upon which he returns, pays his debts, became affected to religion; is elected in 1640 a member of Parliament,"† &c. &c.

The next writer brought forward in support of the story is the famous antiquary, Sir William Dugdale. His Short View of the Late Troubles in England was published at Oxford in 1681. In it he speaks of Cromwell as follows:—

"Having attempted his Uncle *Steward* for a supply of his wants, and finding that by a smooth way of application to him, he could not prevail, he endeavoured by colour of Law to lay hold of his Estate, representing him as a person not able to govern it. But therein failing, for lack of better maintenance, his aim was for NEW ENGLAND, purposing there to fix, as is very well known. Observing therefore, that most of those unquiet Spirits, who were refractory to the *Church-Discipline* by Law Establishd here, were the principal persons which had stored that new Plantation; and that none but such Schismatics were welcome guests thither; for his better furtherance from those of that gang, and the fairer acceptance on his arrival there, through the recommendation of those Godly Brethren; he forthwith quitted his old Companions, and betook himself to the acquaintance of the pretended Holy Tribe; most formally canting in the demure Language and affected tone, and frequenting the Sermons of the fiercest Boute-feus."‡

The three writers quoted were enemies of Cromwell, and not very generous ones. The next writer, Mather, may be ranked among his friends. It will be noticed that Bates, Lilly and Dugdale do not mention any of the Puritan leaders as intending to accompany Cromwell.

Cotton Mather, in his *Magnalia*, the first edition of which was published in 1702, thus writes:—

"It was for a matter of Twelve Years together, that Persons of all Ranks, well affected unto *Church-reformation* kept *Dropping* and sometimes *Flocking* into *New England*, tho' some that were coming into *New England* were not suffered so to do. The Persecutors of those *Puri-*

* Elench. Mot. Nup. in Anglia, or The Rise and Progress of the Late Troubles in England, Part ii. p. 238.

† William Lilly's History of his Life and Times (London, 1822), pp. 175-6.

‡ Dugdale's Troubles in England, pp. 459-60.

tans, as they were called, who were now *Retiring* into that *Cold Country* from the *Heat* of their Persecution, did all that was possible to hinder as many as was possible from enjoying of that Retirement. There were many *Countermands* given to the Passage of People that were now steering of this *Western Course*; and there was a sort of Uproar made among no small part of the nation, that this People should not be *let go*. Among those bound for *New England*, that were so stopt, there were especially Three Famous Persons, whom I suppose their Adversaries would not have so studiously detained at Home, if they had *foreseen* Events; those were *Oliver Cromwel*, and *Mr. Hambden*, and *Sir Arthur Haselrig*; Nevertheless, this is not the only instance of *Persecuting Church-mens* not having the *Spirit of Prophecy*."*

The next writer whom we have found relating the story is John Oldmixon, who in his *British Empire in America*, published in 1708, adds new names and new particulars.

“The Troubles of the Dissenters continuing at home, *Sir Matthew Boynton*, *Sir William Constable*, *Sir Arthur Haslerig*, *John Hampden*, Esq., *Oliver Cromwell*, Esq., Names too well known in the Histories of *England*, and several other Gentlemen, were preparing to remove to *New-England*; at which both the Church and State were alarmed; and on the 30th of *April* [“1637” in margin] a Proclamation was issu’d forth, to *restrain the disorderly transporting his Majesty’s Subjects to the Plantations, without a Licence from his Majesty’s Commissioners*; And an Order was made in Council, *That the Lord Treasurer of England should take speedy and effectual Course to stay eight Ships in the River of Thames, bound for New-England, and commanded that all the Passengers and Provisions should be landed*. All Unconformable Ministers were also to be stopp’d; which proceeding, says a Doctor of our Church, *increas’d the Murmurs and Complaints of the People thus restrain’d and rais’d the Cries of a double Persecution; to be vex’d at home and not suffer’d to seek Peace or a Refuge abroad*.”†

In 1741, the year before his death, Oldmixon published a “Second Edition, Corrected and Amended.” The account of this event is altered and enlarged; but it will not be necessary to quote more than the beginning of it. Referring to the grant to Lord Say and Sele, Lord Brooke and their associates, he writes:—

“The Honourable Persons just now mention’d having, by their procuring the Patent for Lands, discover’d their Inclinations to quit *Old-England* and remove to *New*, the Court began to conceive Umbrage, and take the Alarm at such a Desertion; especially upon a Report that *Sir Matthew Boynton*, *Sir William Constable*, *Sir Arthur Haslerig*, and *Oliver Cromwell*, Esq., were actually preparing to embark for *America*, and no doubt the Lords and Gentlemen nam’d in the Patent were come to the same Resolution, till the Tyranny that drove them to it, compelled them to give it over. To this End out comes a Proclamation, as ridiculously worded as ever was State Paper, *To restrain the disorderly Transporting*,”‡ &c.

The reader will notice that Oldmixon does not say that *Sir Matthew Boynton* and others had embarked for *America*, nor that they intended

* *Magnalia*, bk. i. chap. v. sect. 7; page 23 of the first edition.

† *British Empire in America*, 1st ed. vol. i. pp. 42-3.

‡ *Ibid.* 2d ed. vol. i. p. 68.

to come in the eight ships that were stayed by order of the Council. In the second edition he omits the name of Hampden.

Before Oldmixon's second edition appeared, Rev. Daniel Neal had issued his *History of New England* (2 vols., 1720), and his *History of the Puritans* (4 vols., 1732, 1733, 1736, 1738), in both of which works the story is found. In the *History of New England* it appears, under the year 1637, as follows:—

“ The Ecclesiastical Authority being screwed up to such a Height, and the *Point* of it directed chiefly against the *Puritans*, 'tis no Wonder that vast Numbers, both Ministers and People, transported themselves to *New England*, 'till the Government at length took Umbrage at it, and Published a *Proclamation* bearing Date April the 30th,* ‘ To restrain the disorderly Transporting of his Majesty's Subjects to the Plantations in America without a Licence from his Majesty's Commissioners, because of the many idle and refractory Humours, whose only or principal End was to live without the Reach of Authority.’ And the next day† an Order was made in Council, ‘ That the Lord Treasurer of England should take speedy and effectual Course for the stay of 8 ships now in the River of *Thames* prepared to go for *New England*, and should likewise give Order for the putting on Land all the Passengers and Provisions therein intended for the Voyage.’ In these Ships were‡ Sir *Matthew Boynton*, Sir *William Constable*, Sir *Arthur Hazlerig*, Mr. *John Hampden*, and *Oliver Cromwell*, who with several other Gentlemen were removing to *New England*; and because several of the Clergy under Ecclesiastical Censures were willing to accept of the same Protection and Refuge, therefore another Order of Council was directed to the Lord Admiral, ‘ To stop all Ministers unconformable to the Discipline and Ceremonies of the Church, who frequently transport themselves to the *Summer Islands*, and other his Majesty's Plantations abroad; and that no Clergyman should be suffered to go over without Approbation of the Lords Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* and Bishop of *London*.§’ ”

In his *History of the Puritans*, Neal gives a similar account under 1638, as follows: “ It deserves a particular notice, that there were eight sail of ships at once this spring in the river of *Thames* bound for *New England*, and filled with puritan families, among whom (if we may believe Dr. *George Bates* and Mr. *Dugdale*, two famous royalists) were *Oliver Cromwell*, afterwards protector of the Commonwealth of England, *John Hampden*, Esq., and Mr. *Arthur Haselrigge*, who, seeing no end of the oppressions of their native country, determined to spend the remainder of their days in America; but the council, being informed of their design, issued out an order dated May 1, 1638, to make stay of those ships, and to put on shore all the provisions intended for the voyage. And to prevent the like for the future, his Majesty prohibited all masters and owners of ships, to set forth any ships for *New England* with passengers, without special licence from the privy council; and gives this remarkable reason for it, ‘ Because the people

* “ *Compleat Hist. of England*, vol. iii. p. 83.”—*Note by Neal*.

† The order was passed March 30, 1638.—Compare N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. viii. p. 138, with *Rushworth's Hist. Collections*, vol. ii. p. 408.

‡ “ *Mather*, Book i. p. 23.”—*Note by Neal*. In the second edition of Neal's work, published in 1747, p. 168, the following authorities are added: “ *Bates Elench. Mot. Nup.*, Part ii. p. 219. *Dugdale's View of the Troubles of England*, p. 459.”

§ Neal's *History of New England*, vol. i. ; 1st edition, p. 151.

of New England were factious and unworthy of any support from hence, in regard of the great disorders and want of government among them, whereby many that have been well affected to the church of England have been prejudiced in their estates by them.' '*

In 1764, Hutchinson published the first volume of his *History of Massachusetts Bay*, in which he alludes to the story, as follows :

"In the year 1635, there was a great addition made to the number of inhabitants ; among others Mr. Vane, afterwards Sir Henry Vane, was admitted to the freedom of the colony on the 3d of March ; and at the same time Mr. Harlakenden, a gentleman of good family and estate. There were many others, as Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Dummer, of the magistrates ; Mr. R. Mather, Mr. Norton, Mr. Shepard and Mr. Peters of the ministers, who came over this and the last year to take up their abode, and many other persons of figure and distinction were expected to come over, some of which are said to have been prevented by express order of the King, as Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, Sir Arthur Haslerigg, Oliver Cromwell, &c. I know this is questioned by some authors, but it appears plainly by a letter from Lord Say and Sele to Mr. Vane, and a letter from Mr. Cotton to the same nobleman, as I take it, though his name is not mentioned, and an answer to certain demands made by him, that his Lordship himself and Lord Brooke and others were not without thoughts of removing to New England, and that several other persons of quality were in treaty about their removal also, but undetermined whether to join the Massachusetts or settle a new colony." †

Hume, in his *History of England*, briefly reports the story, and adds that Hutchinson "puts the fact beyond controversy." ‡ But though Hutchinson's familiarity with the history of those times, and his access to documents not now in existence, entitles his opinion to respect, he furnishes no proof of the story ; for the fact which he brings forward in its support, that Lord Say and Sele, Lord Brook and other persons of quality were in treaty about their removal to New England, § does not touch the question, and besides this occurred some years before the date that Neal assigns to the embarkation. There was, however, a previous stay of ships by government in February, 1633-4. ||

The story has been repeated with various modifications by Belknap, ¶ Chalmers, ** Brook, †† Godwin, ††† Grahame, §§ Hallam, |||| Russell, ¶¶ Lord Nugent, *** Lord Macaulay, ††† Thornton, †††† and

* *History of the Puritans* (Boston, 1817), vol. ii. pp. 342-3.

† *History of Massachusetts Bay*, vol. i. pp. 41-2.

‡ *History of England*, chap. 52.

§ The letter of Cotton is printed by Hutchinson in his first volume, Appendix iii., and the Proposals of Lord Say and others with the answers thereto, in the same volume, Appendix ii.

|| *New England Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. viii. pp. 136-7.

¶ *American Biography*, vol. ii. p. 229-30.

** *Political Annals*, pp. 160-1.

†† *Lives of the Puritans*, vol. i. p. 84 ; *History of Religious Liberty*, vol. i. p. 449.

††† *History of the Commonwealth*, vol. i. p. 11.

§§ *History of the United States* (ed. 1836), vol. i. p. 252.

|||| *Constitutional History of England* (New York, 1851), p. 270.

¶¶ *Life of Oliver Cromwell* (Edinburgh, 1829), vol. i. pp. 59-60,

*** *Memorials of Hampden* (3d ed.), p. 110.

†††† *Edinburgh Review*, Oct. 1831 (Boston ed.), vol. liv. p. 526.

††††† *Lives of Heath, Bowles and Eliot*, pp. 138-58. This work contains an elaborate argument in favor of the story.

others. It has been doubted or denied by Aikin,* Forster,† Bancroft,‡ Young,§ and others.

The arguments brought forward to disprove the story are, first, the character of the earliest authorities; second, the moral improbability of the story; third, the fact that the vessels were allowed to proceed on their voyages; and fourth, the absence of any mention of the story in the publications of the day.

The first objection is that Bates and Dugdale were "zealous royalists," and therefore not to be believed in their statements about their opponents. To us this seems one of those indifferent subjects where the temptations to falsehood would not be very strong on either side. The story has been repeated as often by the admirers of Hampden, Pym and Cromwell as by their enemies.

The next argument, that persons in their situations would not be likely to emigrate, is mainly adduced in regard to Hampden, Pym and Cromwell. Of the two former, Forster remarks: "The mind cannot bring itself to imagine the spirits of such men as these yielding so easily to the despair of country; and at this moment Hampden was the 'argument of all tongues' for his resistance to ship-money, while to Pym the vision of the fatal meeting to which he had summoned Wentworth, became daily more and more distinct."|| Bancroft thinks the pretended design "unlike Hampden," and that had he "designed to emigrate, he whose maxim in life [*Nulla vestigia retrorsum*] forbade retreat, and whose resolution was as fixed as it was calm, possessed energy enough to have accomplished his purpose."¶

Another objection urged against the story is, that the vessels were afterwards permitted to sail, and therefore the embarkation could not have taken place, for says one writer, "all who embarked for New England on board these vessels must have actually proceeded thither."** Another writer says: "There is no reason for supposing that all who embarked for New England on board the eight ships alluded to did not proceed to New England. No doubt they did."†† This sweeping assertion certainly could not safely be made of the passengers in the vessels, even if there had been no stay by government. But if the order of March 30 was really carried out, and the passengers were put on shore, it would not be strange if some of the more wealthy, who had comfortable homes, returned to them before the order was rescinded. They had subsequent opportunities, it is true, to leave the country.

The objection that no mention is made by writers of the day who would be likely to notice the story, has weight; though it would not be conclusive against positive contemporary evidence if such should be produced; for equally unaccountable omissions could be brought forward. But as no such evidence has yet been produced, we are certainly justified in doubting the story.

* Court of Charles I., by Lucy Aikin, vol. i. p. 300.

† Lives of Eminent British Statesmen, vol. iii. p. 81, and vol. vi. p. 54; Statesmen of the Commonwealth, pp. 81, and 409-10.

‡ History of the United States, vol. i. pp. 411-12.

§ Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers, pp. 314-15.

|| Eminent British Statesmen, vol. iii. p. 81; Statesmen of the Com. p. 161.

¶ History of the United States, vol. i. p. 411-12.

** Court of Charles I., vol. i. p. 300.

†† Eminent British Statesmen, vol. iii. p. 82; Statesmen of the Com. p. 161.

The full story does not make its appearance till nearly a century after its alleged occurrence. The combined evidence of the first three authorities, and the only ones belonging to the seventeenth century produced, amounts only to this, that Cromwell at one time in his life designed to emigrate to New England, and that he made preparations for the voyage and engaged his passage. The next writer, who was born nearly a quarter of a century after the event and resided on this side of the Atlantic, three thousand miles from London, adds the names of Hampden and Haslerig to that of Cromwell, and states that they were prevented by one of the "countermands to the passage of people" to New England, of which there were "many." We are not certain that the word "countermand" here refers to the stay of ships by government, though it is not unlikely that it may. Oldmixon, the next authority, gives other names, while Neal states that they really embarked, and fixes the time and place.

Mr. Forster not only refuses to believe that Cromwell embarked for New England, but also that he ever entertained the idea of emigrating to this country. "I do not pause," he writes, "to tell the reader that the idea of Cromwell himself having ever entertained the notion of leaving England to seek a safer home in America, is incredible, and supported by no worthy evidence. . . . Such was not the cast of his mind or temper. To leave England, where everything heaved with the anticipation of *such* a future—when the name of Hampden filled all mouths, and his quiet attitude of immovable resolution during the great trial of ship money had made grateful all hearts—when the harvest of what had been sown by suffering, approached to be reaped in triumph—nay, when the very corn was ripe and only waiting for the glancing sickle! The bare thought is of ridiculous unlikelihood."*

Though Mr. Forster asserts it to be impossible that Cromwell "ever" entertained the idea of emigrating, his whole argument is directed against the probability of his having entertained that idea at a particular time; and perhaps that is all he means to contend for. The question whether he harbored such a design at any time is, however, worth examining. "The learned Dr. Bates," as Mr. Foster calls him,† whose relations to Cromwell afforded him excellent opportunities to learn the details of the Protector's life—though it must be admitted that his statements relative to him are a medley of fact and fiction—asserts this positively; and so do Lilly and Dugdale. As "zealous loyalists" and unscrupulous enemies of Cromwell their testimony in a matter prejudicial to Cromwell should be received with caution; but is this such a matter? Men of as much distinction and influence as Cromwell in his early manhood, came to New England, and those of higher rank and prestige entertained the idea. Winthrop tells us that in 1634, "some persons of great quality and estate"‡ proposed terms on which they would be likely to settle in Massachusetts; and Hutchinson as we have seen mentions Lord Say and Sele and Lord Brooke as among the persons who thought of coming here.

* Eminent British Statesmen, vol. vi. p. 54; Statesmen of the Commonwealth, pp. 409-10.

† Eminent British Statesmen, vol. vi. pp. 20 and 188; Statesmen of the Commonwealth, pp. 398 and 453.

‡ Winthrop's Journal, vol. i.; 2d ed. p. 135, 3d ed. p. 161.

The fact that such a rumor was current at an early day—for Dugdale informs us that the fact was "well known" when he wrote, which at least means that it was currently reported—gives probability to the story. Miss Aikin says, under the year 1636, though she does not give the authority on which she makes the statement: "There is good proof that both Cromwell, who had given some proof of his power in the last parliament, and Hazelrig, were publicly mentioned as preparing for their departure."*

The remark which Clarendon attributes to Cromwell; after the passage of the "Grand Petition and Remonstrance," Monday, Nov. 22, 1641, has generally been considered as an intimation that the latter designed to emigrate to New England had that measure failed. Clarendon says that after the passage of the bill, Cromwell whispered to Lord Falkland, as they went out of the House, "That if the Remonstrance had been rejected, He would have sold all he had the next morning, and never have seen England more; and he knew there were many other Honest Men of the same Resolution."† Carlyle calls this a "vague report, gathered over dining tables long after, to which the reader need not pay more heed than it merits."‡

A story that is often coupled with the preceding is to the effect that the patriot John Hampden was actually in New England in the year 1623. This story arose from a conjecture of Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D., in his *American Biography*, vol. ii. page 229. He found in Winslow's "Good News from New England," published at London in 1624, this passage in the account of Winslow's visit in March, 1623, to Packanokick, where Massasoit was dangerously sick, and a Dutch vessel was stranded:—

"To that end, myself having formerly been there, and understanding in some measure the Dutch tongue, the Governor again laid this service upon myself, and fitted me with some cordials to administer to him; having one Master John Hamden, a gentleman of London, who then wintered with us, and desired much to see the country, for my consort, and Hobbamock for my guide."§

Rev. Dr. Belknap in giving an account of this visit to Massasoit, in his *Life of Gov. Bradford*, appends this foot-note to the name of "Mr. John Hamden:"—

"In Winslow's Journal, Mr. Hamden is said to be 'a gentleman of London, who then wintered with us and desired much to see the country.' I suppose this to be the same person who distinguished himself by his opposition to the illegal and arbitrary demands of King Charles I. He had previously (1637) embarked for New England with Oliver Cromwell, Sir Arthur Haslerig and others; but they were prevented from coming by the King's 'proclamation against disorderly transporting his Majesty's subjects to the plantations in America.' Hamden was born in 1594, and was 29 years old at the time of his being at Plymouth, in 1623.

"See Neal's *Hist. N. E.* vol. i. p. 151. Hazard's *State Papers*, vol. i. 421. Northouck's *Biographical Dictionary*, HAM."||

* Court of Charles I., vol. i. p. 303.

† Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion* (Oxford, 1720), vol. i. p. 312.

‡ Carlyle's *Cromwell* (New York, 1845), vol. i. p. 119.

§ *Good News from New England*, reprinted in *Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers*, pp. 313-14.

|| Belknap's *American Biography*, vol. ii. pp. 229-30.

According to Forster, Mr. John Towill Rutt, the able editor of Burton's Diary, communicated to the Examiner, a well-known London journal, some years previous to 1837, an article in favor of Dr. Belknap's conjecture, which article Mr. Forster presents to his readers in a footnote to Life of Hampden. The article is filled with historical details that are familiar to the New England reader, the only new argument in favor of the hypothesis being this: "It appears, in the *Parliamentary History*, that from Feb., 1621-2 to Feb., 1623-4, Hampden's senatorial duties must have been entirely suspended. Thus, there would be abundant leisure for the visit to America."* Baylies† and some other writers assume that it was he who was then at Plymouth.

Rev. Alexander Young, D.D., in his *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers* has examined this question in a very thorough manner, and concludes that the conjecture is "highly improbable."‡ Dr. Savage expresses the same opinion in his *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*.§

Bradford and Morton, in their accounts of the events of this year, including the visit to Massasoit, do not mention the name of Hamden, which they would be likely to do if so distinguished a person as the patriot Hampden had resided among them. Dr. Young remarks: "On publishing his *Good News from New England*, immediately on his arrival in London, in 1624, one object of which was to recommend the new colony, how gladly would Winslow have appealed for the correctness of his statements to this member of parliament who had passed more than a year in their Plantation."|| Mather, whose zeal in collecting the memorabilia of New England was rewarded with remarkable success, does not even hint that Hampden was ever in New England, nor do Prince and Hutchinson. It is unsafe, we know, to give much weight to negative evidence like this; but against a conjecture it is surely sufficiently conclusive.

Notwithstanding the inherent improbability of this conjecture, we presume there will always be some to uphold it, unless the Mr. John Hamden, then at Plymouth, is proved to be another person; and even if this should be done it is doubtful whether there may not be some who will still cling to the delusion.

LATELY imported several Negro Boys and Girls. To be sold by Mr. Joshua Wroe, at his house in Cold Lane.—*Boston News-Letter and Gazette*, 1725.

ON Friday next, being the 29th inst. at 5 a clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the Sun Tavern on Dock Square, Sundry sorts of Valuable Goods, a parcel of Cloathing, one Negro man, and a few Books to begin the sale with. Oct. 25, 1725.—*Boston News-Letter and Gazette*.

* Eminent British Statesmen, vol. iii. pp. 323-4; Statesmen of the Commonwealth, p. 246.

† Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth, vol. i. p. 110.

‡ *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers*, pp. 314-15, note.

§ Gen. Dict. of N. E., vol. ii. p. 343.

|| *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers*, p. 314, note.

PUBLIC WORSHIP IN THE CHURCH AT HOPKINTON,
(MASS.), IN THE OLD COLONIAL TIMES.

[Communicated by Rev. ELIAS NASON.]

As early as 1732, it was voted "to seat y^e meeting house" according to the rates of taxation, and that "it is esteemed y^e fore seat below to be the highest in dignity, and y^e second seat below and y^e fore seat in y^e front gallery equal."

Walk into that old meeting house, if you please, upon the day of "seating," and just look around you. The walls are naked, and the pulpit with its *sine qua non*, the sounding board, is rising high above you; the deacons' seats are immediately below. Here is the famous pew which Col. John Jones was permitted to build "seven and a half feet long and five and a half feet wide;" here is the pew which was made for "persons hard of hearing to sit in;" here is the "ministerial pew" upon the north side of the west door, and the remaining space is occupied by wooden benches, those upon the right for men and those upon the left for women.—There is as yet no choir, no instrument of music and no bell.

But the time for public service is approaching, and the Bixbys, Burnhams, Woodwells, Smiths and Joneses from the East; The Caryls, Bowkers, Haydens from the South; the Woods, the Freelands, Gibbs and Claffins from the West are drawing near; the men on horseback with their wives behind them; and a motley multitude of people, old and young, in homespun garb on foot, are gathering toward the sacred portals.

A horn or drum announces the hour for worship; the elders with long tax lists in their hands are standing at the door and pointing to the seat which each may occupy; the rich go forward and the poor sit down behind; the children and the negroes take the back seats and the galleries, and the tything men with slender poles, some ten feet long, stand in the corners keeping guard. Now look at them again. The wealthier men are quite well dressed in powdered bag wigs, snuff colored coats, long embroidered vests with wide lappels, ruffled shirts, small clothes, silk stockings and broad silver buckles on the square-toed shoe; the women on the left—the hair piled up " . . . in curls on curls before and mounted to a formidable tower"—are robed in ample silk brocade or gingham, or white cambric gowns, cut low and without sleeves, and each sits just as nearly opposite her liege lord as the arrangements of the church permit.

Now see, from out the front door of yonder new built house of gable roof, a young man, in a surplice, wearing a monstrous long bag wig, and having two snow white bands depending from his chin, approaches slowly with a steady step, and as he enters every whispering tongue is silent, the elders reverently seat themselves in front of the whole waiting congregation, Col. Jones brings his sword down into its accustomed place, Scipio and Dido Dingo cease from their grimaces, and all sit *auribus erectis* for the opening of the ministrations of the sanctuary.

The Rev. Mr. Barrett takes a pinch of snuff, invokes a blessing, reads a chapter from Corinthians, the Scotchmen following him closely with their well worn Bibles: he calls out the number of a Psalm from the "Bay Psalm Book," reads it, and immediately the good Benjamin Burnap "deacons off" the line:—

"The rivers on of Babilon":—

The elder Joseph Bixby, as precentor, strikes up doleful "Windsor tune," and here and there the shrill and untrained voices—some high, some low, some quick, some slow [for this is the dark age of church music in America], come grating in and grind it through. The deacon reads another line:—

"There when wee did sit down;"

The congregation in discordant notes respond:—

"There when wee did sit down."

The deacon reads—

"Yea, sadly then, we mourned when:"

The people sing lugubriously —

"Yea, sadly then, we mourned when,"—

The deacon continues:—

"Wee Sion thought upon:"—

The people cry—

"Wee Sion thought upon—"

prolonging the last note in cadences as charming as the poetry itself, the genuine nasal twang commingling with the common Scotch and Gaelic. The Psalm concluded, the congregation rise and stand through a long wearisome prayer, for Mr. Barrett's abilities were but slender here,* and as the petition closes, sink into their seats and wait expectantly for the homily. The worthy pastor turns his hour-glass on the green cushioned pulpit: takes out his manuscript, which is on a scanty sheet of yellow foolscap, and proceeds to read from "firstly," "secondly," up to "ninthly," "tenthly," and so on perhaps as far as "twentiethly," to the great delight and edification of his people. In closing it, he adds a brief prayer, a benediction—and instantly, before the word "amen" falls fairly from his lips, a shrill, squeaking voice is heard from the southeast corner of the house, proclaiming, with a kind of sly insinuation in the tone, "Jonathan White and Molly Black intend marriage!" and so the people wend their rough way homeward, some to think of the

"Waters on of Babilon,"

some to muse upon, and profit by, the sermon; but too many, alas, to inquire when and why Miss Mary Black is to be changed to Mrs. Mary White, and whether they themselves will be so fortunate as to receive an invitation to attend the nuptial ceremony.

* Mr. Whitefield prayed (*pêversè*) in reference to Mr. Barrett's feebleness in prayer, that "the Lord would open that dumb dog's mouth."

RECORDS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

[Communicated by Hon. ROYAL R. HINMAN, A.M., of New York.]

[Continued from page 20.]

Roods, Alexander, and Mercy Steel, were m. Sept. 6, 1764. Is. Selah, b. Feb. 12, '65; Elizabeth, b. Dec. 21, '66; Abigail, b. Nov., '68.

Roods, William, and Rhoda Dix, were m. Sept. 19, 1764. Is. William, b. May 9, '65; Josiah, b. June 25, 1768.

Richards, Samuel. Is. of, by Lydia his wife, Selah, b. Sept. 17, 1767.

Richards, Joseph, Junr., and Mary Kelsey, were m. Jan. 26, 1765. Is. Thomas, b. April 16, '65; Joseph, b. June 14, '67; Oliver, b. July 8, 1769.

Richards, Simeon, and Ann Wright, were m. Feb. 6, 1772.

Romans, Bernard, and Elizabeth Whiting, were m. Jan. 28, 1779. Is. Hubertus, b. Oct. 23, '79. Wid. E. R. d. in New York, May, 1848, aged 89.

Stader (Stoddard), John. Is. of, by Mary his wife, Mary, b. March 12, 1643; John, b. April 12, '46; Caleb and Joshua, b. Sept. 12, 1648.

Stader, John, and Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Curtis, were m. May 26, 1674. Is. John, b. Feb. 22, '75; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 4, '78; Mary, b. April 6, '82. Mr. J. S. d. Dec. 4, 1703.

Stader, Joshua, and Bethia his wife, were m. Aug. 15, 1684.

Stodder, Nathaniell. Is. of, by Mary his wife, Nathaniell, b. Jan. 17, 1692. N. S. and Eunice Standish were m. Dec. 7, 1693. Is. Abigail, b. Nov. 11, '97; Thomas, July 29, '99; Joshua, March 4, 1704.

Stadart, John, Jr., and Sarah, dau. of John Camp, were m. Nov. 19, 1696. Is. Joseph, b. Jan. 28, '98, and d.; Lidia, b. March 20, '99; Moses, b. March 20, 1701; Sarah, b. Sept. 18, '03; Jerusha, b. Jan. 7, '06; Mary, b. April 17, '08; John, b. May 12, '10; Abigail, b. May 28, '12; James, b. June 20, '14; Josiah, b. Dec. 21, '16; Prudence, b. Oct. 24, 1719.

Stoddard, Rev. Anthony, of Woodbury, and Mrs. Prudence Welles, of Wethersfield, were m. Oct. 20, 1700.

Staddart, David, and Keziah Renalls, were m. Dec. 3, 1719. Is. David, b. Sept. 28, '20; Keziah, b. July 17, '23; Samuel, b. April 7, '26; Jerusha, b. March 7, '30; Stephen, b. March 3, '33; John, b. Feb. 10, '36. Mr. D. S. d. May 14, 1736.

Staddart, Nathaniell, and Sarah, dau. of Samuel Buck, were m. Sept. 26, 1728. Is. Millecent, b. June 29, '29; Elijah, b. Dec. 14, '30. Mr. S. d. Aug. 15, '56, and Mrs. S. Nov. 4, 1757.

Stoddard, Thomas, and Mary Camp, were m. Dec. 18, 1735. Is. Elisha, b. Aug. 20, '36; Eli, b. Feb. 24, '39; Rebecca, b. Sept. 8, '40; Benjamin, b. Feb. 2, '43; Eunice, b. Aug. 22, '45; Epaphras, b. Jan. 22, '48; Lydia, b. Aug. 8, '50; Rhoda, b. Oct. 30, 1754.

Stoddard, Zebulon, and Abigail Hun, were m. March 21, 1745. Is. Enoch, b. Jan. 10, '46; Joseph, b. Aug. 21, '47; David, b. Sept. 10,

'49; Abigail, b. Dec. 23, '51; Samuel, b. Jan. 5, '54; Sarah, b. Nov. 2, '56; Esther, b. Aug. 15, '59. Mr. S. d. Feb. 19, 1761.

Stoddard, Elijah, and Mabel Gillet, were m. Dec. 5, 1752. Is. John, b. April 17, '53, and d. Feb. 24, '55; Mary, b. Aug. 24, '55; Mabel, b. Dec. 21, '57; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 22, '60, and d. Dec. 29, '62; Elizabeth, b. June 22, '63; Elijah, b. June 18, '66; John. b. Sept. 23, 1768.

Stoddard, Solomon, and Ann Andrus, were m. July 2, 1757. Is. Anna, b. Jan. 11, 1760.

Stoddard, Eli, and Abigail Atwood, were m. Feb. 8, 1770. Is. Levi, b. April 8, '71; Roxillana, b. Dec. 9, 1772.

Stoddard, Epephras, and Mary Welles, were m. Nov. 25, 1773.

Stoddard, Elisha, and Dorothy Willard, were m. June 6, 1776. Is. Chloe, b. April 16, '77; Elisha, b. Sept. 10, 1779.

Stoddard, Joseph, and Mary Fuller, were m. . . . Is. Joseph, b. Dec. 23, 1768, and d. March 15, '77; Zebulon, b. Aug. 19, '70; Jesse, b. July 29, '72, and d. '77; Mary, July 10, '74; Perse, b. Dec. 10, 1778.

Stoddard, Jonathan, son of Jonathan, b. Jan. 18, 1738, m. Sabra Andrus, Aug. 25, 1760. Is. Anna, b. June 29, '63; Sabra, b. July 27, '65; Jennet, b. Aug. 29, '67; Honor, b. July 16, '70; Jonathan, b. July 24, '73. Mrs. S. d. March 22, 1777.

Stoddard, Enoch. Is. of, by Dinah his wife, Abigail, b. Feb. 10, 1776; Anne, b. Sept. 14, '79; Irene, Feb. 25, '82; William, b. April 17, 1786.

Stoddard, David. Is. of, by Mary his wife, Thaddeus, b. Dec. 21, 1781.

Smith, Henry. Is. of, by Dorothy his wife, Samuel, b. June 27, 1638; Johanah, b. Dec. 25, '41; Noah, b. Feb. 25, '43; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 25, 1648.

Smith, Jonathan, and Mary his wife, were m. Jan. 1, 1663. Is. Jonathan, b. Nov. 20, '64; Richard, b. Nov. 2, '67; Joseph, b. Oct. 14, '72; Martha, Nov. 14, '74; Ebenezer, March 18, '76.

Smith, Joseph, and Mary, dau. of Jonathan Deming, were m. Nov. 26, 1685. Is. Joseph, b. Sept. '86. Mr. S. d. April 9, 1687, aged about 27 years.

Smith, Jonathan, and Hannah Paine, were m. Sept. 8, 1692. Is. Mary, b. Oct. 21, '93; Hannah, b. Sept. 7, '95; Lidia, b. Dec. 7, '97; Martha, b. June 7, 1700; Abigail, b. Dec. 7, '02; Nathan, b. Sept. 15, 1705.

Smith, Benjamin, and Ruth, dau. of Henry Buck, were m. March 14, 1700. Is. John, b. March 20, '01; Elizabeth, b. May 5, '03; Mary, b. Feb. 7, '06; Josiah, b. Jan. 31, '09; Martha, b. Sept. 7, '11; Israel, b. Jan. 24, '14; Joseph, b. Sept. 30, '16; Jonathan, b. Feb. . . '19; Christian, b. Dec. 25, 1722.

Smith, Benjamin, of Glassonbury, and Hannah, dan. of Isaac Lane, of Middletown, were m. July 25, 1704. Is. Richard, b. Aug. 8, '05; Jeduthun, b. Oct. 23, '09; Manoah, b. Feb. 19, 1711.

Smith, Samuel, and wid. Rebina Hall, were m. Feb. 28, 1694. Is. Ann, b. Nov. 18, '94; Joseph, b. Feb. 26, '97; Samuel, b. June 2, '99; Rachel, b. Feb. 2, 1702; Jonathan, b. March 25, '04; Rebina, b. Feb. 23, '07; Elizabeth, b. April 30, '10; Keziah, b. May 13, 1713.

Smith, Martin, son of John Smith, of Hadley, and Sarah, dau. of John Wiar, were m. April 21, 1715. Is. Rebecca, b. Feb. 3, '16; Sarah, b. Oct. 3, '17; Joanna, b. March 15, '20, and d. Sept. 26, '25; Eleazer, b. April 21, '22; Lois, b. Aug. 13, '25; Martin, b. March 15, 1728.

Smith, Sarah, son of, by Jonathan Devoureaux, as she saith, Jonathan, b. Nov. 7, 1716.

Smith, John, and Mabell, dau. of Rev. Jno. James, were m. Feb. 2, 1727. Is. Martha, b. Oct. 28, '27, and d. Nov. 5, '27; Mabell, b. '30, James, b. '31, and Mabell, b. '34; and all d. within a month of their birth.

Smith, Joseph, of Stepney Society, and Susannah Tryon, were m. Feb. 10, 1731. Is. Manus, b. Dec. 31, '31; Olive, b. March 30, '39; David, b. May 27, '42; Christian, b. Feb. 15, '44; Joseph, b. Oct. 1, 1747.

Smith, Joseph, and Sarah Dix, were m. Dec. 2, 1741. Is. Roger, b. July 7, '42; Jahleel, b. Nov. 9, '44; Sarah, b. Feb. 26, '47; John.

Smith, Jonathan. Is. of, by Mary his wife, Jerusha, b. Nov. 25, 1732; Martha, b. May 31, '34; Lydia, b. Feb. 22, '36; Mary, b. July 4, '38; Jonathan and Abigail, b. Nov. 14, '40. Mr. S. d. Jan. 20, 1800.

Smith, Israel, and Sarah Andrus, were m. Dec. 30, 1754. Is. Love, b. Oct. 6, '55; Lois, b. April 19, '58; Ashbel, b. March 28, '60; Hopestil, b. April 30, '62; Lucy, b. Feb. 20, '65; Roger, b. May 1, 1767.

Smith, Josiah, and Mary Treat, were m. Sept. 4, 1740. Is. Josiah, b. Feb. 18, '44; John, b. July 22, '46; Benjamin, b. Nov. 13, '48; Mary, b. June 9, '51; Rhoda, b. Aug. 16, '53; James, b. Jan. 20, '56.

Smith, Cephas, and Sarah Bulkley, were m. Aug. 5, 1756. Is. Mary, b. May 13, '57.

Smith, John, and Susannah Wood, were m. Jan. 24, 1773. Mabel, wife of J. S. d. Oct. 30, '83, and Mr. J. S. July 2, 1784.

Smith, Obadiah, and Sarah Blen, were m. Nov. 18, 1779. Is. Peleg, b. March 19, '80; Thaddeus, b. Dec. 5, 1781.

Strickland, John, and Hester his wife, *was* m. Sept. 1, 1676. Is. Rebeckah, b. Sept. 4, '77; Joseph, b. Feb. 16, '79; Benjamin, b. March 1, '83; Jonathan, b. March 18, 1685.

Sage, David, and Mary, dau. of Jno. Coultman, *was* m. May 3, 1693. Is. Mary, b. May 8, '94; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 26, '95. The wid. M. S. d. Aug. 3, 1744.

Stedman, John, and Violet his wife, were m. Aug. 10, 1678. Is. John, b. Sept. 1, '79; Violet, b. Jan. 11, '81. Mrs. S. d. Aug. 4, '82. J. S. and Susannah his wife were m. April 14, '83. Is. Thomas, b. May 24, '84; Simmans, b. Feb. 7, '86; Samuel, b. March 6, '92. Mrs. S. S. d. March 14, 1728.

Stedman, Thomas, and Mary, dau. of David Sage, were m. Dec. 31, 1713. Is. Mary, b. Nov. 6, '14; Martha, b. Aug. 18, '16; Elizabeth, b. March 1, '18; Elisha, b. July 9, '22; Timothy, b. Nov. 20, '27, and d. Aug. 14, '57; Justus, b. June 4, '33; Ann, b. June 20, '35. Ensⁿ. J. S. d. Nov. 25, 1734.

Stedman, Samuel, and Abigail, dau. of Benjamin Hills, of Hartford, were m. Oct. 18, 1722. Is. Abigail, b. Aug. 5, '23; Charles, b. Dec. 8, '25; Christian, b. Oct. 8, '27; Hannah, b. Jan. 31, '30, and d. Sept. 22, '77; Samuel, b. July 18, 1738.

Steadman, Elisha, and Jerusha Staddort, were m. March 8, 1750. Is. Mary, b. Feb. 21, '51, and d. Sept. 4, '53; Lemuel, b. Dec. 20, '54; Elisha, b. May 21, '56; Huldah, b. Oct. 2, '57; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 18, '61; Jerusha, b. July 24, '64; Anne, b. April 24, 1767.

Steadman, Justus, and Amy Merrell, were m. April 27, 1756. Is. Amy, b. Nov. 6, '56; Timothy, b. Nov. 9, '58; Mary, b. Oct. 24, '60; Sarah, b. Aug. 15, '64; Justus, b. March 5, '66; Ebenezer, b. July 23, 1768.

Standish, Thomas, d. Dec. 5, 1692, aged about 80 years, and his wife Susannah, Nov. 30, 1692, aged about 68 years.

Standish, Thomas, and Mary, dau. of Thomas Church, of Hartford, were m. March 20, 1690. Is. Thomas, b. March 10, '91; John, b. Aug. 11, '93; Eunice, b. May 31, '98; Josiah, b. April 8, 1701. Mrs. M. S. d. Jan. 20, '05. T. S. and Rebecca Hunn were m. Oct. 26, 1706. Is. Jeremiah, b. Dec. 22, 1709.

Standish, Josiah, and Hannah Butler, were m. March 29, 1733. Is. Josiah, b. March 2, '35; Hannah, b. May 22, '39; James, b. Jan. 22, '42. Mr. J. S. d. July 8, 1744, aged 43.

Standish, Jeremiah, and Hannah his wife, were m. . . . Is. Hannah, b. Oct. 24, 1768; Josiah, b. Aug. 27, '70; Lois, b. Oct. 9, 1772.

Standish, John, and Eunice Tryon, were m. May 21, 1786. Is. Hannah, b. July 1, '86; Josiah, b. Jan. 29, '88, and d. April 20, '90; Nancy, b. April 12, '92; James, b. Feb. 2, '94; Laury, b. Aug. 1, '95; Josiah, b. Aug. 29, '98. Mr. J. S. d. July 29, 1798.

Seimer (Seymour), Zachariah, and Mary, dau. of wid. Mary Gritt, were m. Feb. 9, 1688. Is. Mary, b. Jan. 26, '89; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 28, '92; Abigail, b. May 15, '94; Ruth, b. April 10, '99. Mr. Z. S. d. Aug., 1702, aged 60.

Seymour, Bevil. Is. of, by Lydia his wife, Mary, b. Dec. 4, 1735. Mrs. L. S. d. Jan. 16, '36. B. S. and Thankful Merrils were m. April 23, 1740. Is. Abel, b. Feb. 13, '41; George, b. July 16, '42; Mabel, b. June 5, '44; Elias, b. April 28, '46; Ashbel, b. Jan. 25, '48; Thankful, b. April 5, '50; Roswel, b. July 20, '52; Lois, b. Oct. 10, 1754.

Steel, James, and Ann, dau. of Capt. Samuel Welles, were m. July 19, 1687. Is. Samuel, b. Oct. 1, '88; Joseph, b. Sept. 27, '90; Prudence, b. Jan. 17, '93; Hannah, b. March 18, '97; Ann, b. Oct. 28, 1702; David, b. June 8, '05. Capt. J. S. d. May 15, 1713.

Steel, Joseph, and Elizabeth, dau. of Jno. Hollister, of Glassenbury, were m. Feb. 16, 1715.

Steel, Samuel, son of Capt. James S., and Ann, dau. of Jacob Williams, were m. June 23, 1714.

Steel, David. Is. of, by Sarah his wife, Ann, b. Oct. 2, 1727; Ebenezer, Dec. 13, 1729.

Steel, James. Is. of, by Mercy his wife, Mercy, b. Aug. 15, 1745; James, b. Sept. 28, 1747.

Steel, Samuel. Is. of, by Anne his wife, Anne, b. July 3, 1751; Lydia, b. May 12, . . . Mrs. A. S. d. . . . Is. of, by Hannah his wife, Samuel, b. Dec. 17, 1756; Daniel and David, b. Jan. 3, 1759.

Steel, Elizur, and Mary Roods, were m. Jan. 17, 1765.

Slater, Henry, and Elizabeth, dau. of Jno. Taylor, were m. Dec. 4, 1718. Is. Giles, b. July 24, 1719.

Stilman, George. Is. of, by Rebecca his wife, Benjamin, b. July

29, 1705. Their daughters Hannah, Martha and Rebecca, d. 1705, and in 1712, the two last, aged 16 and 24.

Stillman, John, son of Geo. S. and Mary, dau. of Mrs. Judith Wolcott, were m. May 26, 1715. Is. John, b. Aug. 9, '17; Rebecca, b. Sept. 17, '19; Mary, b. Dec. 31, '21; Abigail, b. Jan. 22, '24; Martha, b. Aug. 20, '26; Sarah, b. Dec. 2, '28; Elisha, b. Feb. 14, '31; Abigail, b. March 2, '33; Appleton, b. March 23, '35; Huldah, b. April 30, 1737.

Stilman, Nathanaell, and Anne, dau. of Wm. Southmayd, of Middletown, were m. March 3, 1715. Is. Nathaniell, b. March 10, '20. Mrs. A. S. d. Jan. 6, '30. Mr. N. S. and Sarah, dau. of Capt. Joseph Allyn, were m. . . . Is. Allyn, b. March 20, '32; Anna, b. March 26, '34; Sarah, b. Feb. 26, '37; Joseph, b. Oct. 21, '39; Samuel, b. March 18, '42; Mary, b. Nov. 18, 1744.

Stilman, Benjamin, and Sarah, dau. of Capt. Samuel Doty, were m. Aug. 29, '1727. Is. George, b. Nov. 24, '29; Samuel, b. Nov. 28, '31. Mrs. S. S. d. Oct. 4, 1732, aged 23 years 10 months and 15 days.

Stillman, John, and Rachel Robbins, were m. Oct. 26, 1738. Is. Joseph, b. Sept. 16, '39; Hannah, b. Feb. 13, '42; John, b. Jan. 6, 1744.

Stillman, Samuel, and Mellissent Riley, were m. Oct. 19, 1769. Is. Emily, b. July 14, 1779.

Stillman, Timothy, and Elizabeth Deming, were m. Jan. 3, 1790. Is. Timothy, b. Dec. 14, '94, and d. March 4, '97; Henry, b. Oct. 25, 1798.

Squier, John, and Rosetta Kerkham, were m. . . . Is. Lois, b. Dec. 29, 1761; Rosetta, b. May 7, '68; John, b. Dec. 14, 1770.

Stanly, James, and Mary Butler, were m. Jan. 21, 1773. Is. Sarah, b. Oct. 25, 1773.

Stanley, George, and Hannah Porter, were m. Dec. 6, 1764. Is. Abigail, b. May 9, '68; George, b. Jan. 2, '71; Caleb, b. Aug. 27, '73; Mary, b. April 24, '76; Clarissa, b. Oct. 18, '80; Betsey Porter, b. March 27, 1785.

Simpson, John, of Boston, and Sarah Webb, of Wethersfield, were m. June 16, 1774.

Stuart, John, and Eunice Curtis, were m. July 19, 1777. Is. Nancy, b. Oct. 3, '77; James their son d. June 9, 1813, aged about 20 years and 8 months.

Sanburn, Jedediah. Is. of, by Martha his wife, Sarah, b. Feb. 10, 1755; Nathaniel, b. Feb. 6, 1757.

Tailler, William. Is. of, by Mary his wife, John, b. July 23, 1649; Samuel, b. March 2, '51; Mary, b. March 7, '54; William, b. Feb. 14, '59; Margerit, b. July 15, '63; Jonathan, b. April 6, 1666.

Tayler, Samuel, and Sarah his wife, were m. April 10, 1678. Is. Samuel, b. May 10, '79; Sarah, b. Oct. 20, '80; William, b. Nov. 16, '83; Mary, b. Aug. 20, '85; John, b. Feb. 1, '88; Margerett, b. March 3, '93; Mabell, b. Jan. 26, '95. Mr. S. T. d. Dec. 12, 1711, and Mrs. S. T. Dec. 9, 1712.

Tayler, William, and Elizabeth, dau. of William Biggs, were m. Dec. 18, 1693. Is. Elizabeth, b. March 23, 1694. Mr. W. T. d. Dec. 4, 1711.

Tayler, John, and Sarah Scone, were m. March 2, 1699. Is. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 11, '99; John, b. March 20, 1701; Abigail, b. April 24, '04; Sarah, b. June 13, 1713.

Taylor, Mary, had a son, Samuel Williams, b. July 14, 1707.

Taylor, John, and Deborah Woolcott, were m. March 8, 1722. Is. Martha, b. Dec. 20, '22; Sarah, b. Dec. 18, '24; John, b. Mar 5, '29. Mrs. D. T. d. 1731. J. T. and Mary Harris were m. May 11, 1732. Is. Jonathan, b. Aug. 25, '33; David, b. Aug. 20, '35. Mrs. M. T. d. Dec. 3, 1738. J. T. and Lydia Goffe were m. March 8, 1740. Is. Timothy, b. Jan. 16, . . . ; Deborah, b. Nov. 14, '41; Lydia, b. Nov. 18, 1743.

Taylor, Stephen. Is. of, by Anne his wife, Wait, b. Aug. 16, 1762; Nancy, b. May 26, '64; Elizur, b. Nov. 5, '65; Lois, April 5, 1768.

Treath, Samuell. Is. of, by Mary his wife, Bennezer, b. July 29, 1661.

Treat, Richard. Is. of, by Sarah his wife, Sarah, b. June 8, 1664; Mary, b. Oct. 8, '66; Thomas, b. Dec. 12, 1668, and d. Jan. 17, 1713.

Treat, James. Is. of, by Rebeckah his wife, James, b. April 1, 1666; Jemyma, b. March 15, '68. Lieut. J. T. d. Feb. 12, 1709, aged 74 and an half. Treath, James, Jr., and Prudence, dau. of Capt. John Chester, were m. Dec. 17, 1691. Is. Abigaile, b. Dec. 1, '92; Charles, b. Jan. 29, '94; Prudence, b. April 23, '97; Eunice, b. Jan. 26, '99; James, b. Sept. 2, 1701; Oliver, b. May 31, '05; Jerusha, b. March 14, '07. Mrs. P. T. d. May 25, '27, and Mr. J. T. Feb. 18, 1742. Charles d. Oct. 4, '42, and his wife Mabel April 25, '42. Hannah, Relict of Mr. James Treat, d. Feb. 25, 1746.

Treat, Richard, and Katharine, dau. of Doct. Gershom Bulkley, were m. Nov. 23, 1704. Is. Katharine, b. Aug. 26, '06. Mr. R. T. d. May 7, 1713.

Treat, Samuel, and Sarah, dau. of Symon Woolcott, of Windsor, were m. Nov. 22, 1716. Is. Sarah, b. April 26, '18; Samuel, b. Dec. 22, '23. Mr. S. T. and dau. Sarah d. March 5, 1733.

Treat, Joseph, and Mary, dau. of Capt. Joshua Robbins, were m. July 16, 1713. Is. Mary, b. March 7, '15; Elisha, b. April 3, '20; John, b. Aug. 23, 1733.

Treat, James, Jr., son of James T., and Mary, dau. of Abraham Crane, were m. Ang. 11, 1731. Is. Mary, b. Feb. 8, '32, and d. Dec. 24, '51; James, b. June 18, '33; Sarah and John, b. Oct. 4, '34—John d. April 17, '35; John, b. April 1, '40, and d. Sept. 24, '58, and James, Nov. 13, '58. Mr. J. T. d. May 1, 1762.

Treat, Elisha, and Hannah Robbins, were m. Mar., 1745. Is. Mary, b. May 17, '47; Hannah, b. Sept. 5, '49; Elisha and Charles, b. July 4, '52. Charles d. Nov. 5, 1753.

Treat, Samuel. Is. of, by Jerusha his wife, Sarah, b. April 15, 1784; Woolcott, b. Nov. 14, '49, and d. Sept. 13, '51; Samuel, b. July 6, '52; Jerusha, b. Dec. 17, 1753.

Treat, Oliver, and Damaris Rose, were m. May 12, 1747. Is. Prudence, b. March 13, '48; Oliver, b. Nov. 9, '49; Abigail, b. Feb. 13, '52; Eunice, b. Feb. 5, '54; Charles, b. June 13, '56; John, b. April 14, 1759.

Treat, John, and Elizabeth Canning, were m. Nov. 24, 1756. Is. Joseph Canning, b. June 1, '58; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 17, 1761.

Talcott, Capt. Samuel. Is. of, by Hannah (Holyoke, of Springfield), his wife, Elizur, b. July 31, 1669; Joseph, b. Feb. 20, '71; Benjamin, b. March 1, '74; Rachell, b. April 2, '76; Nathaniel, b. Jan. 28, '77. Mrs. H. T. d. Feb. 2, '77. Capt. S. T. and Mary his wife, were m.

Aug. 6, '79. The worshipful Capt. S. T. d. aged about 56 years, Nov. 10, 1691, and Mrs. M. T. Jan. 5, 1711, aged about 73 years.

Talcott, Elizur. Is. of, by Sarah, his wife, John, b. Nov. 8, 1695.

Talcot, Com^t. Samuel, d. April 28, 1698, ætatis about 35 years.

Talcott, Joseph, and Sarah, dau. of Ebenezer Deming, were m. April 1, 1701. Is. Josiah, b. Jan. 27, '02; Hezekiah, b. July 19, '04, and d. Aug. 31, '34. Deacon J. T. d. Nov. 3, '32, and Mrs. S. T. March 19, 1755.

Talcott, Samuel, and Thankfull, dau. of Ebenezer Belding, were m. Dec. 5, 1723. Is. Samuel, b. Sept. 8, '24; Elizur, b. June 2, 1728.

Talcot, Josiah, and Dinah, dau. of Israel Wyat, of Colchester, were m. Nov. 20, 1728. Is. Joseph, b. Aug. 18, '29; Israel, b. March 4, '31; Sarah, b. March 18, '33; Josiah, b. July 7, '37; Hezekiah, b. June 18, '39; John, b. May 18, '43; Dinah, Aug. 25, 1748.

Talcott, William, was b. Nov. 7, 1771, and Amelia Hanmer Dec. 18, '75, and were m. July 31, 1800. Is. Amelia, b. July 7, '01; Celia, b. Feb. 1, '04; William, b. Sept. 22, '06; Sarah Treat, b. July 21, '09; Francis, b. April 19, 1812.

Tryan, William, d. Oct. 12, 1711, in his 66th year. His wid. Saint Tryan d. Dec. 7, 1711.

Tryan, David, and Hannah, dau. of John Waddoms, were m. Aug. 25, 1698. Is. Hannah, b. April 22, '99; David, b. Jan. 23, 1701; John, b. March 1, '03; Jonathan, b. Sept. 18, '05; Susannah, b. April 15, '08; Joanna, b. July 15, '10; Noah, b. March 5, '13; Benjamin, b. Dec. 16, 1715.

Tryan, John. Is. of, by Esther his wife, Temperance, b. Feb. 24, 1727; John, b. Feb. 27, 1729.

Tryan, James, and Jane Wright, were m. June 17, 1735. Is. Asael, b. April 22, 1736.

Tryon, Ziba, and Dorothy, dau. of Samuel Baldwin, were m. Sept. . . . 1708. Is. James, b. July 26, '09; Rowland, b. Feb. 13, '11; Dorothy, b. July 1, '13; Oliver, b. Dec. 15, 1715.

Tryon, John. Is. of, by Esther his wife, Prudence, b. Jan. 25, 1731; Esther, b. May 8, '33; Mary, b. July 15, '35; Jeremiah, b. April 2, 1738.

Tryon, Abiel, and Hannah Northway, were m. Nov. 11, 1731. Is. George, b. Feb. 3, '33; Josiah, b. July 31, '35; Abijah, b. Feb. . . . '39; Hannah, b. May 3, '41; Eli, b. July 15, '43; Aaron, b. Jan. 28, '45; William, b. March 12, '48; Moses, b. Nov. 18, 1750.

Tryon, Benjamin. Is. of, by Rebecca his wife, David, b. Oct. 21, 1739; Jerusha, b. March 6, '43; William, b. 1752.

Tryon, Abijah, and Eunice Francis, were m. Nov. 3, 1762. Is. Eunice, b. March 17, '63; Josiah, b. Feb. 20, '65; Lydia, b. Dec. 16, '67; Hannah, b. Sept. 19, '70; Francis, b. Sept. 11, '74, and d. Dec. 24, '97. Mrs. E. T. d. May 26, '77. Mr. A. T. and Charity Deming were m. May 6, '84. Is. Jesse, b. April 7, 1786.

Tryon, Moses, and Mercy Turner, of New London, were m. Dec. 22, 1776. Is. Betsey, b. March 12, '78; Moses, b. April 8, '80. Mrs. M. T. d. May 25, '80. Capt. M. T. and Eunice Treat were m. May 12, '82. Is. George, b. April 6, '83; James, b. April 12, '85; William, b. April 15, '87; Nancy, b. March 4, '89; Thomas, b. Jan. 30, '91; Chiffonnette Legrass, b. May 12, 1796.

Turner, Robert, and Elizabeth, dau. of Nathaniel Foot, were m.

June, 1701. Is. Mary, b. Sept. 16, '03; Habakuk, b. June 18, '05; John, b. June 7, '07; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 16, '11; Sarah, b. Nov. 13, '13; Joseph, b. June 6, '16; Samucl, b. March 26, 1719.

Ten Eyck, Conrade, son of Samucl Ten Eyck and Mary his wife, was b. July 2, 1734.

Thrasher, Bezaleel, and Sarah Woodhouse, were m. May 27, 1784. Is. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 26, '84; William, b. Nov. 17, '86; Sarah, b. July 1, '89; Mary, b. Dec. 8, '94; Manning, b. July 11, '97; Nathan, b. Oct. 9, 1800.

Wells, Hugh. Is. of, by Mary his wife, John, b. May 24, 1648; Mary, b. Oct. 14, '50; Rebeckah, b. Jan. 10, '52. Insigne H. W. d., aged about 53 years, Dec. 22, 1678.

Wells, Thomas. Is. of, by Mary his wife, Thomas, b. Jan. 10, 1652; Mary, b. Oct. 1, '53; Sarah, b. May 5, '55; John, b. Jan. 14, 1657.

Welles, Samucl. Is. of, by Elizabeth his wife, Samucl, b. April 13, 1660; Thomas, b. July 29, '62; Sarah, b. Sept. 29, '64; Mary, b. Nov. 23, 1666.

Weels, Capt. Robert, and Elizabeth, dau. of Ens. William Goodrich, were m. June 9, 1675. Is. Thomas, b. May, '76; John, b. June '78; Joseph, b. Sept., '80; Prudence, b. . . . ; Robert, b. . . . ; Gideon, b. . . . Mrs. E. W. d. Feb. 17, 1698, and Capt. R. W. June 22, 1714, aged about 65 years.

Weels, Ens. Thomas, and Thankfull, dau. of Jno. Root, of Northampton, were m. Jan. 7, 1697. Is. Thomas, b. Jan. 10, '98; Hezekiah, b. Aug. 12, 1701. Mrs. T. W. d. Nov., '04. Capt. T. Wells and Jerusha, dau. of Lieut. James Treat, were m. May 17, 1705. Is. William, b. Jan. 12, '06; Wait, b. Jan. 4, '08; John, b. Feb. 10, '10; Ichabod, b. April 26, '12. Capt. T. W. d. Dec. 7, '11, aged 49, and his sons Hezekiah Dec. 10, '11, and William Dec. 7, 1783.

Wells, John, and Margaret his wife, were m. Dec. 10, 1678. Is. John, b. March 31, '80; Margaret, b. May 19, '82; Ann, b. Aug. 30, '85; Mary, b. Oct. 11, '87, and was christened in the new Meeting-house first of any on the 17th day of said Oct.; Allyn, b. Sept. 27, '89, about sun rising; Silas, b. Dec. 8, '91, on Tuesday about 11 of Clock, or half an hour past in the day. John (the son), aged about 15 years, one month and 20 days, dyed in Hartford on teusday at night, about midnight, and was buried in Hartford on wedensday, about 5 of y^e Clock in y^e afternoon, being y^e 22d day of May, 1695.

Wells, Joseph, and Hannah, dau. of Capt. Joshua Robbins, were m. Jan. 6, 1709. Is. John, b. Nov. 13, '10; Prudence, b. Feb. 12, '12; Esther, b. May . . '16; Hannah, b. Aug. 5, '18; Joseph, b. Sept. 17, '20; Eunice, b. March 25, '23; Joshua, b. Sept., . . '26; Christopher, b. Dec., 1729.

Wells, John, and Mary, dau. of John Curtice, were m. Dec. 30, 1715. Is. Elisha, b. March 31, '17; Mary, b. July 12, '19; Josiah, b. April 30, '22; John and Elizabeth, b. Nov. 2, '25; James, b. Sept. 13, '28; Timothy, b. Oct. 21, 1735.

Wells, Gideon, and Hannah, dau. of Major John Chester, were m. Nov. 30, 1716. Is. Solomon, b. Oct. 6, '21; Eunice, b. Aug. 6, '23; Sarah, b. Dec. 23, '25; Gideon, b. May 26, '35. Capt. G. W. d. March 28, 1740.

Wells, Wait, and Jerusha, dau. of James Treat, were m. Jan. 10,

1734. Is. Samuel, b. Feb. 4, '35; John, b. Aug. 25, '36; Jerusha, b. Sept. 12, '38; Oliver, b. Oct. 31, '42; Abigail, b. March 7, '45; Prudence, b. July 16, '47. Samuel d. Nov. 12, 1757.

Wells, Robert. Is. of, by Abigail his wife, Abigail, b. June 16, 1736; Sarah, b. Jan. 22, '38; Robert, b. Feb. 17, '40; Hannah, b. April 22, '42; Asa, b. Nov. 27, '44; Chloe, b. May 31, '46; Abigail, b. April 6, '49; Appleton, b. June 16, '53. Capt. R. W. d. Feb. 3, 1786.

Welles, Thomas, Jr., and Mary, dau. of Thomas Chester, were m. June 14, 1738. Is. Chester, b. March 22, '39; Thomas, b. June 12, '41; Samuel, b. April 25, '44; Billee, b. April 26, 1747.

Wells, David, and Prudence Belding, were m. Nov. 22, 1744. Is. Hannah, b. Oct. 22, '46; David, b. Jan. 7, '49; Nancy, b. May 27, 1751.

Wells, Hezekiah, and Mary Boardman, were m. Dec. 17, 1747. Is. Mary, b. Aug. 26, '48; Sarah, b. July 9, '51; Rhoda, b. Dec. 25, '53; Josiah, b. July 25, '56; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 1, '59; Abigail, b. July 5, '61, and d. Nov. 27, '71; Judith, b. March 17, '65; Martha, b. Aug. 2, '67; Hezekiah, b. Sept. 20, 1770.

Wells, Ichabod, and Abigail Bigelow, were m. Jan. 3, 1751. Is. Abigail, b. Oct. 29, '51; Mary, b. March 24, '53; Asa, b. Sept. 16, 1755.

Wells, Joshua, and Experience Dickinson, were m. . . . Is. Experience, b. Aug. 14, 1758; Hannah, b. Oct. 26, '59; Joshua, b. March 28, '61; Levi, b. Oct. 17, '62; Gideon, b. July 15, '64; Prudence, b. Oct. 30, '66; Pamela, b. Aug. 30, '68; Abigail, b. Jan. 20, '71; Daniel, b. June 15, '73. Mrs. E. W. d. June 27, 1773.

Wells, Josiah, and Rebecca Deming, were m. Jan. 1, 1776. Is. Josiah, b. April 23, '77. Mrs. R. W. d. . . . Mr. J. W. and Ruth Rich were m. April 13, '80. Is. Appleton, b. Feb. 1, '81. Mr. J. W. d. Aug. 24, 1783.

Welles, William, and Mary Hunn, were m. . . . Is. Mary, b. Aug. 7, 1739; William, b. Jan. 16, '41; Enos, Nov. 2, '42, and d. June 13, '56; Elijah, b. Oct. 26, '44; James, b. Feb. 10, '48; Martha, b. Oct. 27, '49; Simon, b. June 13, '54. Mrs. M. W. d. Aug. 19, 1756.

Welles, William, Jr., and Rebecca Stoddard, were m. Nov. 25, 1762. Is. Mary, b. March 27, '63; Lavina, b. May 14, 1764.

Welles, Solomon, and Sarah Welles, of Glassenbury, were m. Jan. 16, 1745. Is. Eunice and Sarah, b. April 15, '46; Solomon, b. Jan. 16, '48; Hannah, b. Nov. 27, '49; Penelope, b. Nov. 16, '51; Roger, b. Dec. 29, '53; Gideon, b. Feb. 12, '56; Prudence, b. March 19, '58; Mehetabel, b. May 18, '60; Chester, b. Nov. 21, '62, and was the first child baptized in the Brick Meeting House. Leonard, b. July 5, '65; Mary, b. July 25, 1767.

Welles, James, and Prudence Wright, were m. Feb. 1, 1753. Is. Ebenezer, b. April 10, '56; Mary, b. Oct. 1, '58; Hannah, b. May 31, '61; Martha, b. Aug. 8, '63, and d. Nov. 20, '76; James, b. March 23, '66; Lucy, b. Sept. 16, '68; Allyn, b. April 12, '71; Moses, b. Dec. 18, '75. Mr. J. W. d. Sept. 28, 1776.

Welles, John, Jr., and Rebecca Butler, were m. Oct. 12, 1755. Is. Lois, b. Nov. 5, '55; Rebecca, b. March 12, and d. 17, '57; Rebecca, b. May 16, '59; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 14, '62; Timothy, b. July 25, '65; John, b. Feb. 7, '68; Sarah, b. May 9, '72. Mrs. R. W. d. Sept. 29, 1776.

Welles, Chester, and Mabel Mitchell, were m. Oct. 29, 1761. Mrs. M. M. d. Dec. 9, '63. C. W. and Hannah Belden were m. . . . Is. Chester, b. Nov. 9, 1766; Amos, b. Nov. 21, '68; Ezekiel, b. Oct. 10, '71; Mabel, b. May 10, '74; Hannah, b. Sept. 11, '76; Mary, b. March 1, '79; Elizabeth, b. May 14, '81; Roger, b. Oct. 3, 1783. •

Welles, Joseph, and Mary Robbins, were m. March . . . 1745. Is. Joseph, b. April 14, '46; Sarah, b. Sept. 13, '47; Seth, b. Aug. 3, '49; Elijah, b. Jan. 10, '51; Samuel, b. Dec. 10, '53; Mary, b. Feb. 4, '56; Elisha, b. March 12, '58; Christopher, b. March 11, 1760.

Welles, John, 5th son of Wait W., and Hannah Curtis, were m. March 4, 1766. Is. Samuel and Prudence, b. Nov. 11, '66; Curtis, b. Sept. 21, '68; Daniel, b. Nov. 11, 1770.

Welles, Robert, Jr., and Abigail Hurlbut, were m. Jan. 24, 1760. Is. Robert, b. Sept. 27, '61; Abigail, b. Jan. 5, '64; Absalom, b. March 14, '66; Hannah, b. May 31, 1769.

Welles, James, 2d, and Lucy Wells, were m. Nov. 14, 1771. Is. James, b. Sept. 6, '72; Lucy, b. Sept. 29, '74; Clara, b. Feb. 8, '77; Austin, b. Dec. 23, '78; Beulah, b. Oct. 29, '80; Origen, b. May 6, '83. Mrs. L. W. d. Sept. 13, '83. Mr. J. W. and Abigail Peck, of Bristol, were m. Sept. 4, '85. Is. William, b. June 23, '86; Gaylord, b. April 15, '88; Mary, b. March 19, '90; Sophronia, b. July 4, 1792.

TWO LETTERS OF THE HON. JOHN STODDARD, OF NORTHAMPTON.

[FROM THE WENDELL PAPERS.—Communicated by the Family.]

S^r, Nth Hampton, Dec^{br} 6th, 1739.

Upon my coming to Sheffield I understood that Mr. Livingston was gone to York, I wrote him a Letter in which amongst other things I proposed the laying out and Clearing a Road from Albany to Nth Hampton, by Poontooksuck, which would greatly promote the Settlement of that place, of which he approved, by a letter he lately wrote me. I suppose that I had the same Information about Iron Oar that M^r. Livingston has had, and I think it probable that Oar may be found there, but am Satisfyed that there has not been any yet seen. Stephen King and Waunaunceknuck say that the Needle of the Surveying Instrument would not travers, but they dont know that they saw any Iron Oar, but only a reddish sort of stone, and M^r. Hugston tells me that he does not know that it was Oar, he not being acquainted with such things.

M^r. Livingston has an Inclination to Lease out the Lands, but we may certainly know that we can't find Tenants in this Country, unless we should expend large sums to make the lands tenantable, and it is very questionable whether the Irish will submit to it, for their design in coming into this Country is that they may have something of their own; and in Case any Number of them should settle there, the Town must be filled with them, for our Country people will not mix with them. Sending to Ireland is an uncertain way and will Cause Considerable delay.

I should be content to give an hundred acres freely to each Setler.

and then we may Doubtless have a sufficient Number of good Inhabitants of Our own Country, who will speedily settle themselves there, and be acceptable to the Neighbourhood, and better neighbours to us when we think fit to make Improvement of what land we reserve to our selves.

But it is needful that we be first Satisfyed whether we are likely to have War or Peace, for if there should be War between England and France, a settlement cannot be carried on at Present.

I am Sr, your very Humble Servant,

A Saw-mill will be necessary at first
Setling, and I am not averse to
Joyning in Building, yet the best
way is to let some of the settlers
Build.

JOHN STODDARD.

Addressed—"To the Hon^{ble} | Jacob Wendall, Esq^r. | att | Boston."

Gent^{mn},

Nth Hampton, April 29—1747.

I have been very fearful of sending for any of the six Nations to come hither, least I should not be able to Obtain goods to Content them. To send for a considerable quantity and the Indians fail, that I thought very Inconvenient, but that difficulty is in good measure obviated, for several of our Gent^{mn} yesterday assure me that such goods will be vendable here if the Indians wholly fail; but to bring the Indians here and have no goods for them would be Provoking to them.

I have this day sent Pressing Letters to M^r. Lydius and to Co^{ll} Johnson to send twenty or thirty of the six Nations hither with all Speed, and have sent for 10 or 12 Stockbridge Indians, in Confidence that you will Enable me to perform the Promise of the Government.

I have a few goods sent to me by M^r. Wheelwright which I know those Indians will despise being used to wear much better.

I desire you would Please to send to New York for at least twenty Pieces of Stouds mostly Blue, but some red, and the like number of Pieces of french Blankets, or white Striped Blankets made in Imitation of them, and let them be delivered to Mr. Edwards at Hartford or to my order.

I think it would be best to send 5 or 6 bar^{ls}, of Good Gun Powder, and lead and flints answerable, for we scarce ever have half enough for the Publick Service, and there is none to be bought here.

If Alvard should bring any Certain Information that those Indians are coming I Believe I shall be obliged to send to Boston for some Goods, for I Imagine they will take up with meaner things when they are going into the woods than when they are returning Home. And I don't Expect the Goods from New York before the Indians get here if they come at all.

There has divers Officers applied to me of late, some before, and some since they have heard of an additional Bounty. And I have this day written to Encourage their Inlisting men. I purpose to my utmost to promote the design of seeking the Enemy at a distance.

I am Gent^{mn}, your very Humble Servant,

Mess^{rs}. Coll. Wendal, M^r. Hutchinson
and M^r. Hubbard.

JOHN STODDARD.

WADSWORTH MONUMENT.—DATE OF SUDBURY FIGHT.

[Communicated by the Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.]

ON the 5th of May, 1852, the Legislature of Massachusetts appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars "towards defraying the expense of repairing or rebuilding, in a substantial manner, the monument in the town of Sudbury, erected by President Wadsworth, of Harvard College, about the year 1730, to the memory of Capt. Samuel Wadsworth and a large number of other officers and soldiers in the service of the colony, who were slain upon the spot marked by the monument, on the 18th day of April, 1676, in the defence of that town against the Indians." . . .

During the summer and autumn of 1852 the monument was erected, and on the 23d of November it was formally dedicated. The inscription corresponds to that upon the old monument which had been erected by President Wadsworth, son of Capt. Wadsworth, who had fallen at Sudbury in the month of April, 1676. It was known to the committee, however, that there was a discrepancy among the authorities, some asserting that the fight was on the 18th of April, and others that it was on the 21st of the same month. The committee made such an examination of the authorities as was practicable, and reached the conclusion that the weight of evidence was heavily in favor of the date found upon the monument erected by President Wadsworth. The address alluded to the question, and gave a brief statement of the argument in favor of the date upon the monument.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register for January, 1853, p. 17, expressed regret that the old error was retained as the date of the battle, and the editor declared the true date to be April 21st.

The Register for July, 1853, p. 221, contains an elaborate argument in support of the editor's theory that the fight at Sudbury was on the 21st of April, 1676.

The writer quotes or refers to five distinct authorities, some of which do not support his view.

I shall examine these authorities briefly, and then adduce the facts in support of the date inscribed upon the monument.

First. The writer quotes Hubbard, the first edition of whose work was published in 1677, but admits that his authority does not support the writer's theory.

Hubbard was an educated minister, and an inhabitant of the colony. Rowley, which joins Ipswich, where Rev. Mr. Hubbard resided, furnished twelve men for Capt. Brocklebank's company, five of whom were killed at Sudbury and seven returned. These facts must have been known to Mr. Hubbard, and it is probable that he was acquainted with the survivors, and the inference is hence irresistible that his knowledge of the affair was exact and trustworthy.

Mather is the second authority quoted. In his diary he says, under date of April 20th, "The next day sad tidings came to us. For the enemy set upon Sudbury," &c. This minute is evidence to one

point only—that Mather first heard of the affair on the 21st of April—and of the truth of this there is no reasonable doubt. Hutchinson in his history says, under date of *April 20th*, “News came to Boston, of the loss of Capt. Wadsworth and fifty of his men going to relieve Sudbury attacked by the enemy. Here is a statement of a fact entirely consistent with Hubbard and Mather. If the battle occurred on the 21st, it is not probable that the intelligence would have reached Mather on the same day, and it is entirely certain that it could not have reached Boston on the 20th. There are many circumstances connected with the affairs of the colony tending to show, that for several days about the 20th of April, 1676, communication was slow and uncertain between Boston and Sudbury and Marlborough, then frontier towns, and the undisputed statement of Hutchinson that the news reached Boston on the 20th of April, ends, or should end, the pretext that the battle in question was fought on the 21st of that month.

The third authority cited by the writer in the Register, is Gen. Daniel Gookin. His account of the affair at Sudbury is too long for use at this time, but it is printed in the Register, vol. 7, p. 222. Gookin’s account is definite upon only one important fact—that the news that Sudbury was attacked reached him on the 21st of April, about mid-day, while he was attending the “Lecture” at Charlestown.

Hubbard says that the battle was in the “after part” of the day. Daniel Warren and Joseph Pierce, of Capt. Mason’s company, in their petition to the General Court for payment for services, say that it was near night when they made the attempt to relieve Capt. Wadsworth. Hence it is certain that the news brought to the “Lecture” at Charlestown on the 21st of April, could not have related to the death of Capt. Wadsworth if it had occurred on that day. A part of Marlborough was burned on the 26th of March, 1676; on the 17th of the following April the Indians renewed the attack and burned the remaining houses. This intelligence was despatched immediately to Boston. Capt. Wadsworth with about fifty men was sent to the relief of Marlborough. He reached the vicinity on the 18th. The enemy in the mean time had moved towards Sudbury, and Wadsworth, having been joined by Capt. Brocklebank, changed his course in pursuit. Marlborough and Sudbury were then frontier towns, and distant from each other only a few miles.

Is there any reason to suppose that the Indians would have delayed the attack upon Sudbury for four days after the work of destruction had been completed at Marlborough?

As far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no record that there was any communication between Marlborough or Sudbury and Boston, from the 17th to the 20th of April. The Indians had possession of the country, and communication was temporarily interrupted. This fact explains the circumstance that the defeat of Wadsworth was not known in Boston till the 20th inst., and that it was then known is proved by Hutchinson (*Hist. of Massachusetts, Salem edition, vol. i. p. 276*).

It appears from Gookin that Capt. Hunting left Charlestown on the 21st, and reached Sudbury “a little within night.” The next day he visited the field, where he found the bodies of the slain.

The statement by Gookin that Wadsworth and his men were “slain

the day before," seems an inference on the part of some one rather than a fact based upon specific knowledge.

There is no doubt, however, that Gookin believed that Wadsworth fell on the 21st of April, but there is no evidence that his authority possessed unusual value or that he took special pains to discover the truth.

The last authority quoted is Judge Sewall. His diary reads thus : "*Nota bene.* Friday about 3 in y^e afternoon, April 21st, 1676, Capt. Wadsworth and Capt. Brocklebank fall, almost an hundred. Since I hear about fifty men slain 3 miles off Sudbury : y^e s^d Town burned, garrison houses except."

This authority is distinct and definite, and it supports the position taken by the writer in the Register. It is quite evident that the record was made at two sittings. The first entry ended with the word "*hundred.*" This was the first rumor from the front, and as with all advance rumors after a battle, the truth was greatly exaggerated. The second statement of fifty was nearer the truth, but it was still an exaggeration of fifty per cent., showing that Judge Sewall had not taken pains to inform himself when the second entry was made. Judge Sewall's want of accuracy is further shown by the circumstance that the third entry in his diary, from the one just quoted, is erroneous in reference to the day of the death of Gov. Winthrop, of Connecticut. The solution of the matter, as far as Judge Sewall is concerned, is easy. When he heard of the loss of Wadsworth, which was doubtless on Friday the 21st of April, he made the entry, together with the error that a hundred men had fallen with him. When he heard subsequently that the loss of the colony was fifty instead of one hundred, that error was corrected, but at that time the day of the fight did not attract attention, and there is not within my knowledge any evidence that any question was made concerning the date of the fight until since the close of the last century.

The fourth authority cited is an anonymous letter written to England, and printed in the autumn of 1676. It is not probable that Gookin's account or the anonymous letter was seen by any considerable number of colonists who were contemporary with the writers.

Of the five authorities quoted, Hubbard sustains the date upon the monument; Mather's testimony is to the fact that the news reached him on the 21st of April, and leaves the inquirer to his own inference as to the time when the engagement occurred; Gen. Gookin wrote in the belief that Wadsworth fell on the 21st of April, but there is no evidence that the question was examined by him with particular care; the anonymous writer gives the 21st as the date of "Sudbury Fight;" and Judge Sewall is specific as to the same date, but, as I have shown, his authority contains internal evidence that it is not wholly trustworthy.

If I were to end the discussion here, the position taken by the writer in the Register could not be accepted by the impartial student.

A statement of the improbability of the truth of the theory that the fight was on the 21st, will be a proper introduction to the positive testimony in support of the inscription upon the monument.

1. Is it probable that the Indians would have delayed the attack upon Sudbury for four days after the remaining houses at Marlborough had been burned?

2. Capt. Wadsworth left Boston, according to Hubbard, either on the night of the 17th, or the morning of the 18th, and hence is it not probable that he would have reached the vicinity of Sudbury, distant about nineteen miles, in season for an engagement during the afternoon of the latter day?

3. Sewall says, in his diary, that Capt. Wadsworth and Capt. Brocklebank fell *about three in the afternoon*. Hubbard says that the battle was in the after part of the day. If this were so, and the fight occurred on the 21st of April, how could the intelligence have reached Gen. Gookin at *mid-day* at the Charlestown Lecture? It is impossible to reconcile the statements made by the authorities cited by the writer in the Register, with his claim that the battle was on the 21st of April.

4. If the battle was on the 21st of April, what is the explanation of the circumstance that that date was not given publicly by any writer of the colony during the next hundred years?

5. It is probable that Judge Sewall made the first part of the entry in his diary when the news reached him on the 21st of April; and although he may have ascertained the truth afterwards, his attention might not have been fixed upon the error in his diary; but if that were the true date, how can we explain the fact that he neglected to correct the date given, the 18th of April—in at least three publications, two of which were known to have been in his possession, and to which I shall refer?

6. If the fight was on the 18th of April, and the news reached Boston on the 20th, from whence it spread on the 21st, it was very natural that those who recorded important events should have made an entry of this event under the last mentioned date; but if the 21st of April is the true date, what explanation can be made of the fact that the 18th was given in at least three publications during the next four years, never contradicted, as far as can be ascertained at the present time, and the 21st never once publicly mentioned, during the lives of the actors in King Philip's war?

Although I regard the evidence and analysis already presented as conclusive against the theory that the fight at Sudbury was on the 21st of April, my duty to the subject requires me to state the testimony in support of the date placed upon the new monument, and for which I was in a large degree responsible.

1. The authority of Hubbard. The first edition of his work was published in 1677, the year after the death of Wadsworth, and it passed through several editions, in some of which there were alterations showing that the work was revised. The date remains. Hubbard was one of the most eminent men of the colony, and the leading minister of Essex County. Seven of the survivors of the Sudbury fight were citizens of Rowley, an adjoining town. They returned to Rowley, where they dwelt for many years. It is reasonable to suppose that Hubbard consulted them in reference to the affair at Sudbury, and it is quite certain that the attention of Hubbard would have been called to the error, if one had been committed.

2. The statement of Hutchinson, to which I have already referred, and which is consistent with the theory that Wadsworth was killed on the 18th of April, but totally inconsistent with the assertion that he was killed on the 21st.

3. An Almanack, "printed and made" by John Foster, 1679, contains the following printed item:

“ April 18, 1676. Sudbury assaulted and a great part of the town burnt. The same day Capt. Wadsworth with his men being overpowered by the enemy, was himself slain with 50 of his company.”

This statement is explicit as to the date, and it contains internal evidence that it was prepared by Judge Sewall himself. The words “ Samuel Sewall, *ex dono Authoris*,” were written upon the title page, showing that the particular Almanack was a gift from John Foster to Judge Sewall. The number of men lost is put at fifty, which corresponds to the second part of the entry in Sewall’s diary, but differs from other authorities of the time. Mather puts the number at seventy; Gookin at about thirty-two private soldiers, while others estimated the loss at one hundred.

A portion of this Almanack was printed in the 7th volume of the Historical and Genealogical Register, p. 341, under the head of “ New England Chronology.” The matter was “ prepared for the press by the editor of the Register,” as is stated in a note. The item in regard to the assault upon Sudbury appears in the Almanack as we have printed it, but the editor, in the exercise of his discretion, has printed it in the Register, p. 342, thus :—

“ April 18, 1676. [Friday.] Sudbury assaulted, and a great part of the town burnt. The same day Capt. Wadsworth with his men being overpowered by the enemy, was himself slain with 50 of his company.”

If the editor had a reason for introducing the word *Friday* in brackets, he has failed to state it. The 18th of April, 1676, did not fall on Friday, but the 21st did fall on that day. The reader may reasonably suppose that the word *Friday* in brackets was in the Almanack which the editor is reproducing, and resting in this error he might be left in doubt whether the person who wrote the item for the Almanack might not have given correctly the day of the week, and erred in regard to the day of the month. While undoubtedly the editor had some good reason for introducing the word Friday in brackets, the effect of the interpolation is to give support to the pretext that the fight at Sudbury occurred on *Friday* the 21st of April, 1676.

It seems probable that Judge Sewall furnished the item from his diary, with a correction of the date from the 21st, as it stood in the diary, to the 18th.

4. An Almanack printed at Cambridge in 1679, by Samuel Green, which was also in the possession of Judge Sewall, contains a “ Chronological Table,” entitled “ A brief memorial of some few remarkable occurrences in the six preceding years.” The fifth item under the year 1676, is as follows :—

“ 2 : 18. Sudbury burnt and C. Wadsworth and C. Brocklebank slain.”

There is internal and conclusive evidence that the item in Foster’s Almanack and the item in Green’s Almanack were furnished by different persons, and they are therefore to be treated as independent authorities in support of the date upon the monument.

5. The diary of John Hull contains this entry ; “ 1676, April 18. Sudbury p^t burned by y^e enemie. Capt. Wadsworth, Capt. Brocklebank and sundry souldiers slain.”

Hull was for a time Treasurer of the Colony, and he was also appointed a Commissioner for “ melting, refining and coining silver.”

6. The diary of Rev. Peter Hobart, of Hingham, contains the following entry :—

“Sudbury burnt, and Capt. Wadsworth } 18 April, 1676.”
and Capt. Brocklebank slain.

The writer of the article in the Register says, speaking of the circumstance that President Wadsworth adopted the 18th as the true date, “we do not know whence he derived the date, but are confident in the opinion that he derived it from Mr. Hubbard’s Narrative.”

The Register, vol. 7, p. 341, contains a chapter of “New England Chronology” derived from the Almanacks formerly owned by Judge Sewall. The printed items in John Foster’s Almanack, which contains the authority quoted under the first head in this paper, are introduced by an editor’s interpolation thus :—

[Printed items running through the Calendar pages of this Almanac. They appear to have been taken from Mr. Hubbard’s History, as they contain errors exactly corresponding to those in that work : as follows :—]

I refer to this studied attempt to impair Hubbard as an authority, for the purpose of saying that such treatment is not deserved by anything now known of one who enjoyed the confidence and affection of the people and government of the colony, and also for the purpose of showing that the authority of Hobart now quoted is entirely independent of Hubbard or Sewall.

I have examined Mr. Hobart’s diary, and it is apparent that it was written from day to day as facts became known to him. The record for April, 1676, reads thus :

“Aprill

1. Sam^l James borne.
5. John Winthrope, Esq^r., Gove : of Conecti : Colony dyed.
18. Sudbury burnt and Capt. Wadsworth and Capt. Brocklebank slaine.
- 2. Samuell Bates daughter borne In y^e garison.”

The manner in which these items are entered show conclusively that Mr. Hobart did not rely upon Hubbard’s Narrative of 1677, or the Almanacks of 1679, but that from day to day as facts became known to him he made a record in his diary.

The Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. 2, p. 254, contains what purports to be the Journal of Rev. Peter Hobart, but it is in no proper sense a copy of that document. The marriages are collated and printed together, while they are scattered through the diary as they occurred in relation to births, marriages, and other events deemed worthy of record.

Among the marriages and as a *note*, appears the record of the affair at Sudbury, the destruction of Groton and Marlborough, and other events deemed important.

As far as I know, the dates and facts printed in the Register correspond to the dates and facts as they are recorded in the diary ; but the arrangement is entirely changed.*

* This is true. The gentleman who furnished the article referred to copied what he supposed to be a correct transcript of Hobart’s diary. We have offered to print the Diary in the Register when a correct copy is furnished.—Ed.

The testimony of Mr. Hobart's diary is distinct to the point that Capt. Wadsworth fell on the 18th of April, 1676.

7. The authority of Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, President of Harvard College. In 1730, he erected a monument to the memory of his father Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, and those who fell with him at Sudbury, 1676. The inscription states that twenty-six soldiers and three officers were killed on the 18th of April, 1676. It is to be observed that the number of men mentioned as slain differs from every one of the early statements. Gookin gives the number as "about thirty-two." Sewall mentions first one hundred and then fifty; while Mather puts the loss at seventy. When the new monument was erected in 1852, the bones were disinterred, and found in a state of such preservation that the number was ascertained by the examination of a surgeon, as near to, but not exceeding thirty. In this fact we have evidence of President Wadsworth's care. The number who fell was uncertain—authorities differed. He investigated the subject, and settled it upon credible and sufficient testimony. It follows, necessarily, that at that time the pending question in regard to date had not been agitated, or, that, if it had been agitated, he made a thorough examination and ascertained the fact.

As we cannot now find that there had been any public statement that the fight was on the 21st of April, it is probable that President Wadsworth accepted the common and unquestioned belief and knowledge, that his father fell on the 18th of April. Is it, however, possible that an error of the sort alleged could have been published in three forms, and no contradiction have been tendered by any one of those who escaped and lived for many years in Milton, Dorchester and Rowley? President Wadsworth was about seven years of age when his father died. His mother is known to have survived her husband at least eighteen years; his eldest brother was sixteen years of age when their father was killed; many of the survivors of the fight must have been known to President Wadsworth, and if his statement stood alone, unsupported by circumstances, but inscribed sacredly and reverently upon his father's monument, it would deserve credit and belief.

A CURIOSITY.—The Pilgrim Society have had presented to them, by Mrs. Maria S. Sheldon, of Reedsburg, Sauk Co., Wisconsin, a pair of spectacles, which were brought over in the *Mayflower* by Peter Brown. The glass is round and set in a rim of horn about three eighths of an inch wide, and the horn surrounded by a rude iron frame, and a person of almost any age can see through them distinctly.—*Plymouth Memorial.*

Mr. Brooks Bowman commenced running an hourly Stage Coach between Boston and Roxbury, on the first day of March, 1826. He left the "Town House" on "Roxbury Hill," every day in the week, except the Sabbath, at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, and returning started from the "Old South Church" at 9, 11, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock. The fare was twelve and a half cents each way.

DEPOSITIONS FROM THE FILES OF SUFFOLK.

[Communicated by EDWARD HOLDEN, of Roxbury.]

IN the hope of facilitating the labors of the genealogist, it is purposed to publish, from time to time, brief memoranda as to the *ages* of the deponents whose testimony has been preserved upon the early Court files of Suffolk. The simplest list of *names*, with the certified *age* annexed, is the extent of our promise, though we would gladly add the birth-place or residence of the witness when preserved. It is also designed to annex to these lists, such notes from the records of *Births, Marriages* and *Deaths*, as the files may supply, the publication of which may often supersede the examination of distant records.

1648.

Hatevill Nutter, of Dover, *about* 50. May 3.Richard Waldern, *about* 33. May 3.

1651.

Henry Makenny, *Scotchman*, *about* 22. 2, 1 mo.George Spear, *Brantry*, *about* 38. 2, 1 mo.

1653.

Jacob Sheafe, *about* 36. 16th, 7 mo.David Fawckner, *about* 33. 19th, 8th mo.Goulding Moore, *about* 40. 25 May.Peter Shutter, *about* 22. 3d mo. 17th.Thomas Pierce, *about* 40. 1st, 1st mo.Quinbon Pray, *about* 58. 27th, 8th.Henry Tucker, *about* 34. 27th, 8th.Richard Smith, *about* 26. 27th, 8th.

Thomas Wheeler, 35. 30, 11th mo.

John Harolman, *about* 36. 25, 11 mo.Henry Stish, *about* 102. 24, 11th.Gilbert Crackbone, *about* 40. 1, 1 mo.Richard Nud, *about* 32. 27, 8 mo.Martin Sanders, *about* 60. 13 June.Nicholas Pimion, *about* 49. 24, 11th.Thomas Abbot, *about* 20. 20, 12th.Robert Mackintire, *about* 24. —.James Adams, *about* 23. 27, 8th.John Ashbell, *about* 26. 27, 8th.Thomas Bligh, *about* 31.

• 1654.

John Heman, *about* 40. 15, 6 mo.Nathaniel Gallop, *about* 26.Edward Richards, *about* 35. 25, 5 mo.Matthew Abdy, *about* 28. 17, 3d mo.

1655.

Robert Patteshall, *about* 40. 27, 8 mo.Elizabeth Smith, *about* 17. 22, 8th.Henry Ambrose, *about* 42. 16, 9.John Lawrence, *about* 35. 7 January.

Elizabeth Rucke, *about* 58. 14, 9.

Thomas Mitchell, *about* 25.

James Lewis, *about* 23. 14, 9th.

1656.

Thomas Rucke, *about* 69. 26, 1 mo.

Matthew Barnes, *about* 50.

Edward Hutchinson, *about* 43. 5th May.

William Penn, *Sawyer at Brantre, about* 46. 4th, 5th mo.

Henry Man, *about* 30. 28, 5th.

Edward Taylor, *about* 26. 28th, 5th mo.

1657.

James Inglès, *about* 43. 20 May.

Peter Warren, 26. 25, 5mo.

Thomas Mitchell, *about* 26. 28 July.

Martin Stebbins, *about* 68. 14, 11 mo.

Zachary Roades, *about* 54. 6, 1 mo.

James ffreese, *about* 16. 20 April.

1658.

Jonathan Hudson, *about* 42. 2 (4).

John Fuller, *about* 37. 25, 3d mo.

William Hathorne, *about* 51.

Edward Batter, *about* 50.

Richard Cooke, *about* 47. 2d June.

Elisha Hutchinson, *about* 17.

Samuel Robinson, *about* 22.

Thomas Dickerman, *about* 35.

1659.

John Grout, of *Sudbury, about* 43. June 21.

John Lovejoy, *about* 38. 27, 4 mo.

Daniel Ela, *about* 26. 24th, 4th mo.

Samuel Lendall, *about* 39. July 26.

John Hathorne, *about* 38. 29th, 9th.

Joshua Scottow, *about* 43. 23d, 9th mo.

Thomas Thayer, *about* 37. 22d, 9th.

Robert Dunbar, *about* 25. 22d, 9th.

William Fellows, *about* 50.

John Wayte, *about* 42. 20 September.

James Capen, *about* 48. 20 September.

Andrew Belcher, *about* 45. 7 (8).

Robert Roberts, 40.

1660.

Samuel Adams, *about* 41. 5, first mo.

Richard Underry, *about* 21. 11, 12 mo.

William Heathfield, *about* 24. 14 May.

John Croade, *about* 37. 23d, 11 mo.

John Slaughter, *about* 26.

Edward Hutchinson, *about* 48.

Christopher Palmer, *about* 33. 12th, 2d mo.

Robert Page, *about* 58. 3d, 8th mo.

Francis Whitmore, 35. 18, 10th.

Samuel Cundy, *about* 30. 27, 12 mo.

James Hubbard, *about* 27.

Ann Carter, *about* 42. 30 January.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, FROM THE FILES
OF SUFFOLK COUNTY.

[Communicated by EDWARD HOLDEN, of Roxbury.]

BIRTHS.

- Lydia, dau. of Joel Jenkins, born 13 : 8 : 1640. Brantrey.
 Mary, dau. of Thomas Lamb, of Roxbury, born Sept. 29, 1644.
 Faith and Patience, daughters of Joseph and Mary Jewett, born
 the 3d month the fifth day, 1645. Rowley.
 Samuel White, Sen., and his wife, were born in March about the
 13th, in the year 1646.
 Mary, dau. of Samuel and Mary Judson, born 20th, 8th, 1647.
 Dedham.
 Tryall Lewis, dau. of John Lewis, of Malden, born 11, '59.
 John, the son of John Bishop, was born Sept. 19, 1648.
 Bozoon Allen, son of Captain Bozoon Allen and Ann his wife, was
 born Feb. 13th, 1652.
 Sarah Smith, dau. of Francis Smith, born 6 : 3 : 1655. Roxbury.
 Hannah, dau. of John Joyliffe and Ann his wife, born 9th May,
 1660. Boston.
 Ruth, dau. of John Emerson and Ruth his wife, born Aug. 26, 1660.
 Dorothy, dau. of J. E., born July 6, 1675. Gloucester.
 Mary, dau. of John and Mary Fisher, born 23 of y^e 1 mo. 1644.
 Joshua, son " " " " " 30, 8 mo., 1645.
 Hannah, dau. " " " " " 14, 12 mo., 1646.
 Abigail, dau. " " " " " 19, 12 mo., 1648.
 John, son " " " " " 18, 12 mo., 1651.
 Vigilance, son of Joshua and Lydia Fisher, born 21, 9 mo., 1654.

MARRIAGES.

- John Bishop and Rebecca Scullard were married Oct. 3, 1647.
 Newbury.
 John Coggan to Mrs. Martha Winthrop, 10 : 1 : 1651. Boston.
 Ezekiel Rogers and Mary Barker, m. July 16, 1651. Rowley.
 Bartholomew Gedney married to Hannah Clark, 22d 10 mo. 1662.
 Salem.

DEATHS.

- Samuel Scullard died 6 March, 1643, aged 80.
 John Lewis, Husband of Mary Lewis, of Malden, died 7th 11 mo.,
 1657.
 Ezekiel Rogers, buried 26 January, 1660. Rowley.
 Katharine Smith, the wife of John Smith, died the 12th of Septem-
 ber, 1662. Reading.

THE original cost of the lot of land, on which the Massachusetts
 State House stands, which was purchased in 1796, was nine thou-
 sand dollars.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS OF WINSLOW LEWIS, PRESIDENT
OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SO-
CIETY.

[Delivered February 7, 1866.]

GENTLEMEN,—

It had been my intention to have addressed you at the last meeting, both at greater length, and on a greater variety of subjects, than my physical powers permitted me to do ; and when I hinted that I might take a future opportunity to supplement my remarks then made, it seemed so fully to meet your approval, that I have determined to lay before you the expression of my thoughts and feelings, especially on *one* subject, although I fear they will seem to you too like the "*disjecta membra poetæ*" to be of much practical value.

The five years, during which you have honored me with the Presidential Chair, have constituted a period full of the most sublime, marvellous, and terrible history, that the world has ever witnessed : and at length, the struggle has closed, in the triumph of the good cause of Truth and Freedom. It is not the mere material interests of a country, that are affected by such tremendous and critical contests, as that we have gone through ; nor are their influences limited, by any means, to the causes and circumstances in which they originated. WAR, and especially CIVIL WAR, is very dreadful in its nature, and brings with it, and spreads over the community, many dire calamities : but it also confers many counterbalancing benefits. How could it be possible for a nation to be engaged for several years in a war on so grand and gigantic a scale as this has been, a war in defence of their Fatherland and Freedom—in which, too, it has behooved all to take their share of the common burden, and, if not by service on the battle-field, yet by self-sacrifice at home, to aid their country's cause—how could it be possible, I ask, for the spirit of a nation, under such circumstances, not to be elevated and expanded ? That it is so, we have seen many and ample proofs during the progress of the war itself, of which I would adduce but one—the Sanitary Commission. War, in fact, whatever may be its horrors and evils, does, when waged in a just and righteous cause, cleanse and purify the moral atmosphere of the community at large, driving before it many of the clouds and cobwebs of narrowness and selfishness, which previously, hanging there, were but too sure signs of the darkness and decay beneath. Proofs of what I assert, as to this elevating and liberalizing influence of such a war, as ours has been, are lying broadcast and patent before our eyes. At no period of our history, so far as I am aware, have both public and private charities been more generously supported, literature more freely encouraged, education—(I do not mean that of elementary schools, but of colleges, learned societies, united for the prosecution of special Departments of Literature or Science, like our own, the School of Technology, of Natural History, &c.)—education then, in this sense, more liberally patronized and promoted, than during the last two years of the war, and at the present time. Such, at least, is the conclusion I have been led to form, in regard to the

Northern States generally, from a careful perusal of the current news in the various States. At all events, the conviction seems to be forcing itself upon many rich men's minds, that MONEY is valuable, and a just and honorable object of desire, not for *itself* alone, but for the good which it may be the means of conferring upon society. And O! what a community would ours be, to what a glorious position would this our Boston be elevated in the view of all the sister cities of the Union, if this conviction, instead of merely influencing the minds of a few, were to be accepted and *acted upon* generally by our wealthy fellow-citizens. It is their great duty, the duty of those who possess, toward those who do not possess. There is an amount of *unemployed* wealth in this community, lying by and accumulating year by year, the interest of which would accomplish great and blessed things in the relief of distress, not that of the poor street mendicant, but distress of another kind, which prevails very widely in our midst; the distress of those who have known better days, and, who with some little pittance left, were able just to *live* before the war, and now, with the greatly enhanced prices of fuel and all necessaries, can no longer accomplish that, but sit wretched, shivering, in their cold, comfortless rooms, looking back with a sigh upon the pleasures and joys of the Past, and looking forward with hope for relief to their arrival at that bourne, where "the weary are at rest." Of this species of distress, the proud poverty, that seeks rather to hide itself, than to stand a suppliant at the rich man's door, there is an immense amount in this city—an amount far beyond what people generally imagine, but which medical men have too many opportunities of observing. O! if those worshippers of wealth, who now hug and hold fast their money with a watchful jealousy, and seem to have no other life-object but to accumulate and leave a bulky fortune to the heir—if they could only be brought practically into contact with a few such cases, I think the incrustation around their hearts would be broken and burst away, the dark spirit of selfishness would be driven forth by the bright seraph of CHARITY, singing as she entered to take possession there—

"I would fly, I would fly, o'er the crowded town,
And drop like the happy sunlight down
Into the hearts of suffering men,
And teach them to look up again!"

I believe the late most lamentable war has already done much towards opening and softening the hearts of many, whose whole thoughts, anxieties and aspirations had hitherto been devoted solely to the acquisition and accumulation of wealth, and whose life-rule seemed to be

"Rem, facias rem,
Recte, si possis; si non, quocunque modo, rem."

"Acquire wealth by upright means if possible;
If not, wealth by any means whatever."

But at all events, I see in all directions evidences of a great development of public spirit, and desire on the part of wealthy men to benefit the communities of which they are members; more particularly by supplying their fellow citizens with increased and improved means of education and enlightenment. Even within the last year, the number of quite liberal donations or bequests for the support of colleges, for

the establishment of public libraries, and other like means for extending the opportunities of self-culture, have been very large indeed. On the part of many learned and literary societies themselves, I have latterly observed a spirit of energy and enterprise supersede the regular, systematic, but lifeless routine, in which they had previously been dragging on an existence, not indeed dishonorable in itself, but by no means as efficient of good, as might be, by no means on a par with the spirit and demands of the times on which we have fallen. And you will readily believe that it is in no offensive or ill-natured spirit, I assert that, to a certain extent, our Society remains as yet in this unroused condition. It has accomplished great things since the date of its humble commencement. We have a long roll of members, which includes many distinguished names;—we have a large library, unequalled in its biographical part, by any in this or other adjacent States. We have a Magazine, the Historical and Genealogical Register, which has now reached its 20th volume, and which will undoubtedly be the great Reference Book for New England families in after generations; and, last not least, if we are not wealthy as a society, we are free from debt.

These are by no means small things which we have accomplished. They have placed our Society on a firm and solid basis, and by *good work well done*, thus far we have shown our capability of performing greater things hereafter. But yet, I do not think that many of us have risen to a just estimate of our present position and the duties which it involves. Our members are thoroughly in earnest in prosecuting, in a regular, systematic way, the objects of the society, but it does not seem to me that they have as yet felt the slightest breath of that almost divine afflatus, which, rising from the midst of the ensanguined battle-fields of the late terrible war, and emphatically contrasting “man’s inhumanity to man” with the love and mercy of Nature, and the God of Nature, has breathed forth over America’s length and breadth a spirit of elevated patriotism and lofty sense of duty to herself, and to the world.

You know how heartily I dislike that boastful “crowing” temper, for which many of our countrymen used to be so notorious. But *truth* is one thing, *boasting* another, and when it is necessary to state the truth plainly, we should not hesitate to do so, through any feeling of false modesty—and the truth is this: The war of the Rebellion, so far from weakening our national power, or retarding our progress, as had been expected by many, and probably wished by some, has shown the world that America possesses resources and powers that were not dreamed of, till duty and necessity called them into developed action; and now after this long, sanguinary, expensive war, the United States stand on a par at least with the most powerful nations of the old world; while Republicanism, or *man’s power to govern himself*, having triumphantly stood the severest test to which any political system ever was subjected, there is every reason to anticipate that the population and power of America will increase with great rapidity, and that in another quarter of a century she will be the richest, most influential, most powerful of all the countries of the world, the leader, that is, of the world’s civilization; and very solemnly responsible, in proportion to the high dignity of the position to which an Over-Ruling Providence shall have elevated her.

If we can only realize this idea, this *fact* rather, in all its vast grandeur—if we can raise our minds to the level of its lofty elevation—we shall readily perceive how altered, how increased in importance, and advanced in dignity, all the leading Institutions of such a country must simultaneously become. Others of much greater ability than I myself, and I, also, to the best of my powers have, on more than one occasion, endeavored to demonstrate to you the great good, not merely scientific or social, but emphatically patriotic and national, which may, and which ought to be accomplished by such a society as ours, and which I believe *will* soon be effected by it; because I see in many of its present chief officers, exactly those qualities that are needed for gaining and securing such success; unremitting energy, promptitude to see and to take advantage of favorable opportunities; prudence and wisdom to guard against the commission of errors. Our President has given ample proofs to the country, of his possessing these, and other cognate qualifications, in a very eminent degree. He, who has so successfully directed the helm of Massachusetts during a period which has called into bold relief its powers and capabilities, can vitalize any institution under his auspices, and now, that there remain no assailants to disturb the peaceful pursuits of society, an onward career of happy prognosis attends us. Let us as Massachusetts men, one and all, ever remember his generous devotion in our day of trial, and,

“ If hush'd the loud whirlwind, that ruffled the deep,
The sky, if no longer dark tempests deform;
When our perils are past, shall our gratitude sleep?
No! Here's to the Pilot that weathered the storm.”

And, a happy and intimate association of several years, with many of the gentlemen who will support him, more than warrants me in saying that they will prove themselves staunch and true followers of their able and energetic chief.

The time has come, my friends, when a measure very dear to my heart, and often advocated, however feebly, by me, in your presence, ought to be, and I trust will be successfully carried out. We have a long list of members, most of them *live* members, moreover, who take a real, active interest in the proceedings, and the progress of the society. We have a large and rapidly increasing library, and a very numerous and unique collection of pamphlets. We have other tokens of success to encourage us. But we have, as the receptacle of our library, and the reception-hall of our members and friends, a room, too small and inconvenient for the purposes of the society. I have felt embarrassed, and so, I feel sure, have you, on more than one occasion, when a considerable number of our lady-friends came, with a desire of hearing some of our more eloquent lecturers, at the difficulty we had in providing them with proper accommodation. I could not but think, what an unfavorable contrast our fair friends must be drawing between this, and other halls, in which they are accustomed to listen to lectures—lectures delivered by gentlemen, too, who however eloquent and interesting, certainly are not superior in scholarship, general knowledge, or in pure, simple eloquence, to several of our members who have addressed you in this room. We should do what we can, to render our re-unions for lectures, essays, &c., as attractive as possible to our fair friends. But I take a higher stand than this. The

experience of a life, not even now, of short duration, has enabled me to form a pretty fair estimate of the tastes and capacities in an intellectual way, if not like Nestor of three generations, yet certainly of two; and I trust my friends of the stronger sex will not be offended, when I assert, as I do without hesitation, that the women of Boston and of New England generally, have as a body, much greater love for learning, study, research, than the men. Studies which would be quite repulsive to the fashionably trained young ladies of more than one country in the old world, seem, by their very difficulty, to stimulate and excite the ardor of our brave-hearted, clear-headed New England girls. A member of our Society, well known amongst us, a profound scholar and able teacher, opened a class, some six years ago, for adult ladies, who might desire to prosecute advanced studies. He has often expressed his surprise, both at the subjects of study chosen, and the progress made by these young ladies. Among the subjects, were from the first included, the higher mental philosophy, metaphysics, and political economy; while in the classics and mathematics, several of them attained an amount of knowledge that, had they been of the more privileged sex, would have enabled them to enter Harvard College as Sophomores. My friend has often assured me, that in the best of his college pupils in this country, he never found the same amount of literary ambition and love of learning *for its own sake*, that were evinced by several members of this ladies' class. The obvious inference to be drawn from this, is, that these studies and investigations, to which the labors of our society are directed, undoubtedly present an object of no less powerful attraction to the majority of our female relatives and friends; and assuredly it is, or ought to be, a great encouragement to each of us, in the prosecution of the studies in which strict accuracy is the first thing to be aimed at—it must be, I repeat, a great encouragement to find our wives, sisters, and daughters, sympathizing in our pursuits; and probably very often, by their ready woman's wit, discovering a solution of questions, over which our heavy logical reason had been long pondering to no purpose.

But I now turn to a yet graver reason for our securing, as soon as possible, a suitable building for this our Society. I need not repeat what has been stated respecting our Library, and collection of pamphlets, but this I say, and you all, as well as I, know that it is true—should a fire occur just now, and destroy this building in which we are assembled (though it is as safe as most structures in the heart of the city), the *biographical memoirs and other publications and documents, conveying the history of the various families of New England, from the day of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers until now, could not be replaced*. This is a fact, and a fact worthy of the most serious consideration, not only on the part of the society, but also on that of the living members of the families referred to. It is therefore incumbent upon us as a matter of duty, to put forth every effort to secure a building which shall contain at least one *fire proof hall* for our library: and it is no less the duty, as it should be the desire, of a large number of the leading men of Boston, who really do at heart feel more proud elation in tracing their descent from the brave and pious pioneers of American freedom, than in the wealth, influence and high position which they have now acquired for themselves, to assist the Society in obtaining it.

The Technological Institute, the Natural History Society, and other scientific bodies, have now got handsome public buildings for their "local habitation," and rejoiced am I, for one, that it should be so, for every concession of this kind, is a just tribute of respect paid by wealth and power to Intellect, Genius and Science. But these very facts should the more powerfully stimulate us to exertion in a like direction.

It is in no mean spirit of depreciation or disparagement that I assert, that, high as may be the subjects of study, to which those two Societies are devoted, *ours* are unquestionably *higher*. The first alluded to, constituting a most valuable addition to the educational machinery of our country, has, if I understand it aright, for its main purpose and object, the training and preparing men, to master and mould to the wants and purposes of men, the inanimate masses of the material world; nor have I any doubt, but that America will yet acknowledge her indebtedness to this Technological Institute, for greatly increased ability and scientific skill on the part of her civil engineers, and other cognate bodies.

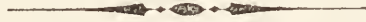
The second, The Society of Natural History, has for its domain of investigation the whole realm of nature, "all sheep and oxen, yea, and the beasts of the field: the fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea, and whatsoever passeth through the paths of the sea." But the objects of *our* Society are, in one sense, of a more elevated character. We deal, not with inanimate matter, nor yet with the various orders of the animal creation, unendowed with *soul*, but we study *man* himself: and the very nature of our investigations involves the happy union of Patriotism with history and science. It has, from the first, been our object and desire to throw all the light in our power upon the history of the Pilgrim forefathers; to hold up their bright and beaming examples, for the admiration and imitation of ourselves and our children; to demonstrate, by strict genealogical investigation, how the virtues of the ancestors have been handed down, generation after generation, to their descendants, so that, even in the war just ended, Massachusetts has sent forth a body of heroes, not inferior in patriotism, in stern self-denial, and in heroic courage, to the Old Bay State heroes of the War of Independence.

These have been, and shall be, our objects of pursuit and study, and I do not hesitate to say, they are such as most justly claim the encouragement and support of every New Englander; and deserve, in fact, our country's gratitude.

But I am not about to advocate the seeking of legislative assistance, however much our society may deserve it. "God helps those who help themselves," and so let it be with us! Let us strive vigorously to "help ourselves." It is not probable that I shall often, if ever again, address you at any length; I am therefore the more anxious, to draw your attention earnestly and promptly, to this very important matter, "*Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute*,"—the first step is every thing. Let us boldly take that, and we shall soon find ourselves advancing with rapidity to the "Haven where we would be." Let not another new year find us still in this apartment so unworthy of the dignity of our Society, so unsafe as the receptacle of its valuable historic and biographical treasures: but let us erect for ourselves a modest, and yet suitable building, which shall include, a

fire-proof library, a hall for lectures, and other necessary accommodation. The ground, there is little doubt we can obtain as a gift, and certainly it will be a proof of much lukewarmness in the cause, if a large portion of the building fund cannot be raised among our own body. But there are many others, *not* members of the Society, who have for years been watching your proceedings and progress with hearty interest, and who will be ready to hold out to you a helping hand.

I had a desire to address you on some other topics, but have already trespassed too long on your attention. This subject, however, is one of such vast and primary importance, as to deserve our first and chief meditation and reflection. Let us not, I entreat you, yield either to a cold apathy, or a timorous hesitation. Let us bear constantly in mind, and *in heart*, the objects of our Society, and the benefits it is capable of conferring on Boston, on New England, on America! Let us rise boldly to the level of the high tone of patriotic feeling that now pervades our land, and let us resolve that, God helping us, we also will "*pro virili parte*," do our duty to our Society, to our country, and to ourselves. Let us do this, and I venture to predict, that at no distant day we shall find ourselves transferred from this inconvenient room, to a building, not *leased*, but *our own*; adapted to the requirements, and worthy of the dignity of the Historic-Genealogical Society of New England.



DID THE WIDOW OF JOHN ROBINSON EMIGRATE TO AMERICA?

[Read before the Society by Rev. H. M. DEXTER, D.D., Feb. 7, 1866.]

It has been the generally received opinion that Mrs. Bridget Robinson—who was left a widow, apparently with six children, by the lamented death of the Pastor of the Mayflower Church at Leyden in 1625—came over to this country before 1631, with her second son Isaac, and died here. Eliot [*American Biography*, ii. 178] says that after the dissolution of Robinson's Church in Leyden by his death, "some of them removed to Amsterdam, some to other parts of the Netherlands, and others came to New England; among whom were his widow and children." Baylies [*Hist. Memoir of New Plymouth*, i. 143] affirms, that "after the death of Mr. Robinson, his widow and children came to America." Thacher [*Hist. Plym.*, 67] states that after Mr. Robinson's death, "his son Isaac, with his mother, came over to America and settled in Barnstable." Judge Davis says [Ed. Morton's *N. E. Memorial*, 127], that "the widow and children came over to Plymouth Colony." Mr. Charles Deane, in his note to Bradford [4, *Mass. Hist. Coll.* iii. 247] says, "Mrs. Robinson, the widow of the Rev. John Robinson, undoubtedly came over with this latter company of Leyden people [referring to the second company of whom Bradford speaks, as having been 'shipped in y^e beginning of March, and arived hear y^e later end of May, 1630'] with her son Isaac, and perhaps with another son." Babson [*Hist. Gloucester*, 141] gives a tradition handed down in the family of the Abraham

Robinson who was one of the first settlers of that town, that "about two years after the landing of the Pilgrims, they were followed by Mr. Robinson's widow and two sons." He also says [p. 134] that "Mrs. Robinson probably arrived in the summer of 1630, in the ship *Lyon*"; and Mr. Deane [4, *Mass. Hist. Coll.* iii. 247] cites a MS. suggestion from Mr. Babson, that Mrs. Robinson might have been the person of that name who was early at Salem. The late distinguished Prof. Edward Robinson, D.D., of New York, in his *Memoir of Rev. William Robinson and his Ancestors* [p. 60], says, "as is well known, the wife and family of the latter [i. e. of Rev. John Robinson, of Leyden] after his decease, came over to this country, and landed at Plymouth in A. D. 1629," citing Mr. Deane's note, before referred to, as his authority. Rev. Dr. Allen, of Northampton, in his *Descendants of Rev. John Robinson*, prefixed to Ashton's edition of Robinson's works, published in 1851, says [p. lxxvi.] "It was four or five years after the death of Mr. Robinson before provision could be made for the removal of his wife and children to Plymouth. In 1629, thirty-five families were transported from Leyden to New England, at the heavy expense of £500, paid by the brethren in the Colony. Another company came over the next year at a still greater expense—a rare example of brotherly love and Christian care in performing their promises to their brethren, even beyond their power.' In one of those companies were the wife and children of Mr. Robinson." And Dr. Sprague [*Annals of American Pulpit*, i. 5] says, "Mr. Robinson left a widow and two sons, John and Isaac, who continued to reside at Leyden a few years, but in 1629 or 1630 migrated to this country." Mr. Savage [*Gen. Dict.* iii. 550] says "Isaac, son of blessed John, the apostle of Leyden, came probably with his mother in the fleet with Winthrop." He further says [p. 551] "the opinion or suggestion of Mr. Babson in the note of careful Mr. Deane [*Bradford*, 247] as to the obscurity of Mrs. Robinson on our side of the water is not to be explained by her supposed residence in Salem, where, in Felt's list of members of the church [*Hist. Salem*, i. 173], is a widow Anna Robinson who joined in 1637. The greater probability appears to me, that she died very soon after reaching our shores; yet she must be inquired for, not at Cape Ann, but on the other side of the Bay of Massachusetts, unless some appearance of tradition in favor of Abraham [of Gloucester] be found, as it has not been, &c." Mr. Amos Otis, in the *Historical and Genealogical Register* for Jan., 1860 [xiv. 17], says "she is supposed to have come to New England with her son Isaac; and tradition says she was buried in the old graveyard in Barnstable," but adds, in a note, "I very much doubt whether she died in Barnstable; I think the tradition grew out of the fact that Grace Baker, widow of Rev. Nicholas, died there."

The only evidence, beyond a vague tradition, on which these confident statements have been founded, would appear to be the fact to which Prince refers [*Annals*, i. 160], and which is abundantly confirmed, that Isaac Robinson, of Barnstable, was a son of John of Leyden; together with the fact that Mrs. Robinson's coming seems to have been contemplated, inasmuch as James Sherley, writing to Gov. Bradford, over the date of the 8th March, 1629 [*Bradford's Letter Book*, 1 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* iii. 69], says—after some complaining reference to those members of the original company who were still in

Leyden, as if they were unreasonable and discontented—"verily their indiscreet carriage here hath so abated my affection towards them, as, were Mrs. Robinson well over, I would not disburse one penny for the rest."

The first suggestion in reversal of all these assertions appears to have been that of a nameless writer* in the *Historical Magazine* for January, 1860 [iv. 6], who quotes the passage from Judge Sewall's Journal, in which he speaks of his visit in April, 1702, to Isaac Robinson, who told him that he was 92 years old, and was the son of John, of Leyden, and that he came over in "the year in which Mr. Wilson was returning to England after the settlement of Boston" [i. e. 1631], and then says, "Here is Isaac Robinson's own statement of the year of his arrival in New England; and the omission of any reference to Mrs. Robinson's coming to New England is very strong negative proof that she did not come;" and adds, "upon this evidence it seems necessary to cancel the positive note on page 247 of Bradford's *Plymouth*."

There seems to be, however, evidence more decisive than this, in the same direction—sufficiently strong, in fact, taken in connection with the presumption arising from the marvel of her absolute disappearance from all record here, if she ever came, to make it a well-settled conclusion, that Mrs. Robinson passed the remainder of her days in Leyden, and died there.

There are six instances of her appearance upon the Leyden records, viz. :—

1. 11 April, 1611; when she was witness at the marriage of her sister Jane White to Reynulf Dickens.
2. 17 December, 1611; when she was witness at the marriage of William Boeckram [Bucknam?] and Elizabeth Neal.
3. 15 October, 1622; when she is down in the census as dwelling in the Ward *Seven huizen*.
4. 15 January, 1626; when, after her husband's death, she, with Henry Jepson and two other joint owners of the house in which Robinson had lived, agrees to pay interest of 125 francs on the unpaid portion of the value of the house.
5. 26 May, 1629; when she appears as a witness at the marriage of her oldest daughter Bridget, with John Greenwood, student in theology in the University.
6. 13 December, 1629; when she sells to William Jepson, her quarter of the premises on the *Kloksteeg*, where her late husband had lived, labored and died.

Her third daughter, *Fear*, was married in Leyden nearly nineteen years after [8 Sept., 1648], to John Jennings, son of John, from Colchester, Eng.; and Mrs. Robinson does *not* appear as a witness at her wedding.

So far as these records go we know, then, that the widow was still in Leyden in Dec., 1629, and have some slight inference that she was

* This writer is J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston; and he is the first person, to my knowledge, that ever expressed a doubt on the subject. This doubt was first made public in the *Register*, vol. xiv. p. 13 (January, 1860), where the fragment of a Memorandum by Judge Sewall, referred to above, is printed from the original in Mr. Thornton's possession. The January number of the *Register* was issued before the corresponding number of the *Historical Magazine*, quoted by Rev. Dr. Dexter.

not there, or was too infirm to attend her daughter's wedding (her husband would then have been 73), in 1648; while the fact of her disposal of her right in her house seven months after her eldest daughter's marriage may suggest her going to pass the remainder of her days with her—wherever, in Leyden, or elsewhere, she found her home.

There is still further proof that Mrs. Robinson did not come to New England. Hoornbeek [*Summa Controversiarum Religionis*, p. 741] says “*Domini Robinsoni viduan liberi, reliquique propinqui et amici, in communionem Ecclesiæ nostræ recepti fuerunt*”—“*the widow, the children, and the remaining relatives and friends of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, have been received into the Communion of our [i. e. the National Dutch] Church.*” Hoornbeek published in 1658, or scarcely more than 30 years after Robinson's death; had studied at the University of Leyden very soon after John Greenwood (who married Bridget Robinson), if indeed he were not in residence cotemporary with him; and was a learned Professor there, where all the records and traditions bearing upon the case were so near and fresh that it is hardly conceivable that he should either have spoken without investigation, or been deceived if he did investigate. So that his statement, which implies that Mrs. Robinson spent the remainder of her days in Leyden, and a part of them as a member of the National Church of Holland, assuredly makes strong claim upon our credence.

There is a record, moreover, which was communicated to me by Baron Elsvier, on the occasion of my recent visit to Leyden, which may be regarded as in some sense confirmatory of the truth of the statement which Hoornbeek makes. It is an entry among the *Acta* of the National Church of Holland, in Leyden, dated April, 1655, and is (translated) as follows:—

“*Dominie Lantsman inquires how he shall act in respect to certain Englishmen of the Brownist congregation, who request to be received by our church.*”

“*Dominie Lantsman was requested to converse with them respecting their confession [i. e. of Faith], and if they are found to be sound therein, and not to speak against the Reformed, especially in the matter of Infant Baptism, to receive them, after the usual manner.*” [*Acta*, 23 April, 1655.]

I ask attention here, also, to another fact. In 1644 a small congregation of Brownists still existed in the *Vrouwenkamp*, in Leyden, as is proved by the record of the taking up of a contribution from such a church, in that year (for the benefit of poor Protestant Irishmen persecuted by the Papists), to the amount of 558 florins—17,657 florins being collected in all the churches of Leyden together for that object. At the time of his marriage to Bridget Robinson, John Greenwood, then matriculated in the University as a student in theology,* dwelt in

* I found the entry upon the records of the University—as plainly written as any handwriting of that period could well be—of this man's admission as a student of philosophy, and again of theology, as follows:—

“*Joannes Grinwoodus, Anglus, Londinensis, Stud. Philos. 9 July, 1625.*”

“*Joannes Grinwoodus, Londinensis, an. 24. Stud. Theol. 3 Sept., 1626.*”

I suppose there can be no shadow of doubt that this is Green-wood, and not Green-uych. I had harbored the supposition that he might be a son of John, of martyr-memory, of London; but these last dates, if genuine, are fatal to that theory; inasmuch as this John must have been born 1601-2, and the martyr suffered at Tyburn, 6 April, 1593. H. M. D.

the *Vrowencamp*. The *Vrowencamp* is, and was, a humble quarter toward the west corner of the city, where there is evidence that many of our fathers lived during their sojourn in Leyden. May it not be that John Greenwood, after the death of his noble father-in-law, succeeded to his ministry, and, after the sale of the house where they used to meet on the *Kloksteeg*, transferred and kept alive what remained of that congregation in his own house in the *Vrowencamp*, until, perhaps at his death or removal, it lapsed—thus in 1655—into the National organization of Holland. And is it not probable that the widow Robinson, following him there, and sharing the fortunes of this little band, became then absorbed with them, as Hoornbeek declares, into the Dutch Church:—the more especially as it will be noticed that the date of this record of Dominie Lantsman's question is by three years prior to the date of Hoornbeek's volume?

And, on any hypothesis, may we not regard it as settled by the weight of evidence, that Mrs. Robinson never came to New England?

A VOYAGE TO THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, 1597.

A BRIEFVE platforme ffor A voyadge wth three shipes vnto the Iland of Ramea in Canada where I purpose god willinge to leaue Inhabitauntes (accordeinge to my intente the laste yeare) w^{ch} shall keepe the Iland to hir maiesties vse, as allso forbid the ffrenchmen from the trade of ffishinge in that place, who this laste yeare by force (as havinge firste possession of the harboroughes) did expell myselfe & others her highness subiectes from the said Iland.

The Iland of Ramea is About 16 leagues in length scituated wthin the Bay of Cannada & lyeth from the south lyne [Equator] but 47 degrees or lesse yeat is yt much colder then in England. The soyle is sandy & seemeth exceedinge good for tylladge, yt yealdeth naturally wild corne lyke barley, allso peasse, strawberries goosberries, mulberries, & wild roses. Of wood there is overmuch plenty the moste p^{te} whereof as firr trees & Birch, wthin the land there runneth w^{ch} I did see on faire ryver of ffreshe water, replenyshed as I was informed wth severall sortes of ffresh water fishe. About this said Iland there is Aboundaunte plenty of Codd, And for the refudge of shipes two good harbours on wherof may be strongly ffortefied wth few men, by meanes of A very smale Iland w^{ch} lyeth in the mouth thereof, upon w^{ch} 20 men beinge entrenched they may wthout daunger defend themselves from 500. And lykewyse wth ordinaunce And muskettes from their fforte may easily Commaund the whole harborough. In the other harbour about 3 leagues in Distaunce from the fformer, I know not what meanes of ffortification there is, And therefore purposse (for the more securytie yf god permytt wth the helpe of my ffriendes who have proposed the furtheraunce hereof) to send thither three good shipes well ffurnyshed, to be there yf possible 30 daies before any ffrenchmen vse to come, & to fortifie this other harborough allso both by sea & land as we shall see most meete, w^{ch} don such as ar apoynted to remayne in the contrie shall presently betake them selves to tilledge, plantinge,

& buyldinge, And the rest to be employed in fishinge, ffor the speedy ladinge & returne of the shipes.

Now wheras the fishinge in this Iland is allwayes sooner ended by 40 or 50 dayes then in other places, by w^{ch} meanes the shipes in retorninge may wth smale preiudice, & lyttle losse of tyme view all the harboroughes Alonge the coaste of cape Brytton And so ffrom thence in the south p^{te} of newfoundland, where yf so yt stand wth her highnes pleasure, And the good lykinge allso of the lordes of the Counsell, very sufficiente s^rvice (thorough god his pvidence) may be pformed, againste such shipes of Bayon, S^t Jn^o de lus* And Ciborrow† in ffrance (w^{ch} ar aparauntly knowne every yeare from those p^{tes} to s^rve the kinge of spaigne wth flishe) to the greate p^reuidice of the kinge of spaigne, who were not able to maynteine his shipes at sea yf he were not supported by their fishermen. further as towchinge the inhabytinge in the said Iland and the contries thereaboutes in few yeares yt may be effected to the peaceable continuaunce of the inhabitauntes, only by keepinge the Commaund of the Chieffeste harbours in those contries, by w^{ch} meanes all other nations wilbe discouraged in shorte tyme & wholly worne out of that trade, then shall the Inhabitauntes wthout resistaunce enioy all the fishinge in the Bay w^{ch} is as yeat An unknowne benefitt, as allso have the whole trade of all the inland Contries only in their owne handes. by this meanes her maiesties revenues & dominions may in shorte tyme be greatly enlarged to her endles honor in all posterityes w^{ch} the lord of heaven graunte yf yt be his will. London, this 4th of october 1597.

By me CHARLES LEIGH.

Additional MSS. (Brit. Mus.) Vol. 12505, fol. 477.

AN ANCIENT WRIT.

[Extract from Dover (N. H.) Court Papers at Exeter. Communicated by A. M. HAINES, Galena, Ill.]

“ 5 Nov. 1685.—Writ issued against the body of Joshua Bradbrent, of Boston, merchant, Bail £1000, for his appearance at Court to be held at Great Island, 1st Tuesday of December next, to answer complaint of N. Patridge, in behalf of

Tho^s. Philbrick,
Jno : Swet,
Jacob Perkins,
Jno : Hobs,
Jno : Moulton,
Matthias Haines,

Will Sanborn,
Tho^s. Dearborne,
Matt^w Nelson,
Rob^t Hinkson,
Jno : Westbrook,
Sam. Clark,

in an action of y^e case for speaking slanderous words of y^e s^d Grand Jury, Nahum Patridge and others, viz. : ‘ that y^e Jury came out of Hell when y^e Divel was asleep.’

Writ returned Nov. 5, 1685.

Attached the body of Joshua Brodbrent.”

* St. John de Luz. A city of Spain at the south-east point of the Bay of Biscay. On old Spanish maps called St. Ican de Luz. The Fanum Sancti Johannis Lusium of the ancients. D.

† Perhaps Cherbourg, anciently Carrburgus ; in the province of Normandy. D.

REV. JOSEPH BAXTER, OF MEDFIELD.

[Communicated by JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY, A.M.]

[THE following "Memoranda," apparently in the handwriting of Mr. Baxter himself as long as he lived, are copied from a thin folio volume bound in parchment, now owned by John Mason, M.D., of Bangor, Me. With the exception of these "Memoranda," the volume contains nothing but a few pages of ethical or religious proverbs or axioms.]

I was born at Brantry, June 4th, 1676.

Baptized at Brantry by the Reverend Mr. Moses Fisk, June 11, 1676.

Admitted into Harvard College Sept. 20th, 1689.

Admitted to my First Degree July 5th, 1693.

Received to full Communion with the Church of Christ in Brantry, March 4, 1694.

Preached my First Sermon at Brantry November 11th, 1694.

Preached at Medfield the first time Nov. 25, 1694.

Was called to settle at Medfield April 26, 1695.

Came to live at Medfield, Jan. 14, 1695 $\frac{5}{6}$.

Was admitted to a second Degree July 1, 1696.

Was ordained in Medfield April 21st, 1697.

Was married to Mrs. Mary Fisk, September 16th, 1697.

Joseph Baxter our first Child was born Feb. 11th, 1699 $\frac{9}{10}$, on a Sabbath Day, about one a clock afternoon; was baptized Feb. 18th, 1699 $\frac{9}{10}$, and Died Feb. 29th, 1699 $\frac{9}{10}$, Half an hour after Sunset.

Mary Baxter was born Feb. 16, a little before Twelve a clock the night before the Sabbath, and was baptized Feb. 16, 1700 $\frac{1}{1}$.

Sarah Baxter was born August 21, on Friday, about 6 a clock in the Evening, and was baptized August 23, 1702.

Hannah Baxter was born July 15, on the Saturday about Three a clock in the Afternoon, and was baptized July 16, 1704.

Joseph Baxter was born May 14, 1706, about one of the Clock in the Morning, and was baptized May 19, 1706.

John Baxter was born May 2^d, 1708, on y^e Evening after the Sabbath, a little before midnight. And was baptized May 9, 1708.

Thomas Baxter was born Feb. 18, about a Quarter after Two of the clock in the morning, and was baptized Feb 19, 1709 $\frac{9}{10}$.

My Wife died at Brantry March 29, 1711, in the Thirty Eighth year of her age.

I was married to Mrs. Rebecca Saffin, June 26, 1712.

My Second Wife died December 4, 1713.

I was married to Mrs. Mercy Bridgham Feb: 21, 1715 $\frac{5}{16}$.

My Father died April 29, 1719.

My Daughter Mary was married to the Rev^d. Mr. John Gardner,* of Stow, April 14, 1720.

* Their son, Henry Gardner, H. C. 1750, was the first Treasurer of the Commonwealth after the separation from Great Britain; and his son Dr. Henry Gardner, of Dorchester, H. C., 1793, was father of Henry Joseph Gardner, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

My Daughter Sarah was married to M^r. Thomas Buckminster, of Framingham, March 1, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$.

My Daughter Hannah was married to the Rev^d. M^r. Oliver Peabody, of Natick, May 9, 1723.

My Mother died Feb. 29, 172 $\frac{3}{4}$.

John Baxter was married to Rebeckah Fisher Octob. 12, 1732.

Joseph Baxter died of the Small Pox, at Dublin, December, 1732.

Thomas Baxter was married Aug. 18, 1736, to M^{rs}. Susanna Lyman, of Boston.

The Rev^d. M^r. Joseph Baxter died May 2, 1745.

Sarah Buckminster, the wife of Capt. Thomas Buckminster, died July, 1745.

Thomas Baxter died January 27th, 1750-51.

Joseph Baxter born Feb. 5, 1733-4; Nathan, b. Nov. 27, 1735; Mary, b. April 15, 1737; Richard, b. March 3, 17 $\frac{39}{40}$; Moses, b. Nov. 11, 1742; John, b. Oct. 8, 1746; Sarah, b. Jan. 27, 1750.

Nathan Baxter d. Dec. 21, 1735.

Sarah, wife of Silas Bullard, d. Oct. 26th, 1780.

John Baxter, husband of Rebecah, d. Nov. 14, 1788.

Rebecah, widow of John Baxter, d. July 30, 1796.

Richard Baxter d. Jan. 3, 1816.

Joseph Baxter d. Feb. 6, 1820.

Moses Baxter d. August 5, 1821.

Mary Mason, daughter of John and Rebecah Baxter, d. April 8, 1824.

John Baxter, Esq., d. March 5, 1832.

ANTIQUÉ EPITAPHS.

[Communicated by SAMUEL BLAKE, of Dorchester, Mass.]

IN a small and somewhat neglected Grave Yard, by the road side, in the town of Vernon, Vermont, are three Grave Stones, which I copy, carefully preserving the arrangement of the lines, capital letters, orthography and punctuation.

MRS. JEMIMA TUTE

Successively Relict of Messrs
 William Phipps Caleb Howe & Amos Tute
 The two first were killed by the Indians
 Phipps July 5th A D 1743
 Howe June 27th 1755
 When Howe was killed She & her Children
 Then Seven in number
 Were carried into Captivity
 The oldest a Daughter went to France
 And was married to a French Gentleman
 The youngest was torn from her Breast
 And perished with Hunger
 By the aid of some benevolent Gentⁿ.

And her own personal Heroism
 She recovered the Rest
 She had two by her last Husband
 Outlived both him & them
 And died March 7th 1805 Aged 82
 Having passed thro more vicisitudes
 And endured more hardships
 Than any of her Cotemporaries
 No more can Savage Foes annoy
 Nor aught her widespreat Fame Destroy

In Memory of
 Mr Amos Tute
 Who died April 17th
 1790 in the 60th
 Year of his
 age

Were I so Tall to Reach the Pole
 Or grasp the Ocean with my span
 I must be measur'd by my Soul
 The Mind's the Standard of the Man.

N. B.—Tradition says that these Epitaphs were composed by Rev. Bunker Gay, who was a long time Minister at Hinsdale, N. H. He graduated at Harvard College 1760, and died 1815.

MEMENTO MORI

Here lies cut down like unripe fruit
 A son of Mr Amos Tute
 And Mrs Jemima Tute his Wife
 Called Jonathan of Whose frail Life
 The days all Summ'd How Short the
 Account
 Scarcely to fourteen Years Amount
 Born on the Twelvth of May was He
 In Seaventeen Hundred Sixty Three
 To Death he fell a helpless Prey
 April the Five & Twentieth Day
 In Seventeen Hundred Seventy Seven
 Quitting this World We hope for Heaven
 But tho his Spirits fled on High
 His Body mouldering here must lie
 Behold the amazing alteration

Effected by Inoculation
 The Means improved his Life to Save
 Hurr'ed him headlong to the Grave
 Full in the Bloom of Youth he fell
 Alass What human Tongue can tell
 The Mothers Grief her Anguish Show
 Or paint the Fathers heavier Woe
 Who now no natral Offspring has
 His ample Fortune to possess
 To fill his Place Stand in his Stead
 Or beare his Name When he is dead
 So God ordan'd His Ways are Just
 The Empires Crumble in the Dust
 Life and the World Mere Bubbles are
 Set loose to these for Heaven prepare

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—The tusk of a fossil elephant was found in a muck-bed, about 5 feet below the surface, on the farm of D. S. Pratt, in Brattleboro', on Saturday, September 2d, 1865, by a workman who was digging muck. The tusk is 44 inches in length, and 18 inches in circumference at the largest end, and eleven inches at the smallest. It is in a fair state of preservation, although some parts of it crumbled on being exposed to the air.

SECOND PRECINCT OF BROOKFIELD, TAX LIST.

[Communicated by W. H. WHITMORE, Esq.]

[THE following list, copied from an original paper, gives us the names of the settlers in that town about 1750, though no date is given.]

William Ayers, Esq., Capt. Moses Ayers, Lieut. William Ayers, Ens. Benjamin Adams, Deacon Benjamin Ayers, Charles Adams, Onesiphorus Ayers, Moses Ayers, Jr.

Nathaniel Bartlett, Col. Jeduthan Baldwin, Obadiah Bartlett, Joseph Bruce, Ens. Noah Barns, Lt. Jonathan Barns, Moses Barns, Joseph Brush, Lt. Joseph Brush, Jr., Wyman Bartlett, Nathan Bartlett, Eli Bartlett, John Boyd, Daniell Ball, James Brewer, Thomas Ball, John Bell, Seth Babbit, Elkanah Babbit, Abner Bartlett, William Barns, Elijah Barns, Antipas Bruce, Nathan Barns, Daniel Barns, Solomon Barns, Jacob Batchelder, Wid. Abigail Biglow, Jason Biglow, Lt. Jonas Brigham, Amos Boals, Barnabas Brigham, Dea. John Bacon, Thomas Bacon, John Bruce, Charles Bruce, Enoch Bouttel, Asa Bacon, Reuben Bartlett, Capt. John Bannister, Solomon Bartlett, Jonas Biglow, Jonas Bruce.

Col. James Converse, Capt. Caleb Clark, James Converse, Jr., Hugh Cunningham, David Chamberlin, Isaac Cutter, Caleb Chase, Silas Crosby, Ephraim Cutter, Isaac Cutter, Samuel Cheever, Nathan Carruth, Silvanus Curtis, Abiah Chace, Jedidiah Cutter.

Elisha Drake, Solomon Dwen, Paul Deland, Philip Deland, Nathaniel Dodge, William Dane, William Dane, Jr., Joseph Dane, John Dunn, John Dunn, Jr., Thomas Dodge, John Dodge.

Asa Este, Samuel Edmunds.

Daniel Forbes, Solomon Foster, Bryant Foster.

Capt. Daniel Gilbert, Oliver Grosvenor, wid. Hannah Gilbert, Hubbard Gould, Jonathan Goodale, Robert Grayham, Stephen Green, wid. Elizabeth Gilbert, Reuben Gilbert.

Capt. Thomas Hale, Lt. Thomas Hale, Capt. Samuel Hinckley, Dea. Reuben Hamilton, Lt. Abraham How, Ephraim How, wid. Sarah How, Joseph Hatfield, Joseph Hatfield, Jr., Timothy Hall, Samuel Hare, Maj. Peter Harwood, Eli How, John Hinds, Oliver Hinds, Lt. James Hathaway, Thomas Hathaway, Thomas Hardy, Peter Hill, widow Hannah Howard, Samuel Haskett, Thomas Hill, Peter Hill, Jr., Samuel Harrington, Silas How, Nathan Hill, Lt. Abraham Hunter, John Hunter, Lt. Ebenezer Harrington, Lt. Samuel Hoar.

Wid. Hannah Jennings, John Jennings, Jonathan Jenks, Nicholas Jenks, Gideon Jenks.

Charles Knowlton, Dr. Jacob Kittredge, Aaron Kimball, Josiah Kindreck, Thomas Kindreck, Azel Keth.

Elisha Livermore, wid. Mehitable Lamson, John Lamson, Capt. John Lyscom.

Thomas Moor, Nathan Mathews, wid. Mary Mathews.

Capt. Ebenezer Newel.

Wid. Hannah Pickard, Jonathan Pickard, Daniel Potter, Lt. John

Potter, William Parks, Ebenezer Parkman, Col. Rufus Putnam, Theophilus Potter, Silas Potter, wid. Patience Putnam.

Robert Richmond, John Raymond, Obadiah Rice, Ezra Richmond, Joseph Rainger, Zebulon Rice, Enoch Rice, Lt. John Rainger.

Samuel Slayton, Roger Stevens, Ezekiel Stevens, John Stevens, Jude Stevens, John Sabens, Capt. Francis Stone, Job Simmons, Jeremiah Simmons.

Witt Taylor, Ezra Torry, John Tyler, Moses Tyler, Thomas Tucker, Ezra Tucker.

John Watson, William Watson, 2d, wid. Elizabeth Watson, Ens. John Waite, Capt. John Woolcott, Ens. Emerson Woolcott, James Washburn, Moses Woods, Peter Washburn, Samuel Watson, David Watson, Abner Witt, Roger Wilbrington, John Wood, Nathaniel Waite, Nathaniel Waite, Jr., Joseph Waite, Capt. Ebenezer Witt, Charles Wetherby, Jonathan Wyman.

Jonathan Marble, Alexander Oliver, William Smith, George Townsend, Dea. James Wood, William Watson, Joseph Waite, 2d, Ebenezer Lyscom, Abigail Right, Thomas Wood, Ezra Extel, Thomas Potter, Joshua Barnes, Thomas Wood, Jr., Joseph Eves, John Eagure, Hosea Edson.

The highest taxes were William Ayres, £126 9; Capt. Moses Ayers, 92 19; Col. James Converse, 92 14; Capt. Daniel Gilbert, 109 7; Oliver Grosvenor, 91 13; widow Hannah Gilbert, 92 7; Capt. Samuel Hinckley, 204 18; Thomas Hardy, 97 13; Aaron Kimball, 102 18; Capt. John Lyscom, 111 1; Theophilus Potter, 109 18; John Raymond, 100; Obadiah Rice, 100; Lt. John Rainger, 92 5; John Tyler, 102 2; Ens. John Waite, 106 11.

CURRENT EVENTS.

By REV. ELIAS NASON, of North Billerica, Mass.

[Continued from Vol. xx. page 14.]

DECEMBER, 1865.

6. Gold, \$1.47. Season still open and pleasant.
7. National Thanksgiving.
8. Cold, clear morning. Thermometer 10° at 7 A. M.
10. First sleighing of the season in Boston.
11. Mayors elected in Mass.: Boston, Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr.; Worcester, James B. Blake; Roxbury, George Lewis; Charlestown, Charles Robinson, Jr.; Lynn, Col. Roland G. Usher; Lowell, J. G. Peabody; Newburyport, Capt. William Graves. Number of battles during the last war 252; sixteen of which were naval engagements. Disaffection and division among the Fenians.
18. An explosion of ammunition at Washington, D. C., killing seven persons.
20. State Reform School for Boys at Manchester, N. H., burned.
21. The brig C. M. Carver from Georgetown, S. C., to Searsport, Me., wrecked, and those on board without food until the 21st inst., when two of them had perished.
26. The steamer Constitution, from Savannah to New York, lost on Cape Lookout shoal, and forty persons perish, among whom was J. Fitzgerald, Esq., lately attached to the *Savannah Daily Herald*.
28. Dr. Geo. M. Randall consecrated Bishop of Colorado, at Boston. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is fifty-seven years old this day.
29. Steamer Commonwealth is burned at Groton, Conn.—Number of deaths in Union army during the war, 250,000; in the rebel army, 225,000.—Three venerable

ladies still survive who were of the choir that, dressed in white, greeted Washington as he entered Trenton in 1789, on his way to assume the Presidency, and who strewed his pathway with flowers. One yet lives in Trenton, another is the mother of the Hon. Mr. Chesnut, formerly Senator from South Carolina, and the third, Mrs. Sarah Hand, resides in Cape May county, N. J.

31. Number of deaths by small pox in Boston this year, 117; for the last ten years, 660.

JANUARY, 1866.

2. Gold, \$1.44. Weather, mild.

5. Mr. H. P. Tuttle, of the U. S. Naval Observatory, discovers a new comet of an arc of about 2' in diameter.—The Hon. Charles Hudson is engaged in writing a history of the patriotic town of Lexington, Mass.

7. A very inclement day. Many churches closed. Wind northeast, and snow flakes acicular.

8. Intensely cold. Thermometer 16° below 0 at 7 A. M., at North Billerica, Mass.; 13¾ below 0 at Boston. Barometer at Boston, at 8 o'clock A. M., 31.03, which is the greatest altitude since Feb. 5th, 1863. A beautiful mirage in Boston harbor at 9 A. M., and the vapor arising from the ocean under the morning sunlight appears like some vast conflagration.—Capt. Daniel Hinckley, of North Livermore, Me., completes his 100th year; he voted for Washington as President, and can just remember Benedict Arnold's expedition up the Kennebec river, from the fact that the soldiers stole his watermelons. His health is still good.

9. Mrs. Grace Davis, of Whittingham, Vt., attains her 101st year.

13. John Seaver, of Portsmouth, N. H., walks 100 miles in 100 consecutive hours, without sleep.

14. Barque Fredonia, Capt. Edmund Burke, arrives in Boston with three hundred suffering people, mostly English, Irish and Scotch emigrants, taken from the sinking ship Gratitude, Capt. McStoher, which sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 18th, for New York. The citizens of Boston are prompt to render them their cordial sympathy and substantial aid.

17. The Chase Woolen Mill in Lowell is destroyed by fire; loss, \$200,000.—New England furnished 308,710 men to the war for the average time of three years, of which 123,844 were from Massachusetts.

21. The Congregational Church in Williamstown, Mass., is destroyed by fire.

24. A beautiful Paraselene at ¼ to 7 P. M. The inner edge bright and well defined.—Two full moons occur this month, and none in February.

25. The second great northeast snow storm of the season. The members of the Boston Burns Club celebrate the birth of the great Scottish poet, born Jan. 25, 1759; died July 21, 1796.

28. Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., destroyed by fire. Insurance \$25,000.

29. The "Miami" is blown up on the Arkansas river, and about 225 persons lost.—Sleighting is good.—The locomotive engine "Essex" explodes at Winchester, Mass., at 3 P. M., killing one man, by the name of Patrick O'Connor.—Jefferson Davis is still at Fortress Monroe awaiting his trial.

29. Mr. David M. Deal, of Newburyport, Mass., captures a seal alive on Salisbury beach, weighing about 250 pounds. It is quite docile and sprightly.

30. The boilers of the steamer Missouri explode at the mouth of Green river, and about sixty persons are lost. She left New Orleans on the 25th inst.

31. Gold, \$1.41. About 100,000 soldiers, or heirs of deceased soldiers, are drawing pensions from the government.

FEBRUARY.

1. The boring in the Hoosac Tunnel, at the west end, has averaged about forty-one feet per month for the last half year.

3. About one hundred and fifty ice cutters are at work on Wenham pond, removing the crystal surface, which is about fourteen inches in thickness.—The total value of paper made in Massachusetts for the year ending May 1, 1865, was \$9,008,521.

11. The United States Commission holds its fourth anniversary at Washington, D. C. The total amount of all receipts is stated at \$6,264,000.

12. George Bancroft, the historian, delivers a commemorative oration before both houses of Congress, on our late President, Abraham Lincoln.—There are now 102 savings banks in Massachusetts. The ship Hamlet, 138 days from Liverpool, is wrecked on Nauset beach, Cape Cod.

13. A collection of 831 rare coins is sold in Boston. An American copper cent, 1793, brings \$3.25.

19. The President vetoes the Freedman's Bureau Bill, causing great commotion among the politicians at Washington, D. C.

20. A magnificent morning; thermometer 34°. Barometer 29.84 at 7 A. M. Snow nearly gone.—The robbers of the bank at Concord, Mass., have been discovered, and about \$196,000 of the bonds and money recovered.

22. The birthday of the Father of his Country is duly celebrated in many of the towns and villages throughout the country. Gold, in Boston, \$1.37½. The Bible, in Arabic, beautifully electrotyped, is passing through the press in New York. This language is spoken by 120,000,000 of people, and is exceedingly rich, copious and flexible.

CENTENNIAL AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

ROYALSTON, MASS., CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The hundredth anniversary of the settlement of this town was observed August 23, 1865. Rev. E. W. Bullard was President of the Day and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The services commenced with music by the Ashburnham Cornet Band, followed with religious exercises by Rev. A. E. Perkins. Rev. E. W. Bullard gave an address of welcome, after which was sung an original hymn, written for the occasion by Mrs. George Woodbury, which was followed by the commemorative address, delivered by Hon. Alexander H. Bullock. Music by the band. After which a poem, entitled "Memories and Garlands," was delivered by Albert Bryant, A.M., which partook of an historical and lyrical character. The exercises were concluded by the singing of the 117th Psalm. A collation was partaken of and toasts given. These were responded to by Hon. George C. Richardson, of Cambridge, Rev. A. P. Marvin, of Winchendon, Albert Bryant, A.M., and others. The exercises of the celebration were concluded in the evening by a grand concert on the Common, by the band.

CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST CHURCH ORGANIZATION IN POMFRET, CONN.—October 26, 1865, was observed as the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Church in Pomfret. The town was incorporated in 1713. The planters were mostly from Roxbury, Mass., and Rev. Ebenezer Williams, of that town, was their first pastor.

The commemorative exercises were of great interest. The principal discourse was by Rev. W. S. Alexander, the pastor of the church; Rev. Daniel Hunt, an ex-pastor, contributed his historical papers on the pastors and the meeting houses of that church. Addresses of fraternal sympathy were made by Rev. Messrs. George Soule, of Hampton, and Andrew Dunning, of Thompson, neighboring parishes, while Rev. Messrs. C. P. Grosvenor, of Canterbury, and George N. Webber, of Lowell, Mass., gave reminiscences of their early days in Pomfret.

Governor Buckingham addressed the assembly, and Rev. Augustus C. Thompson, D.D., of Roxbury, Mass., gave greeting from descendants of the fathers in the parish whence the Pomfret church came forth. The Sabbath school children, at the close of the forenoon service, had their share of the celebration, singing hymns and listening to remarks from Messrs. David Hawley and H. Clay Trumbull, of Hartford. In the evening there was a social re-union at the house of Colonel Charles Mathewson. Letters were read from invited guests who were unable to attend the celebration; also a paper from the pen of Dexter, the sculptor, full of interesting reminiscences of his early Pomfret life. There was good old fashioned singing, led by one who was the chorister fifty years ago. The familiar strains of "Coronation" and "When I can read my title clear," were sung with heartiness by the old people, who joined with the younger members in the vocal exercises of the occasion.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST CHURCH, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.—Sunday, Nov. 19, 1865, was a day of special interest in Williamstown, for on that day their church was a hundred years old. Rev. Mason Noble, a native of the town, gave the centennial discourse, occupying both parts of the day. President Hopkins and Rev. Addison Ballard conducted the devotional services in the morning, and Prof. Albert Hopkins and Rev. Truman Seymour in the afternoon. Williamstown was first settled in 1753, the early inhabitants coming mainly from Connecticut. Their first ordained minister was Rev. Whitman Welch, who began his labors in 1765. The town and the college take their names from Col. Ephraim Williams, who left property which

afterward helped to lay the foundations of the college. The number of members connected with this church, from 1779 to the present time, has been 1510. Some seventy-five graduates have gone out from the town, forty of whom were lawyers, twenty-one ministers, and ten physicians.

In the evening, there was a conference meeting of much interest, in which Rev. Dr. Alden, a former pastor of the church, Rev. Calvin Durfee, Hon. Joseph White, Rev. Addison Ballard, President Hopkins, and others, took part.

CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HOPKINTON, MASS.—This pastoral and romantic town was incorporated Dec. 25th, 1715, and on the one hundredth anniversary the Rev. Nathaniel Howe delivered his famous "Century Sermon," which is one of the keenest and raciest productions of its kind that has ever issued from the American press. At the expiration of the next half century, Dec. 25, 1865, the Rev. Elias Nason delivered another commemorative address, in which the prominent points of the remarkable history of this town were set forth, and the characters of the Rev. Mr. Howe and many worthies of the town portrayed. The day was singularly beautiful, and the concourse of people large. Lee Clafin, Esq., was appointed chairman of the meeting, in which were many fathers of the town who were present fifty years before at the centennial celebration, and who remembered well the living words of Mr. Howe on that occasion. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Boardman, and at the close of the address a committee of five gentlemen were chosen to petition the town for a grant of money—as the law of our State now permits—for the publication of the history of the place, in the preparation of which the editor of the *Register* is now engaged.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

INFORMATION WANTED.—CLARKE.—In the year 1747, Barnabas Clarke was married in Boston, by old Dr. Cooper. He is believed to have been the same Barnabas Clarke, who, as merchant and captain, advertised sales of teas imported by Capt. Calef, from 1756 to 1772. He was said by his few descendants to have come from "the Cape." From what part of it, is not known, nor has any tradition of the names of his father and mother reached this generation. It has become a matter of unusual genealogical interest to trace his birth-place and parentage. He is supposed to have died in 1772, and to have been buried on Copps' Hill. He gave to his own sons the names of Nathaniel and Samuel. Information sent to S. G. Drake, Esq., will be thankfully received, and if of value, cheerfully paid for.

HISTORICUS.

ROAST BEEF CLUB.—I find the following minutes of the proceedings of this club written in Master John Tileston's beautiful chirography, on a single leaf, which seems to have been torn from a large record book. Can any one give farther information concerning this club?

ED.

The following are the votes and proceedings of the ancient Roast Beef Club, at Hog Island, Sept. 21, 1780:

Coll. Andw. Symmes, Moderator; Edward Proctor, Esq., Land Captain; Elias Thomas, Sea Captain; Abraham Hayward, Pilot; John Tileston, James Carter, Thomas Capron, Committee Men; John Howe, Steward; Ebenezer Burdit, Punch Maker; Alexander Thomas, Fifer; Thomas Christy, First Drummer; Samuel Gore, Second Drummer; Elisha Sigourney, Second Pilot; John Adams, Drum Major.

Adjourned to Friday Evening the 22d, then to meet at the House of Brother John Howe.

Sept. 22, 1780.

At an adjournment of the Roast Beef Club from Hog Island to Brother Howe's,
Voted, That Brother Sigourney (our worthy ally) be Clerk for the Evening.

Voted, That there be a Committee to inquire into the Origin of this Club; and that the following persons be the Committee, viz.: Brother Carter, Brother Proctor, and Brother Hayward, and that the above Committee report at the next Meeting.

Voted, That there be a Committee to wait on Oliver Wendell, Esq., and beg to have the liberty to choose a tree for the use of this Club.

Voted, That the above Committee wait on Oliver Wendell, Esq., for the above purpose.

Voted, That the Thanks of this Club be given to our worthy Steward for his past services.

BRUEN.—Two lines on page 37 are calculated to give a wrong impression. It was not the life of Obadiah Bruen, but of his father John, that was originally published in 1641, again in 1799, and reprinted in New York in 1857, with a portrait. The portrait was of *John* Bruen. The descendants of Obadiah Bruen, like many others, once had their attention turned to the estates of their ancestor John, with some reason to hope for successful results on better grounds than many have, and who should read and remember the advice to fortune hunters to be found on page 12 of the January No. of the *Register*. I think the present generation of Bruens will not renew the work abandoned by their predecessors.

S. H. C.

THE PITCH PIPE.—I should be glad to learn the origin, and the time of the introduction, of the clumsy wooden instrument called the "Pitch Pipe," into the churches of this country. I can just remember seeing one made of pine, about ten inches in length, with a mouth piece and sliding valve, by which the tunes in church were "set." Moore, in his *Encyclopedia of Music*, makes no mention of such an instrument.

WAYBRIDGE.

THE TOMBS FAMILY.—Barry, in his *History of Framingham*, page 418, says that Daniel Tombs, who married Elizabeth Collier, of Hopkinton, Mass., in 1739, and died in that town March 27, 1804, aged 90 years, "is supposed to have emigrated to New England." The writer would like to learn from whence and when. He is an ancestor of the Hon. Mrs. Henry (How) Wilson, U. S. S.

QUERIST.

JOHN PLUMBE.—Dr. Savage says of John Plumbe, "Not kn. whence he came." Middlesex Deeds, vol. iii., page 77-9, doc. No. 5. Thomas Cox, of Waltham Magna, Co. Essex, clerke; Wm. Cox, clothier of Coggeshall Magna and Jeremiah Garrard of Witham, clothier, Ex^{rs} of Sarah Tanner the Ex^x of William Tanner dec'd; give Power of Attorney, dated London Jany. 13, 1660-1, to John Plumbe of Hartford; son of George Plumbe of Imworth, Co. Essex in England, to Recover of John Allen of Charlestown, and others. Recorded 9 (5) 1664. Copied at E. Cambridge. w.

HASKINS.—Can any one give information respecting Robert and Sarah Haskins, parents of John Haskins, born March 12, 1729, who died in Boston, Oct. 27, 1814, aged 85 years? All that is known of them is, that Sarah Haskins married for a second husband, Thomas Hake, to whom she was pub. Oct. 22, 1747. (Boston Town Recs.) Her maiden name may have been Sarah Rous. She is said to have been in some way related to the Cooks of Malden, and the Melledges of Cambridge.

L. M. BOLTWOOD, Amherst.

MARIANA.—In his geography, vol. i. p. 331, seventh ed., Dr. Jedidiah Morse says that the northeastern part of Massachusetts was, in a few of the earliest grants, called MARIANA. Whence did it receive that name, and how long was it in use?

ANTIQUARY.

ANTIQUARY.—As a noun, this word, from the Latin *antiquarius*, is preferable to *antiquarian*, which is an adjective. Scott is right in calling his beautiful romance the "Antiquary," rather than the "Antiquarian." Milton uses "Antiquarian" as a substantive, in a bad sense, in contradistinction to "*Antiquaries*," "whose labors," he says, "are useful and honorable." Todd remarks that antiquarian is employed as a noun by some good writers; but that such use is "improper." An example of the proper use of the two words would then be, "Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck, the antiquary, digging for the silver, filled our heads with antiquarian lore."

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—On the second Thursday of May, 1787, the General Assembly of Connecticut appointed as delegates to a Convention of the States to be held at Philadelphia, on the second Monday of May, 1787, for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman, and Oliver Ellsworth. The Constitution does not bear the signature of Oliver Ellsworth, but the history of Connecticut and other works state that he held a seat in "the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States." Why is not his signature affixed to the document?

J. C.

CENTENNIAL ADDRESSES.—The Society would be grateful to any one for a copy of such historical discourses as have been delivered during the past or former years.

Can any of our readers inform us where a copy of the following work is to be found?

J. C.

"Bradstreet, Capt. Dudley, Life and Uncommon Adventures of. Dublin: 1755. 8 vo."

Major Dudley Bradstreet, son of Governor Simon Bradstreet, was taken prisoner, with his wife, by the Indians, at Andover, in 1698.—*Allibone's Dict.*

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

- CLARK—HUBBARD.** In Boston, Jan. 17, Rev. John W. Clark, rector of St. Thomas Church, in Dover, N. H., and Miss Margaret T. Hubbard, of Exeter, N. H.
- COLESWORTHY—BELL.** In Boston, Feb. 28th, by A. A. Miner, D.D., Charles J. Colesworthy and Miss Ella L. Bell, of Boston, daughter of William and Jane Bell.
- DE GIVERVILLE—KINGSBURY.** In France, near Paris, Oct. 26, Monsieur Arnaud Francois Robert, Count de Giverville, and Miss Sarah Mary Virginia, daughter of the late Capt. James W. Kingsbury, of St. Louis, Mo., and granddaughter of Col. Jacob Kingsbury, of Franklin, Conn.
- GROSS—WILLIAMS.** In Boston, Feb. 3, Ferdinand H. Gross, M.D., of Pittsburg, Penn., and Henrietta Daggett, daughter of the late Isaac Williams, of Boston.
- HARRINGTON—MONTGOMERY.** In Roxbury, Mass., Thanksgiving evening, Dec. 7, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, pastor of the "Church of the Redeemer," Boston, E. B. Harrington, Esq., of New York, and Miss Helen L. Montgomery, of Roxbury.
- KINGSBURY—SHIPMAN.** At the residence of the bride's father, Marietta, O., Jan. 18, by the Rev. A. Kingsbury, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian church, Putnam, O., Joseph Addison Kingsbury, Esq., of Cairo, Ill., and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Shipman, third daughter of Samuel Shipman, Esq., of the former place.
- KINGMAN—WYMAN.** In New York, March 1, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. A. W. Kingman, of Boston, and Martha P., daughter of the late Abel Wyman, of Boston.
- NASON—HILL.** In Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 20, Mr. James E. Nason, of Dayton, Me., and Miss Nancy A. Hill, of Lyme, Me.
- PIERCE—BAXTER.** At Brighton, Mass., Jan. 6, by Rev. Frederic A. Whitney, Edward Augustus Pierce, son of Benjamin Franklin and Cynthia Osborn (Stone) Pierce, and Ellen Frances Jones, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Farwell) Baxter, all of B.
- PRATT—CALDWELL.** In Ipswich, Mass., Jan. 16, S. B. Pratt, Esq., of Boston, and Miss Ellen Caldwell, daughter of the late Capt. Ebenezer Caldwell, of Ipswich.
- SPOFFORD—PRESCOTT.** In Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 19, by the Rev. George T. Chapman, D.D., Richard S. Spofford, Jr., Esq., and Miss Harriet E. Prescott, the authoress.
- TULLOCK—SWAIN.** In Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, of Portsmouth, N. H., and Mrs. McCanda Swain, of Manchester, N. H.
- WAKEFIELD—PRIEST.** In Winchendon, Mass., Lieut. Arrington C. Wakefield, of Bartonville, Vt., and Miss Nancie A. W. Priest, author of "*Over the River*" and other poems, and of the former place.
- WILLIAMS—DOUGLAS.** In Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, Brig. Gen. Robert Williams, and the widow, *née* Cutts, of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglass.
- YOUNG—WHITNEY.** In Boston, Jan. 13, Mr. George H. Young and Miss Mary F. Whitney, both of Boston.

DEATHS.

- ADAMS,** Seth, a worthy merchant in Providence, R. I., Jan. 16, aged 66 years.
- BASS,** Jonathan, Esq., Braintree, Vt., Feb. 11, aged 81 years, a native of Randolph, Mass. H. C. 1804, and an estimable man.
- BIGELOW,** Henry, M.D., Newton, Mass., Jan. 28, aged 48 years. He was born in Worcester, Mass.; grad. H. C. 1836. He was a ripe scholar, a man of taste and culture; and, for the last eighteen years, stood at the head of educational affairs in Newton. In his profession he was faithful, skilful and kind; and in his death the citizens of Newton have met with a loss which they most poignantly regret.
- BINGHAM,** Rev. Abel, Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 26, 1865, in the 80th year of his age.
- This veteran apostle to the Indians, known as "Father Abel Bingham," was born in Enfield, Grafton Co., N. H., in May, 1786, and when 11 years old his parents removed to the town of Jay, in the wilderness of north eastern New York, some twenty miles distant from any other settlement. In the war of 1812 he entered the service of the United States, rose to be acting captain, and received an honorable wound in the battle of Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814. Three years afterwards he removed to Caledonia, New York, and by his own

unaided efforts prepared himself for the ministry. In 1822 he began his labors as a missionary to the Indians, among the Tonawandas, of whom the celebrated Red Jacket was then chief. Here he lived in a log house, and met with strong opposition from the unchristianized portion of the tribe, among whom was the chief himself. After threatening him, and warning him to desist from teaching, Red Jacket sent a band of some forty men, with teams, and removed the zealous missionary's goods to the nearest white settlement; but the christian Indians, sustained by an order from Gov. Clinton, brought back his goods, and he continued his teaching. After a while his effects were again removed and then returned, and thus, amid trials, exposures and vexations, he held on his "holy way"—sometimes at the risk of his life—for the space of six long years, erecting, in the meantime, a mission school house, securing the favor of Red Jacket, and forming a church.

In 1828 he was appointed by the Baptist mission board, in Boston, to labor among the Ojibway Indians at Sault St. Marie, the point at which this tribe carried on their trade with our government, through the agency of H. R. Schoolcraft, Esq. These Indians worshipped the Great Spirit "in the thunder storm, the cataract, and the heavenly bodies," and gave a ready ear to the instructions of "Father Bingham," during a residence of more than a quarter of a century amongst them. He found a population of mixed races—French, English and Indians—living in the practice of the vices peculiar to savage life; he taught them agriculture and the arts of civilization; induced them to observe the marriage rite, and to abstain from gambling and the use of whiskey. He established a church, which, during his pastorate, increased to one hundred members. He travelled with the Indians, in summer in birch canoes, in winter over the snow on sledges drawn by dogs, and spent his life in earnest, untiring labor for the temporal and spiritual benefit of the red man of the forest, and is now gone home to find an imperishable reward.

BOND, Richard Fairfield, last surviving son of the late Prof. W. C. Bond, of Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 6, aged 38 years and 6 months.

BOYD, Rev. Charles Henry, Manchester, N. H., Jan. 5, aged 29 years. He was born at Francestown, N. H., Nov. 4, 1836, graduated at Dartmouth College

1858, and was ordained at Mystic Bridge, Conn., April, 1864.

BRADBURY, Capt. George, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, aged 32 yrs. and 9 mos. His parents were the Hon. Ebenezer and Mary (Tappan) Bradbury, and he was born at Newburyport, Mass., April 19, 1833. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native place and in West Newton, and after a short term of teaching he entered upon the study, and subsequently engaged in the practice, of architecture as a profession, for which his taste, as well as acquirements, seemed especially to fit him. He went to the west in 1859, and settled in Madison, Wis., where he married, Nov. 17, 1859, Elizabeth L. Taisey. Circumstances rendering a change of abode expedient, he returned to his native State, and soon after, on the breaking out of the war, joined the 17th Mass. Regt. and continued in it as a private and as a warrant officer till near the close of its term of service, when he was appointed to a captaincy in the brigade of U. S. colored troops commanded by Gen. E. A. Wild. While in this service his health failed and he received an honorable discharge. He was subsequently appointed to a clerkship in the Quartermaster General's office at Washington, which post he held at the time of his death. In his manners he was ingenuous, kind and unassuming. His moral character was unblemished, and his life that of a consistent christian. His widow and an infant son survive him.

BRADLEE, Bertha, Boston, Feb. 28th, infant child of Rev. C. D. Bradlee and Mrs. Caroline Bradlee.

BREMER, Miss Frederika, the Swedish novelist, Stockholm, Jan., aged 64 years. She was born in Finland, near Abo, 1802, and when about three years old removed with her father to Sweden. She published her agreeable picture of domestic life entitled "*The Neighbors*," translated by Mary Howitt, in 1842, and afterwards *The Home; The Diary; The H. Family; The President's Daughter; Nina; Brothers and Sisters; Life in Dalecarlia*, and *The Midnight Sun*. She visited America in 1849, and wrote *Homes of the New World*, published in 1853. She has written several other interesting and popular works.

BRIDGE, Rev. Asareleh Morse, North Marshfield, Mass., Dec. 11, aged 56 years. He graduated at the Theological school, Cambridge, 1835.

BULLARD, Rev. Dexter, Genesee, Wis., Dec. 14, aged 66 years, a native of Hopkinton, Mass.

- BURNS, Lieut. Col. James Glencairn, youngest son of Robert Burns, the great Scottish poet, Cheltenham, Eng., Nov. 18. He leaves one brother, Wm. Nicol Burns, who resides at Cheltenham.
- BURR, Capt. Ezekiel, South Milford, Mass., Jan. 13, aged 82 years.
- CALDWELL, Charles E., literary Editor of "Moore's Rural New Yorker," Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 31.
- CHAMBERLAIN, Moses, Esq., in Three Oaks, Mich., Feb. 12, aged 74 years, formerly of Concord, N. H.
- CHANDLER, Hon. Thomas, Bedford, N. H., Jan. 28, aged 93 years and 6 months. He was born in Bedford, and was elected representative to Congress in 1829 and 1831. He leaves a brother living on the old homestead in Bedford, now in his 92d year, who is the father of the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, now senator in Congress from Michigan.
- CHOATE, Capt. Rufus, only son of the late Hon. Rufus Choate, Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 15. He graduated at Amherst College, 1835, and was a lawyer in Boston. He was in the Mass. 2d Regiment, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Cedar Mountain, near Culpepper, Va.—See *Reg.* xv. 294.
- COBURN, Daniel J., Esq., Boston, Jan. 10, aged 63 years. He was born in Piermont, N. H., 1803, removed to Hopkinton, Mass., where he was several years engaged in the manufacture of shoes. Removing thence to Boston, he was appointed chief of the police April 9, 1856, which office he held until Feb. 11, 1861. He was subsequently engaged in the practice of the law. He was a man of much energy and decision of character.
- COREY, Rev. John Edwin, North Wrentham, Mass., Dec., aged 40 years and 4 months. He was born in Mansfield, Mass., July 29, 1825, graduated at Amherst College in 1850, and was ordained as an Evangelist at Mansfield, Oct. 12, 1853. He was a good scholar and an excellent man.
- CORWIN, Hon. Thomas, Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, aged 71 years. He was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. He was a member of Congress from 1832 to 1840, and was elected to U. S. Senate in 1845. He was appointed minister to Mexico by Mr. Lincoln; but declining health compelled him to resign that office about one year ago.
- CURTIS, Mrs. Lois, Boston, Mass., Feb. 8, aged 78 years, mother of Benj. R. and Hon. Geo. T. Curtis.
- CUSHING, Doddridge, son of the late Rev. Jonathan Cushing, D.D., Ashburnham, Mass., Jan. 12, aged 86 years.
- CUTTER, Capt. George W., a poet of some distinction, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26. He published "*Buena Vista and other poems*," Cincinnati, 1848. The "*Song of Steam*" is considered his best poem.—*V. Allibone's Dict. of Eng. Lit. in loco.*
- DAVIDSON, Mrs. Martha, Methuen, Mass., Feb., 1866, aged 83, daughter of the late Rev. Benj. Balch, of Barrington, N. H., and mother of Prof. H. B. Hackett, D.D., of Newton.
- DAVIN, John A., Boston, Jan. 24, aged 33 years. He was born in New York, early went upon the stage, and was well known throughout the country under the name of "Johnny Pell." He was married the day preceding his death.
- DAVIS, Henry Winter, M. C. from Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30, aged 48 years. He was born at Annapolis, Md., in 1817, grad. Hampton College, and was an eloquent speaker of the republican party. He was elected representative from Maryland to the 34th, 35th, 36th and 38th Congress. He published in 1852 "*The War of Ormuzd and Ahrinam in the 19th Century.*"
- DAY, Rev. Norris, Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, aged 58 years. He was born in South Hadley, Mass., Feb. 15, 1808, and was distinguished as an Evangelist.
- DIXON, Mrs. Kate Gill, at the Homewood, Toronto, Canada, Dec. 21, aged 39. She was a daughter of the late Chief Justice Sir James B. Macaulay, C. B., and wife of B. Homer Dixon, K. N. L., Consul-General of the Netherlands in Canada, formerly of Boston.
- DOLBEARE, Edmund P., Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, aged about 75 years, a well known shipwright and veteran of the war of 1812. His father was a member of the Boston Tea Party.
- DOMETT, George, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 11. He was born in Boston in 1785, bred a merchant, and was one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Massachusetts Charitable Association. He was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends.
- DUTTON, Rev. S. W. S., D.D., of New Haven, Conn., in Millbury, Mass., Jan. 26, aged 51 years. Yale College 1833.
- DWINELL, Mrs. Deborah, Salem, Mass., Sept. 12, 1865, aged 81 years and 5 days. She was born at Londonderry, N. H., Sept. 7, 1784, and was the widow of the late John Dwinell, of Salem, to whom she was m. Nov. 27, 1806. She was the sister of the late William Plummer, Esq., of Manchester and Londonderry, N. H.
- Her husband, John Dwinell, was born at Londonderry, Sept. 24, 1782,

and died at Salem, Sept. 30, 1840. He was the only son of Capt. Jno. Dwinell, of Salem, Mass., Londonderry and Manchester, N. H., and Elizabeth Kitteridge, daughter of Doctor Benjamin Kitteredge, of Andover, Mass., who were m. at Andover, June 19, 1775. He was a descendant of Michael Dwinell who settled at Topsfield, Mass. 1668.

A. M. H.

ERVING, Mr. Edward S., Boston, Mass., Feb. 25, aged 71 years. He was son of Dr. Shirley Erving, who was a son of John Erving, of Boston, by his wife Maria Catharine, youngest dau. of Governor William Shirley. [See Willis' *Portland* (2d ed.) p. 803, and Sabine's *Loyalists* (2d ed.) vol. i. page 406.] Edward S. Erving was born in Portland, Me., whence he came to Boston about the year 1812, and kept a store for several years on Washington street. He was afterwards appointed cashier of the Globe Bank, and then of the Hancock Bank, which position he held until its affairs were closed. From 1836 until 1861 he was cashier of the Boston post office. He was for several years a member of the Common Council, and was highly esteemed as a gentleman of strict probity and sterling worth. He leaves a wife and three children.

FALL, Gershom L., of tetanus, a prominent citizen of Malden, Mass., Jan. 14, aged 48 years, 3 mos. and 10 days. In him the poor have lost a friend.

FEARING, Benjamin, Wareham, Mass., Jan. 5, aged 70 years. His ancestors were of Hingham, Mass. He was born Sept. 21, 1795.

FISHER, Willard, Esq., Franklin, Mass., Jan. 14, aged 69 years. He was brother of Prof. Alexander M. Fisher of Yale College, who was lost in the ill-fated "Albion," April 22, 1822.

FISK, Mrs. Mary Buckminster, at her residence in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 31, aged 66 years, widow of Francis T. Merrick, Esq. She was the daughter of William Fisk, of North Brookfield, and grand daughter of Rev. Nathan Fisk, of Brookfield. Her mother was Hannah Buckminster, dau. of Capt. Thomas Buckminster, of Brookfield, by his first wife, Sarah Baxter. Her only surviving child, Mary Buckminster Merrick, married Hon. D. Waldo Lincoln, late Mayor of Worcester.

FITZPATRICK, Rev. John B., D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop, Boston, Feb. 13, aged 53 years, a native of Boston. He was educated in Boston, Canada and France; was consecrated as Bishop in 1844, and received the degree of D.D. from H. C. in 1861. He was an ac-

complished scholar, and respected and beloved by a large circle of friends.

FOLLETT, Mr. Dexter, a well known Boston merchant, Dec. 11, aged 56 years.

FOLSOM, Mr. Charles, Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 3, aged 53 years.

GASKELL, Mrs. Elizabeth Cleghorn, Eng. Nov. 13, aged 55. She is the popular author of "Mary Barton," 1848, "Moorland Cottage," 1850, "Ruth," 1852; "North and South," and "Charlotte Brontë," 1857, "Round the Sofa," 1859, "Right and at Last," 1860.

GODDARD, Mrs. Lucretia, Boston, Jan. 21, aged 92 years 3 mos. and 12 days. She was the widow of the late Nathaniel Goddard, Esq., and was born at Amherst, Mass.—See Bond's *Watertown*, p. 243.

GOULD, Daniel J., policeman, in Boston, Jan. 16, aged 52 years.

GREENE, Mrs. Elizabeth C., No. 23 Beacon st., Boston, Feb. 1, aged 95 years, 2 mos. and 11 days, widow of Gardiner Greene, Esq. She was a daughter of John Singleton and wife Susannah [Clarke] Copley, the celebrated painter, born in Boston 1738, and sister of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Copley [Lord Lyndhurst], of England. Her remains were placed in a tomb under the Trinity Church in Summer st. For an interesting notice of the family, see *Register* for April, 1864, p. 208.

HALLOCK, Gerard, Esq., New Haven, Ct., Jan. 4, aged 66 years. He was born at Plainfield, Mass., and was one of the proprietors and principal editor of the *Journal of Commerce*. He was connected with the *Boston Recorder* in 1825, and distinguished for his munificence, especially to the South Church in New Haven.

HALLOWELL, Mr. Samuel, a respectable citizen of Lynn, Mass., aged 88 years.

HASTINGS, Mrs. Susan, North Chelsea, Jan. 15, aged 95 years.

HINKLEY, Mr. Holmes, Boston, Feb. 8, aged 72 years, of the Firm of Hinkley, Williams & Co., manufacturers of locomotive steam engines.—A further notice of him in our next number.

HOBART, Mr. Enoch, Boston, Jan. 31, aged 77 years. A native of Hingham, Mass., and many years President of the Union Mutual Insurance Company. He was a good man and highly respected by those who knew him.

HUNTINGTON, Dr. Elisha, Lowell, Dec. 13, aged 69 years. He was Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts in 1853, and several times Mayor of the city of Lowell.

HYDE, Rev. Lavius, at Vernon, Conn., April 3, 1865, aged 76. He was a son

of Joseph⁵ and Julitta A. (Hyde) Hyde, and was born at Franklin, Conn., Jan. 29, 1789. He was a descendant from William¹ Hyde (who settled in Hartford in 1636, and was afterwards, in 1660, one of the founders of Norwich, Conn.), through Samuel,² Thomas,³ Jacob,⁴ and Joseph,⁵ his father. He graduated at Williams College in 1813, studied theology at Andover, and was ordained at Salisbury in 1818. In 1823, he was settled at Bolton, Ct., and was afterwards pastor at Ellington, Ct., Wayland and Becket, Mass., and was again settled at Bolton. When 70 years old, in accordance with a previously expressed purpose he retired from the pastoral office and went to reside at Vernon.

He was a man of rare attainments and of extensive reading. He published a biography of his half brother, Rev. Alvan Hyde, D.D., in 1834, which has few equals as illustrating family religion. He was the friend and literary executor of Carlos Wilcox, and published a biography with selections from his works. Some of the best poems of this writer were composed at Mr. Hyde's house.

He was m. Sept. 28, 1818, to Alice Bradley, of Stockbridge, who with one son and three daughters survive. See *Walworth's Hyde Genealogy*, vol. i. p. 461, and the *Congregational Quarterly*, vol. vii. p. 427.

JOHNSTON, Mr. David C., an artist of some celebrity, at his residence in Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 8th, aged 67 years and 8 months.

Mr. Johnston was the son of William P. and Charlotte (Rowson) Johnston, and was born in Philadelphia, March, 1797. He married Miss Sarah Murphy, of Boston, in 1830, by whom he had eight children, among whom is Thomas M. Johnston, an artist of some distinction.

Mr. Johnston's mother was the sister of Mr. William Rowson, and came with him and his talented wife, author of Charlotte Temple, to this country with Wriggell's celebrated company in 1793, and performed light pieces with them in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. She was a good singer, and executed "Auld Robin Gray" and similar songs with fine effect—sometimes in the presence of Gen. Washington. She died in July, 1855. Mr. Johnston's father was for a long time book-keeper in the office of David Claypole, Esq., who printed the first daily paper in America, and to whom Washington gave the autograph copy of his Farewell Address for publication.

JUDAH, Col. Henry Moses, U. S. A., Plattsburg, N. Y., Jan. 14, aged about 43 years. He entered the West Point Academy as cadet in 1839, and graduated as brevet 2d lieut. in the 8th infantry on the 1st of July, 1843. He was distinguished for his valor in the war with Mexico, and was made Brig. General of volunteers in 1862; commanded a division and did signal service for the country in the West during the late war.

KENT, Moody, Esq., Pittsfield, N. H., Feb. 1, aged 89 years. He graduated at Harvard College 1801, and became a well known and wealthy lawyer.

KING, Hon. Preston, New York, Nov. 13, aged 59 years. He was the son of Mr. John [erroneously, Hon. Rufus, in our last number] and Margaret [Golloway] King. His father was a clerk of the late Judge Nathan Ford, early settler and one of the leading spirits of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and was born in Ogdensburg, in that State, Oct. 14, 1806. He graduated at Union College under Dr. Nott, quite young studied law at Ogdensburg, and was admitted to the St. Lawrence Court of Common Pleas in 1830. In the same year he founded the *St. Lawrence Republican*, of which he continued editor and proprietor until 1833. From 1835 to 1838 he represented St. Lawrence County in the State Assembly; and from 1849 to 1853 his district in Congress.

He took a leading part in the free soil movement in 1848, and when, some seven years later, this party assumed the name of Republican, he became its candidate for Secretary of State, and led the campaign with surprising vigor.

Two years afterwards, he was elected to the U. S. Senate in place of Hon. Hamilton Fish, and there initiated some of the most important measures which preceded and accompanied the early stages of our great civil war—ever battling manfully for the principles of that party of which he was one of the original founders. He contributed materially by his unceasing activity, in 1860, to the election of Mr. Lincoln as President, and exerted a strong influence with the administration during the whole progress of the war. He ever showed himself an honest and consistent opponent of slavery and aggression.

In 1863 he was succeeded in the U. S. Senate by Gov. Morgan, and the next year was chosen Elector at Large of the State of New York. On the reception of the news of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he immediately repaired to Washington, and was called

on by Mr. Johnson to assist in arranging the policy of the new administration. His appointment soon after, as Collector of the Port of New York, was unsolicited on his part; the office was uncongenial to his noblespirit; beneath its onerous burden his mental frame gave way, and he sought refuge from his pressing cares by leaping from the Hoboken Ferry boat into the "remorseless tide to rise no more." Mr. King was one of the commissioners, appointed under an act of the legislature of the State in 1855, for the preservation of the harbor of New York, a position of great responsibility as the report of 1857 will show; and it is not a little remarkable that he should have found in the waters of that beautiful harbor over which he so long exercised control, a burial under such peculiar circumstances of public and private sadness.

The opinions of the community among whom, and by whose generous confidence he achieved distinction, are most kindly to his personal merit and fame. The citizens of Ogdensburg, Nov. 19, passed a series of resolutions expressive of the universal and heartfelt sorrow at the loss of their fellow citizen, in which they say:—"while to the nation he was known as a sagacious and incorruptible statesman, whose inflexible adherence to the great principles of liberty inspired universal respect and confidence, he was also known to us, his neighbors, as the kind and devoted friend, the wise counsellor and the honest, upright, public spirited and urbane gentleman."

The Ogdensburg Republican says of him:—"He was in all respects an amiable, whole-souled, honorable man. No man public or private ever possessed more of the affection, confidence and esteem of the people of Lawrence County, and in his strange and awful death he will be mourned by hundreds of thousands in all sections of this great country who remember nothing of him to his discredit."

KIRKLAND, Edward, Esq., a lawyer, in Brattleboro', Vt., Jan. 7, aged about 60 years.

KNIGHT, Dea. Daniel, Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 9, aged 65 years. His widow is the distinguished authoress, Mrs. Helen C. Knight.

LEE, Mrs. Hannah F., widow of the late Gardner Lee, at Boston, Mass., Dec. 27th, aged 85 years. Mrs. Lee was daughter of Micajah Sawyer, M.D., of Newburyport, Mass., born July 15, 1737, H. C. 1756, and d. Sept. 29, 1815; was a graceful and effective

writer, and her pen was never idle. She was the author, *inter alia*, of a continuation of *The Life of Miss Hannah Adams*; *Grace Seymour*; *Three Experiments in Living*, 1838, very popular; *Historical Sketches of the Old Painters*; *Luther and His Times*; *Cranmer and His Times*; *The Huguenots in France and America*; *Elinor Fulton*; *Rich Enough*; *Rosanna, or Scenes in Boston*; *The Contrast*; *The World Before You*; *Stories from Life*, published in 1849; *History of Sculpture and Sculptors*, 1852; and an interesting *Memoir of Pierre Toussaint*, a devoted friend of her sister, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, published in 1853.—*V. Duyckinck's Cyc. Am. Lit.*, vol. 2, p. 295.

LEOPOLD, King of Belgium, Dec. 8, aged 74 years.

LILLIE, Thomas Jefferson, a printer, Boston, Jan. 15, aged 65 years. Mr. Lillie was born Sept. 3, 1800, in the same house in which Dr. Benjamin Franklin first saw the light, Milk street, Boston. He was for a long time foreman of the office of the *Daily Advertiser*, and Treasurer of the Franklin Typographical Society. He was an earnest lover of the noble art of printing, and his death is universally regretted.

MAPES, Prof. James J., Newark, N. J., Jan. 10, aged 60 years. He was the inventor of the subsoil plough, etc., a popular writer on agricultural subjects, and a successful farmer.

MINTURN, Mr. Robert S., a successful and much esteemed merchant in New York, Jan. 9, aged 60 years.

MORRIS, W. W., brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., and commander of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12.

NASON, Miss Mary Addie, only daughter of Mr. Jonathan and Mrs. Martha P. Nason, Amesbury, Mass., Jan. 5, aged 21 years. She was of the fifth generation from Richard and Shua Nason, the former of whom settled at S. Berwick, then Kittery, Me., about 1648.

NORR, Dr. Eliphalet, Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 29, aged 92 years. He was born in 1773, of humble parentage, in Ashford, Conn., and had not the benefit of a liberal education; the want of this was, however, compensated by a natural facility in acquiring knowledge, and a judicious course of reading. He was, A. M., Brown University, 1795; pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Albany, N. Y., 1798-1804, and, at this period, had few equals in pulpit eloquence in the country. It was in the latter year that he delivered his very eloquent discourse on the duel between his friend Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, which

secured his appointment as President of Union College. He continued to manage the affairs of this institution with singular ability for more than sixty years, and from his fostering care such men as Dr. Francis Wayland, and the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, have come forth, to shed lustre on the present age.

Dr. Nott had the rare faculty of inspiring his pupils with a sense of self-respect, and, perhaps, united those two essential requisites, *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, more perfectly in his discipline than any other college president in the country.

He was a man of broad and varied culture; is the inventor of the celebrated "Nott stove," and has taken out more than thirty patents for the generation and application of heat, etc.

His published works are—*Addresses to Young Men, Temperance Addresses*, and a volume of sermons.—*V. Duyckinck's Cyc. Am. Lit.*, ii. 194. Also "*Random Recollections of Albany*," J. Munsell, N. Y. 1866; where a very spirited portrait is given.

PARKER, Matthew S., Esq., Boston, Jan. 9, aged 86 years. He was for a long period cashier of the Suffolk Bank, and subsequently a notary public. A highly respected gentleman of the old school.

PRATT, Mr. George, Walpole, Mass., Jan. 16, aged 69 years.

PROCTOR, Nicholson B., Boston, Jan. 31, aged 77 years and 7 months. He was a native of Marblehead, Mass., where he once commanded the first company of the Marblehead Light Infantry. He afterwards resided many years in Marlboro', Mass. He was an estimable citizen, and was sometimes called "the Peacemaker."

RICH, Capt. Henry, Malden, Mass., Jan. 4, aged 86 years.

RIDDEL, Mrs. Mary C. D., wife of Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, of Tamworth, N. H., Jan. 28. We extend to our reverend friend our warmest sympathies in his affliction.

SEARLE, Rev. Moses, Byfield, Mass., Dec. 10, aged 68 years.

SHURTLIFF, Simeon, M.D., Simsbury, Conn., Dec. 23. He was born at Montgomery, Mass., July 9, 1808, graduated at Amherst College 1832, and at Berkshire Medical College, Dec. 1835. He practised medicine at Simsbury, and at Westfield, Mass. He was a sincere and devoted christian, and remarkably fond of studying the ways of God in the works of nature. He was especially interested in the study of conchology, and his cabinet contains more than 10,000 specimens of shells.

SOLGER, Dr. Reinhold, a scholar well

known in Boston for his able lectures on history, etc., Washington, D. C., Jan.

STEVENS, Mr. Joseph, Piermont, N. H., Jan. 7, aged 86 years.

STICKNEY, Jacob, Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 20, aged 91 years, 5 mos. and 23 days. He was the eldest son of John⁶ and Sarah (Woodwell) Stickney, and was born in Newburyport, Mass., July 28, 1774. His New England descent was from William¹ Stickney, who married Elizabeth ——— in England, and settled in Rowley, Mass. in 1639.

His son Amos² came over with his father from England and settled in Newbury, Mass., and there married, June 24, 1663, Sarah Morse. They had son John,³ born June 23, 1666, who married Dec. 10, 1689, Mary Poor. They had son John,⁴ born July 30, 1693, who married May 30, 1720, Abigail (Moody) Emery. They had son Caleb,⁵ born Jan. 9, 1720-1, who married Feb. 19, 1739-40, Sarah Titcomb. They had son John,⁶ baptized in the First Church in Newburyport, of which his father was a member, Nov. 18, 1750. He married Sarah, daughter of Capt. Gideon Woodwell, of Newburyport, and was the father of Jacob⁷ Stickney.

Mr. Stickney was a man of strict integrity, and respected by his townsmen, who annually elected him for sixty-seven consecutive years to offices of trust. Since his twenty-first year he had taken the official oath two hundred and twenty-three times. He died leaving five children, ten grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren. M. A. S.

STOCKWELL, Mr. Walter, Northampton, Mass., Jan. 4, aged 99 years 1 month and 4 days. He was born in Thompson, Conn., and removed to Northampton when quite young.

TALCOTT, Rev. Hervey, Portland, Conn., Dec. 19, aged 74 years. He was born at Coventry, Conn., Jan. 6, 1791; Yale College, 1810; and ordained at Portland, then Chatham, Oct. 23, 1816, where he continued a faithful pastor until the time of his death.

TUCKER, Rev. Edward R., Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 13, aged 50 years. He was graduated at Dart. Coll. 1835; married a daughter of the late Dr. Daniel Dana, and leaves an only son. He was twenty-three years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Defiance, Ohio.

WYMAN, Lucy, Lexington, Mass., Feb. 1, aged 91 years and 10 days; widow of Benjamin, 4th son of James Wyman. Daughter of John Gardner (see Greenough's Genealogy, p. 14) and his wife Patience, who was 5th daughter

of Capt. Benjamin and Esther (Richardson) Wyman, of Woburn. Born Jan. 22d, 1775, on the eve of one revolution, living to see the nation once

and again disenthralled, this aged saint could say, with the ancient seer, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in PEACE." Y. M. N.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by WM. B. TRASK, Historiographer of the Society.]

OSGOOD, Isaac, a resident member, died in Charlestown, June 22, 1865, aged 72. He was the oldest child of Thomas Osgood and Hannah Stevens his wife. His father was born in Andover, June 11, 1767; removed to Charlestown not many years after his marriage, which took place March 15, 1792. His son Isaac was born January 28, 1793, received his earliest education in Andover, and was for some time trained in his father's vocation of house-building at Charlestown. He showed soon marked tastes for reading and society, and found trade more to his mind than mechanism. He was prepared for his calling in the dry goods store of Peter Mackintosh, of Boston, and continued in the business with little change until within ten years of his death. During that time he did little else than look after his landed property.

Mr. Osgood was a very original man in many respects. He was indeed much given to his business, and thought of thrift very much as Franklin and his Utilitarian school, yet he had much fancy, and his reading abounded in works of poetical description and romantic interest. He was fond of the world about him and remarkable for his interests in common place people and their ways, yet he was a lover of the best books and master of a large collection of French authors, familiar with the best of them from Fenelon to Rousseau, from Pascal to Voltaire, from Rochefoucault to Raynal. He was a careful and fond observer of nature, and seemed to understand the fowls and cattle, the cats and dogs, and talk with them and hear them talk like old St. Francis; and if his kindly heart had been general, the gospel of good will would long ago have been preached and practised to the whole animal creation. He was a marvel for his passion for proverbs, and had a rich treasure of them at his tongue's end, and a large collection of them in his library.

He was a very set and sometimes a stubborn man, and carried independence to the verge of obstinacy. He never gave up when he thought himself right, and for years he studied law books to prove his contested right to a piece of property of far less value than his time and trouble. In things more essential, however, he softened his prejudices and changed his course, as for example in his religious views. His French reading made him in early life something of a free thinker, and his dissent from the harsh Calvinism of his early education led him into extreme latitude of opinion. Of late years he held and affirmed decided Christian convictions, and his strong and uncompromising patriotism combined with his affections and bereavements, to lead him to more positive trust in God and love for Christian principles and institutions. He left in writing decided testimony to his religious convictions, and for years he had affirmed the need of piety as well as morality for the welfare of man and society. He was a great patriot, and his devotion to the Union and his hatred of the slavery that assailed it were unwavering in the darkest time, and were made only the more fiery and sometimes even fierce by opposition and defeat. He lived to see and enjoy the triumph of the Nation, and his end was peaceful and without pain. His funeral was from the Harvard Church, Dr. Ellis, the pastor, conducting the services there and at Forest Hills.

He left a library of over 2000 volumes, many of them of rarity and value, and a handsome property for a man of his simple habits and moderate desires. He never married, but lived with his sisters. He was the oldest of a family of thirteen children, the youngest of whom, Abby, the wife of Thomas Mandell, of New Bedford, died Jan. 22, 1862. His only surviving brother, Dr. Samuel Osgood, of New York, was the 12th child of his mother, and born August 30, 1812. The whole family are of the Unitarian denomination, and the father was one of the founders of the Harvard Church that seceded from the old church under Dr. Morse, and settled Rev. Mr. Prentiss, and then James Walker, pastor.

Mr. Osgood has left an honored name in Charlestown, and no man stood better in the respect of the less pretending classes of society. His tenants and those who bought land of him speak most tenderly of his memory, and seemed more willing to meet their obligations to him from the very ease and gentleness that might seem to tempt

them to laxity and negligence. He was a strong man in most respects, and his honesty, sobriety, simplicity, patriotism, intelligence and humanity deserve more than a passing newspaper paragraph. — *Communicated by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., of New York.*

BAURY, Rev. Alfred Louis, D.D., a corresponding member, died at his residence in Waverly Place, Boston, Dec. 26, 1865, at the age of 71 years. His ancestors were of French origin, having emigrated at a period we know not how early from France to the Island of Saint Domingo. Here they owned and cultivated extensive plantations. The grandfather, John Baury de Bellerive, a French Captain of Cavalry, married Marie-Jane Guillotin de La Vigerie, a relative of the celebrated Dr. Joseph Ignace Guillotin, of Paris. The father of the late Dr. Baury, Louis Baury de Bellerive, was born at Fort Dauphin, parish of Saint Joseph's, Saint Domingo, Sept. 16, 1753. He was early sent to France, where he received a military education. Entering the French service as a soldier at the age of fourteen years, he was made Captain Commandant of a company in the corps of volunteer chasseurs of St. Domingo, in 1779. In this command he joined with alacrity the French fleet under Count D'Estaing, which brought six thousand troops to our shores to aid the United States in their struggle with England, and with them he shared the perils of the siege of Savannah, where the most heroic courage was rewarded only by defeat. He afterwards continued in the service as Captain of grenadiers, receiving several wounds, and doing good service until the close of the revolutionary war. In 1787, when Shay's rebellion broke out, he was appointed aid de camp to Major General Lincoln, and in a note to him at the termination of that brief conflict General Lincoln says, "the zeal and fortitude, the spirit and bravery, which marked every part of your conduct, merit my esteem and entitle you to my thanks." In 1784, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Elisha and Sarah Clark, of Middletown, Ct., and granddaughter of Hugh Hall, Esq., a well known Boston merchant of that day. On several occasions he left his adopted country to visit the Island of St. Domingo, and look after his estates. On one of those visits in 1802 he was at Cape Francois, when General Le Clerk was sent by Napoleon to retake the revolted colony of St. Domingo. His eldest son, then in the eighteenth year of his age, fell in the bloody conflict, while acting as aid to General Rochambeau. The father returned to this country, where he resided till his death, which occurred in Middletown, Ct., Sept. 20, 1807. Major Louis Baury de Bellerive was, in virtue of his commission as an officer in the revolutionary war, a member of the Society of Cincinnati, and was greatly respected as a brave soldier and a courteous gentleman.

Frederick, an elder brother of Dr. Baury, received a midshipman's warrant in the Navy of the United States in the year 1809, and was attached to the Essex under Capt. Smith. He was soon afterwards transferred to the Constitution, and was on board that ship under the command of Capt. Hull, in her celebrated escape from a British squadron in 1812. He was also on the same ship when she captured the Guerriere the same year. After these actions he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and was attached to the Wasp, under Capt. Blakeley, when she captured the British sloop of war Reindeer, in 1814. He was also on board the same ship in her memorable action with the Avon, and soon after when the Wasp was mysteriously lost, probably by an overpowering gale, he perished with his gallant companions, being then in the 23d year of his age. The Congress of the United States, after the capture of the Reindeer, voted a sword to Lieut. Baury, which he did not live to receive personally, but it was presented to his brother the Rev. Mr. Baury, and is now in the possession of the family. It bears the inscription, "*Altius ibunt qui ad summa nituntur.*"

Alfred Louis Baury was born in Middletown, Ct. Sept. 14, 1794. He received his early education at Bacon Academy, Colechester, Ct. In 1809, he became a clerk in the service of Mr. Josiah Williams, of Middletown, Ct., and in the year 1814, before completing his majority, he entered into mercantile business for himself in the same town. After two years his business relations were transferred to Tarborough, Edgecourt county, North Carolina. Here he passed three winters. Though an old settlement of considerable population, no organization for public religious services existed. Mr. Baury was frequently called upon, in the absence of a clergyman, to make addresses at funerals, and to read the burial service of the church. In his intercourse with the inhabitants he often urged the great importance of an established public worship. His views soon came to be entertained by others. At that time there were not more than three Episcopal clergymen in the whole State of North Carolina. He however entered into a correspondence with one of them, and through him obtained the services of the Rev. John Phillips, who remained there

until the infirmities of age rendered it necessary to give place to another. This was the beginning of a permanent and prosperous parish. Nearly forty years afterward Mr. Baury paid a visit to this parish and preached in a commodious church to a numerous congregation, and was remembered by several very aged colored persons, who greeted him with their characteristic warmth, saying, "Ah! Massa Baury, it was you got parson Phillips here."

In 1818 Mr. Baury returned to New England, and entered at once upon the study of Theology with the late Dr. Titus Strong, Rector of St. James's Church, Greenfield, Mass. He soon after, while pursuing his studies, removed, at the suggestion of Bishop Griswold, to Guilford, Vermont, where he became a lay-reader, and while acting in this capacity, exerted an important influence in gathering and establishing the parish of Christ Church in that town. A suitable edifice was immediately erected, and consecrated by Bishop Griswold on the 18th of Feb., 1819. On the 28th of Sept., 1820, Mr. Baury was admitted to Deacon's orders by Bishop Griswold, at Newport, R. I. He continued to officiate at Christ Church, Guilford, till May, 1822. The two years and a half which Mr. Baury spent at Guilford were crowned with most satisfactory results. Many families became, under his ministry, for the first time identified with the parish, and an unusual number of persons received the rite of confirmation. His ministrations were both attractive and impressive. And his memory is still cherished, after the lapse of more than forty years, in that rural parish, and his labors are associated by many with "works begun, continued," and now yielding the rich and mellow fruit of a life early consecrated to the service of God.

In the spring of 1822, Mr. Baury removed to Newton, officiating there for the first time on the 5th day of May. On the 8th of July he was elected Rector of St. Mary's Church, Newton Lower Falls, which office he accepted on the 14th of Oct., but was not instituted till Oct. 8th, 1823. He was admitted to Priest's orders by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold in St. Mary's Church, on the 28th of Nov., 1822. He continued in charge of this parish till April 21st, 1851, when, admonished by physical infirmities, he resigned the office which he had filled with vigilant and laborious fidelity for the period of nearly twenty-nine years. In these times of change, the maintenance of the parochial relation for so long a period is a monument, self constructed, and more eloquent than any gorgeous words of praise. But Mr. Baury, on retiring from the full burden of parochial duty, did not lay aside the ministerial office. As early as 1832, he began to exercise a supervision of the ancient parish of St. Paul's in Hopkinton, and after his retirement from the full duties of the pastoral office, he continued to officiate there when the parish was not otherwise supplied, till the day of his death. He also undertook the care of the glebe belonging to this parish, acting as attorney for "the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts," which has held this property in trust since 1742. For the period of three years from 1855 to 1858 he was minister of St. Mark's Church, Boston, dividing his time between this and St. Paul's Church, Hopkinton. From 1833 to 1843, he was Secretary of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, a period of ten years, at the expiration of which he declined a re-election.

He published a sermon in 1841, on the occasion of the funeral of "Zibeon Hooker, an officer of the American Revolutionary Army." Also a sermon in 1847, entitled an "Historical Sketch of St. Mary's Church, Newton Lower Falls, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the incumbent's first officiating in that church." He also published another sermon in his early ministry at Guilford, Vermont.

Mr. Baury was Treasurer of the "Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen of the Diocese of Massachusetts," for the period of fourteen years, declining a re-election a few months before his death. He devoted himself with great assiduity to the interests of this Society, and conducted its affairs with characteristic prudence and skill. Through his vigilant exertions, in a large degree, its funds were increased from less than five thousand to more than twenty-six thousand dollars during the time that its financial affairs were under his immediate direction. And at last, when it became necessary for him to withdraw from its care, it was a great gratification to him to know that his labors had been crowned with success, and that the Society had been established on so firm a foundation, that in future years, when he and its other benefactors were mouldering in the dust, it would still continue to minister their loving charity to the widow and orphan of the ambassadors of Christ.

He received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale College in 1848, and the degree of Doctor in Divinity from Norwich University in 1865. He was chosen Vice-

President of the Society of Cincinnati of Massachusetts, July 4, 1853, and President of the same Society on the 4th of July, 1865. He was elected a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1847.

Dr. Baury was married July 1, 1829, to Mary Catharine, daughter of the late Daniel Henshaw, of Middlebury, Vt., and sister of the late Bishop Henshaw, of Rhode Island. His widow, with one son and three daughters, survives him. He also leaves an only sister, Miss Mary B. Baury, of Boston. Two of his daughters are wives of officers in the United States Navy.

Frederic-Francis, the only surviving son of Dr. Baury, and indeed the only one in this country by whom the name may be transmitted, entered the volunteer Navy of the United States, as Master's Mate, in Aug., 1861, at the age of eighteen years. He was attached to the United States frigate "Congress" in her celebrated encounter with the rebel ram "Merrimac." For his bravery and meritorious conduct on this occasion, he was specially mentioned in official despatches, and immediately promoted to the rank of "Acting Master." In command of the United States steamer "South Carolina," he afterward took the blockade runner "Alliance" and brought her into the port of Boston. He was immediately promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and was attached to the frigate "Colorado" in the successful attack on Fort Fisher. In this action he was detailed to command a company of marines in making the land assault, in which he was seriously wounded, a ball having passed entirely through his body. From this wound, at first regarded as mortal, he however speedily recovered, and soon joined the European Squadron. These achievements of young Baury, all before he had completed his twenty-third year, were the just cause of a mingled joy and pride in the father's loyal heart. We have mentioned the patriotic services of the members of Dr. Baury's family because they are extraordinary and peculiar. All the male members of this family, who arrived at the age of manhood, drew their swords in the cause of American liberty, excepting Dr. Baury himself, and he was indeed commissioned as a regimental Chaplain in the militia of Massachusetts by Governor Lincoln, in 1825. The father, in the ardor of his youth, left his native country, to strike a blow in our efforts to throw off the chains of British oppression. The brother did noble service in the lesson we gave to foreign nations, that they could not interfere with our maritime rights with impunity. And the son, at his country's call, did not hesitate, or decline the post of danger, when the red hand of an internal foe was raised against American liberty. In these three crises through which our country has passed, a patriotic monument has been reared to this family, which can only perish with the record of American history.

Dr. Baury, as a preacher, was clear, dignified and impressive. His style was modelled apparently after that of the old English divines. He suffered no cloud of meretricious ornament to cover up the sharp edge of Divine truth. His aim seemed to be to hold up the great theme of the gospel, so that the truth in its simple dignity and grandeur, should find its way unobstructed to the understanding, the heart and the conscience. This done, he left the rest to the illuminating and applying spirit of God.

In his personal appearance Dr. Baury was tall, erect, in figure and movement graceful and dignified. His fine classical features, his silvered hair, his urbane, courteous yet cordial manners, rendered him an agreeable companion, and he will long be remembered in Boston as one of the best specimens of a gentleman of the old school.—*Comm.*

HOOPER, John, a resident member, died in Boston, of typhoid pneumonia, Feb. 7, 1866, aged 35 years and 13 days. He was son of Hon. Robert Hooper (and grandson of Brig. General Glover, of the Continental army) and Caroline Latham, was born in Marblehead, January 25th, 1831. His early youth was spent partly at Major Kimby's school at West Point, N. Y., and partly in several schools in Boston.

When about the age of eighteen he entered the counting room of Messrs. James K. Mills & Co., of Boston, where he remained three years.

In 1853 he removed to New York, having joined the business house of Messrs. Lyman, Brintnall & Hooper. While here he married, October 4, 1854, Caroline Isabel, daughter of Rev. Joseph Field, D.D., of Weston, Mass. His wife died February 15, 1856, in the City of New York; after which bereavement he left New York, and passed some time in Europe.

Previous to his death, he had again entered commercial life, having been engaged in the East India trade. His remains were deposited by the side of those of his wife, in the cemetery at Weston.

He possessed a warm heart and genial social characteristics, together with sterling qualities as an upright merchant. He suffered patiently several years from the influence of ill health, and his comparatively early decease is sincerely deplored by many relations and strong friends. He was elected a member of the society in 1863.

OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN JANUARY, 1845, TO MARCH, 1866.

[Compiled by J. W. DEAN.]

* Prefixed to a name, signifies *deceased* ; † Signifies *ex-officio*.

Presidents.

*Charles Ewer, of Boston, Mass.,.....	Jan. 1845, to Jan. 1850
Rev. Joseph Barlow Felt, LL.D., of Boston,.....	“ 1850, to “ 1853
Hon. William Whiting, A.M., of Roxbury,.....	“ 1853, to “ 1858
Samuel Gardner Drake, A.M., of Boston,	“ 1858, to “ 1859
Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury, Mass.,.....	“ 1859, to “ 1861
Winslow Lewis, M.D., of Boston,.....	“ 1861, to “ 1866
Hon. John A. Andrew, LL.D., of Boston, Mass.,.....	“ 1866.

Vice-Presidents.

*Lemuel Shattuck, of Boston, Mass.,.....	Jan. 1845, to Jan. 1850
Rev. Lucius Robinson Paige, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass.,...	“ 1850, to “ 1851
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., of Boston, Mass.,.....	“ 1851, to “ 1853
Hon. Timothy Farrar, A.M., of Boston, Mass.,.....	“ 1853, to “ 1858
Hon. William Willis, A.M., of Portland, Me.,.....	Feb. 1855, to “ 1859
*Hon. Noah Martin, M.D., of Dover, N.H.,.....	“ 1855, to “ 1859
*Rev. John Wheeler, D.D., of Burlington, Vt.....	“ 1855, to “ 1859
Hon. William R. Staples, A.M., of Providence, R.I.,.....	“ 1855, to “ 1859
*Hon. Nathaniel Goodwin, of Hartford, Ct.,.....	“ 1855, to May 1855
Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., of New Haven, Ct.,.....	Aug. 1855, to Jan. 1859
Hon. Francis Brinley, A.M., of Boston,.....	Jan. 1858, to “ 1859
Hon. Charles Hudson, A.M., of Lexington, Mass.,.....	“ 1859, to “ 1861
Hon. John Appleton, A.M., of Bangor, Me.,.....	“ 1859, to “ 1865
Hon. Samuel D. Bell, LL.D., of Manchester, N. H.,.....	“ 1859.
Henry Clark, of Poultney, Vt.,... ..	“ 1859.
*John Barstow, of Providence, R. I.,.....	“ 1859, to Mar. 1864
Rev. F. W. Chapman, A.M., of Ellington, Ct.,.....	“ 1859, to Jan. 1865
*Rev. Martin Moore, A.M., of Boston,.....	“ 1861, to “ 1866
Usher Parsons, M.D., of Providence, R. I.,.....	Sept. 1864.
Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., of Portland, Me.,.....	Jan. 1865.
Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., of Hartford, Ct.,.....	“ 1865.
Hon. George B. Upton, of Boston, Mass.,.....	“ 1866.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, LL.D., of Buffalo, N. Y.,.....	Feb. 1855.
Hon. Lewis Cass, LL.D., of Detroit, Mich.,.....	“ 1855.
*Hon. Elijah Hayward, A.B., of Columbus, O.,.....	“ 1855, to Sept. 1864
Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, Ill.,.....	“ 1855.
Rev. John Lauris Blake, D.D., of Orange, N. J.,.....	Jan. 1856, to July 1857
*Hon. Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia, Pa.,.....	“ 1856, to Sept. 1862
*Sebastian Ferris Streeter, A.M., of Baltimore, Md.,..	“ 1856, to Aug. 1864
Edward Kidder, of Wilmington, N. C.,.....	“ 1856, to Jan. 1863
*Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., of Charleston, S. C.....	“ 1856, to 1862
Hon. Ballard Smith, of Cannelton, Ind.,.....	“ 1856.
Cyrus Woodman, A.M., of Mineral Point, Wis.,.....	“ 1856, to Jan. 1864

Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D.D., of Davenport, Iowa,.....	“	1856.
*Andrew Randall, M.D., of San Francisco, Cal.,.....	“	1856, to July 1856
*Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., of Newark, N. J.,...	“	1858, to June 1864
*Hon. Wm. Darlington, M.D. LL.D., of West Chester, Pa.	“	1863, to April 1863
*Nathaniel Chauncey, A.M., of Philadelphia, Pa.,.....	June	1863, to Feb. 1865
Hon. Increase A. Lapham, LL.D., of Milwaukie, Wis.,....	Jan.	1864.
Hon. George P. Fisher, A.B., of Washington, D. C.,.....	“	1864.
S. Alofsen, of Jersey City, N. J.,.....	“	1865.
Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Md.,.....	“	1865.
William Duane, of Philadelphia, Pa.,.....	“	1866.

Corresponding Secretaries.

Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston,.....	Jan.	1845, to Jan. 1850
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., of Boston,.....	“	1850, to “ 1851
Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston,.....	“	1851, to “ 1858
Rev. Samuel H. Riddell, A.B., of Boston,.....	“	1858, to “ 1859
John Ward Dean, of Boston,.....	“	1859, to “ 1862
Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, A.M., of Roxbury,.....	“	1862, to “ 1865
Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., of Roxbury,.....	“	1865.

Assistant Corresponding Secretaries.

John Ward Dean, of Boston,.....	Sept.	1858, to Jan. 1859
Rev. Washington Gilbert, A.M., of West Newton,.....	Aug.	1865, to “ 1866

Recording Secretaries.

John Wingate Thornton, A.M., of Boston,.....	Jan.	1845, to Mar. 1846
Rev. Samuel H. Riddell, A.B., of Boston,.....	Apr.	1846, to Jan. 1851
*Charles Mayo, of Boston,.....	Jan.	1851, to “ 1856
Hon. Francis Brinley, A.M., of Boston,.....	“	1856, to “ 1857
David Pulsifer, of Boston,.....	“	1857, to Aug. 1857
John Ward Dean, of Boston,.....	Aug.	1857, to Jan. 1858
Rev. William M. Cornell, M.D., D.D., LL.D., of Boston,	Jan.	1858, to “ 1859
Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, A.M., of North Cambridge,....	“	1859, to “ 1862
Edward F. Everett, A.M., of Charlestown,.....	“	1862, to “ 1863
Edward Sprague Rand, Jr., A.M., of Dedham,.....	“	1863.

Assistant Recording Secretaries.

Edward F. Everett, A.M., of Charlestown,.....	Jan.	1861, to Jan. 1862
Rev. Horatio Alger, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge,.....	Aug.	1863, to Jan. 1865

Treasurers.

William Henry Montague, of Boston,.....	Jan.	1845, to Jan. 1851
Frederic Kidder, of Boston,.....	“	1851, to “ 1855
John Ward Dean, of Boston,.....	“	1855, to “ 1857
Isaac Child, of Boston,.....	“	1857, to “ 1860
Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston,.....	“	1860, to “ 1861
William B. Towne, of Brookline,.....	“	1861.

Historiographers.

Joseph Palmer, M.D., of Boston,.....	Jan.	1856, to Jan. 1862
William B. Trask, of Dorchester,.....	“	1862.

Librarians.

†J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., of Boston,.....	Apr.	1845, to Jan. 1846
Edmund Bachelder Dearborn, of Boston,.....	Jan.	1846, to “ 1849
David Pulsifer, of Boston,.....	“	1849, to “ 1851
Thomas Bellows Wyman, Jr., of Charlestown,.....	“	1851, to “ 1852
William Blake Trask, of Dorchester,.....	“	1852, to Aug. 1854
Rev. Luther Farnham, A.M., of Boston,.....	Aug.	1854, to July, 1856
Thomas B. Wyman, Jr., of Charlestown,.....	Sept.	1856, to Jan. 1858
Edward Holden, of Roxbury,.....	Jan.	1858, to “ 1859
William Blake Trask, of Dorchester,.....	“	1859, to “ 1861
John H. Sheppard, A.M., of Boston,.....	“	1861.

Directors.

*†Charles Ewer, of Boston,.....	Jan. 1845, to Jan. 1850
*†Lemuel Shattuck, of Boston,.....	" 1845, to " 1850
†Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston,.....	" 1845, to " 1850
†J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., of Boston,.....	" 1845, to Mar. 1846
†William H. Montague, of Boston,.....	" 1845, to Jan. 1851
†Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, A.B., of Boston,.....	Apr. 1846, to " 1851
†Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., of Boston,.....	Jan. 1850, to " 1853
†Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., of Cambridge,.....	" 1850, to " 1851
†Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., of Boston,.....	" 1850, to " 1853
†Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston,.....	" 1851, to " 1859
*†Charles Mayo, of Boston,.....	" 1851, to " 1856
†Frederic Kidder, of Boston,.....	" 1851, to " 1855
†Hon. William Whiting, A.M., of Roxbury,.....	" 1853, to " 1858
†Hon. Timothy Farrar, A.M., of Boston,.....	" 1853, to " 1858
†John Ward Dean, of Boston,.....	" 1855, to " 1857
†Hon. Francis Brinley, A.M., of Boston,.....	" 1856, to " 1857
†David Pulsifer, of Boston,.....	" 1857, to Aug. 1857
†Isaac Child, of Boston,.....	" 1857, to Jan. 1860
†John Ward Dean, of Boston,.....	Aug. 1857, to " 1858
†Hon. Francis Brinley, A.M., of Boston,.....	Jan. 1858, to " 1859
†Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, A.B., of Boston,.....	" 1858, to " 1859
†Rev. William M. Cornell, M.D., D.D., LL.D., of Boston,..	" 1858, to " 1859
†Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury,.....	" 1859, to " 1861
†Hon. Charles Hudson, A.M., of Boston,.....	" 1859, to " 1861
†John Ward Dean, ¹ of Boston,.....	" 1859.
Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, A.M., ² of North Cambridge,....	" 1859.
†Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston,.....	" 1860, to Jan. 1861
†Winslow Lewis, M.D., of Boston,.....	" 1861.
*Rev. Martin Moore, ³ A.M., of Boston,.....	" 1861, to Jan. 1866
†William B. Towne, of Brookline,.....	" 1861.
†John H. Sheppard, A.M., ⁴ of Boston,.....	July, 1861.
†Edward F. Everett, A.M., of Charlestown,.....	Jan. 1862, to Jan. 1863
†Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., of Salem,.....	" 1862.
†Hon. William Whiting, A.M., of Roxbury,.....	" 1862.
†Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston,.....	" 1862.
Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury,.....	" 1862.
†William B. Trask, of Dorchester,.....	" 1862.
†Frederic Kidder, of Boston,.....	" 1862.
†Jeremiah Colburn, of Brookline,.....	" 1862.
†William Reed Deane, of Brookline,.....	" 1862.
Joseph Palmer, M.D., of Boston,.....	" 1862.
Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston,.....	" 1862.
*John Barstow, of Providence, R. I.,.....	" 1862, to Mar. 1864
†Edward Sprague Rand, Jr., A.M., of Dedham,.....	" 1863.
†Rev. Horatio Alger, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge,.....	Aug. 1863, to Jan. 1865
Rev. Henry M. Dexter, ⁵ D.D., of Roxbury,.....	Jan. 1864.
Rev. Frederic W. Holland, A.M., of Cambridge,.....	May, 1864.
†Rev. Washington Gilbert, A.M., of West Newton,.....	Aug. 1865, to Jan. 1866
†Hon. John A. Andrew, LL.D., of Boston,.....	Jan. 1866.
†Hon. George B. Upton, of Boston,.....	Jan. 1866.

Secretaries of the Directors.

†J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., of Boston,.....	Jan. 1845, to Mar. 1846
†Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, A.B., of Boston,.....	Apr. 1846, to Jan. 1851
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., of Boston,.....	Jan. 1851, to " 1853
*†Charles Mayo, of Boston,.....	" 1853, to June, 1855
John Ward Dean, of Boston,.....	June, 1855, to Jan. 1856
†Hon. Francis Brinley, A.M., of Boston,.....	Jan. 1856, to " 1857
†David Pulsifer, of Boston,.....	" 1857, to Aug. 1857
†John Ward Dean, of Boston,.....	Aug. 1857, to Jan. 1858

1 By election from Jan. 1862 to Jan. 1864.

2 Ex-officio till Jan. 1865.

3 Ex-officio till Jan. 1862.

4 By invitation of the Board till Jan. 1862.

5 Ex-officio since Jan. 1865.

†Rev. William M. Cornell, M.D., D.D. LL.D., of Boston, ..	Jan. 1858, to	“ 1859
†Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, A.M., of North Cambridge,	“ 1859, to	Feb. 1861
Edward F. Everett, A.M., of Charlestown,	Feb. 1861, to	Feb. 1863
Edward S. Rand, Jr., A.M., of Dedham,	“ 1863.	

Publishing Committee.

*Charles Ewer, of Boston,	Mar. 1847, to	Jan. 1851
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., of Boston,	“ 1847, to	“ 1849
Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, A.B., of Boston,	“ 1847, to	“ 1851
*David Hamblen, of Boston,	Jan. 1849, to	Oct. 1855
*†William T. Harris, A.M., of Cambridge,	Feb. 1849, to	“ 1849
Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., of Boston,	Jan. 1850, to	July, 1852
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., of Boston,	“ 1850, to	Jan. 1851
Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., of Cambridge,	“ 1850, to	“ 1851
Charles Deane, A.M., of Boston,	“ 1851, to	Oct. 1851
J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., of Boston,	“ 1851, to	Mar. 1852
*William T. Harris, A.M., of Cambridge,	“ 1851, to	Oct. 1851
Frederic Kidder, of Boston,	Oct. 1851, to	“ 1855
Hon. Timothy Farrar, A.M., of Boston,	Nov. 1851, to	Dec. 1854
William B. Trask, of Dorchester,	Apr. 1852, to	Oct. 1853
*Charles Mayo, of Boston,	Oct. 1852, to	“ 1853
Rev. William Jenks, D.D., LL.D., of Boston,	“ 1853, to	“ 1858
Lyman Mason, A.M., of Boston,	“ 1853, to	Dec. 1854
John Ward Dean, of Boston,	Dec. 1854.	
William Reed Deane, of Brookline,	“ 1854, to	Oct. 1856
*Lemuel Shattuck, of Boston,	“ 1854, to	“ 1856
Rev. Alonzo Hall Quint, A.M., of Jamaica Plain,	Oct. 1855, to	“ 1856
James Spear Loring, of Boston,	“ 1855, to	“ 1856
Hon. Francis Brinley, A.M., of Boston,	“ 1856, to	“ 1858
Charles H. Morse, of Cambridgeport,	“ 1856, to	“ 1858
William H. Whitmore, of Boston,	“ 1856, to	Nov. 1861
Hon. Timothy Farrar, A.M., of Boston,	Oct. 1857, to	Oct. 1858
William B. Trask, of Dorchester,	“ 1858.	
Hon. Charles Hudson, A.M., of Lexington,	Nov. 1861, to	Oct. 1863
Rev. Elias Nason, A.M., of Exeter, N. H.,	“ 1861, to	“ 1864
George W. Chase, of Haverhill,	“ 1861, to	Oct. 1862
William H. Whitmore, of Boston,	Oct. 1862.	
William S. Appleton, A.M., of Boston,	“ 1863.	
Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., of Roxbury,	“ 1864.	
Rev. Elias Nason, A.M., of North Billerica,	“ 1865.	
William B. Towne, of Brookline,	Nov. 1865.	

Committee on Donations and Exchanges.

James S. Loring, of Boston,	May, 1850, to	Jan. 1852
Charles J. F. Binney, of Boston,	“ 1850, to	“ 1852
Hon. Amasa Walker, A.M., of North Brookfield,	Jan. 1852, to	“ 1854
John G. Locke, of Boston,	“ 1852, to	“ 1853
James S. Loring, of Boston,	“ 1853, to	“ 1854

Committee on the Library and Room.

Isaac Child, of Boston,	Jan. 1852, to	Jan. 1856
*Artemas Simonds, of Boston,	“ 1852, to	Oct. 1854

Committee on the Library.

Thomas B. Wyman, ¹ Jr., of Charlestown,	Jan. 1856, to	Jan. 1858
Charles H. Morse, of Cambridgeport,	“ 1856, to	“ 1857
William H. Whitmore, of Boston,	“ 1856, to	“ 1857
William B. Trask, of Dorchester,	“ 1856, to	“ 1858
†Rev. Luther Farnham, A.M., of Boston,	“ 1856, to	July 1856
Dean Dudley, of Boston,	Oct. 1856, to	Jan. 1858
Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee, A.M., of North Cambridge,	Jan. 1857, to	“ 1858
*Sylvester Bliss, of Roxbury,	“ 1857, to	“ 1858
Thomas J. Whittemore, of Cambridge,	“ 1858, to	“ 1859

¹ Ex-officio from Sept. 1856 to Jan. 1858.

	William Makepeace, of Boston.....	Jan. 1858, to Jan. 1859
	Horace G. Barrows, M.D., of Boston.....	" 1858, to " 1859
	Edward S. Rand, Jr., A.M., of Dedham.....	" 1858, to " 1859
	†Edward Holden, of Roxbury.....	" 1858, to " 1859
Rev.	Alonzo H. Quint, A.M., of Jamaica Plain.....	" 1859, to " 1861
	Samuel Burnham, of Jamaica Plain.....	" 1859, to " 1861
	Thomas Waterman, of Boston.....	" 1859, to " 1863
	J. Gardner White, of Boston.....	" 1859, to " 1861
	†William B. Trask, of Dorchester.....	" 1859, to " 1861
	Frederic Kidder, of Boston.....	" 1861, to " 1862
Rev.	James Thurston, A.M., of Belmont.....	" 1861, to " 1862
	William S. Appleton, A.M., of Boston.....	" 1861, to " 1864
	†John H. Sheppard, A.M., of Boston.....	" 1861.
	Jeremiah Colburn, of Brookline.....	" 1862.
*Rev.	Abner Morse, A.M., of Boston.....	" 1862, to May, 1865
	Richard Briggs, of Brookline.....	" 1863, to Jan. 1864
	E. R. Humphreys, LL.D., of Boston.....	" 1864.
	George Mountfert, of Boston.....	" 1864.
	John K. Wiggin, of Boston.....	" 1866.

Committee on Finance.

Gen.	Samuel Andrews, of Roxbury.....	Jan. 1852, to Jan. 1856
	*David Hamblen, of Boston.....	" 1852, to Nov. 1855
	Samuel Nicolson, of Boston.....	" 1856, to Jan. 1857
Col.	Samuel Swett, A.M., of Boston.....	" 1856, to " 1857
	Nathaniel Whiting, of Watertown.....	" 1856, to " 1857
Hon.	George W. Messinger, of Boston.....	" 1856, to " 1857
	†John W. Dean, of Boston.....	" 1856, to " 1857
	John W. Parker, of Roxbury.....	" 1857, to " 1858
	Charles H. Morse, of Cambridgeport.....	" 1857, to " 1858
	William Makepeace, of Boston.....	" 1857, to " 1858
	Thomas J. Whittemore, of Cambridge.....	" 1857, to " 1858
	†Isaac Child, of Boston.....	" 1857, to " 1860
	*Sylvester Bliss, of Roxbury.....	" 1858, to " 1859
	William E. Baker, of Boston.....	" 1858, to " 1861
	*Jacob Q. Kettelle, A.B., of Boston.....	" 1858, to " 1859
	C. Benj. Richardson, of Boston.....	" 1858, to Nov. 1858
	William Makepeace, of Boston.....	" 1859, to Jan. 1860
	Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston.....	" 1859, to " 1862
	Thomas J. Whittemore, of Cambridge.....	" 1859, to " 1864
	William B. Towne, ¹ of Brookline.....	" 1860.
Hon.	George W. Messinger, ² of Boston.....	" 1860.
	J. Tisdale Bradlee, of Boston.....	" 1861, to " 1864
	Frederic Kidder, of Boston.....	" 1862.
	John M. Bradbury, of Boston.....	" 1864.
	John W. Candler, of Brookline.....	" 1864.

Committee on Lectures and Essays.

Rev.	Martin Moore, A.M., of Boston.....	Mar. 1860, to Jan. 1861
Rev.	Lucius R. Paige, D.D., of Cambridge.....	" 1860, to " 1861
	William Reed Deane, of Brookline.....	" 1860.
Rev.	Frederic W. Holland, A.M., of Dorchester.....	" 1860, to Jan. 1865
	Thomas Cushing, A.M., of Boston.....	" 1860, to " 1864
Rev.	Washington Gilbert, A.M., of West Newton.....	Jan. 1861.
	J. Gardner White, A.M., of Boston.....	" 1861, to Jan. 1864
Hon.	Charles Hudson, A.M., of Lexington.....	" 1864.
Rev.	E. F. Slafter, A.B., of Boston.....	" 1864.
Rev.	Dorus Clarke, A.M., of Waltham.....	" 1865.

Committee on Heraldry.

	William H. Whitmore, of Boston.....	Feb. 1864.
	Abner C. Goodell, Jr., of Salem.....	" 1864.
Rev.	William S. Bartlet, A.M., of Chelsea.....	" 1864, to Jan. 1865

¹ Ex-officio since Jan. 1861..

² Ex-officio till Jan. 1861.

- Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., of Boston.....Feb. 1864.
 William S. Appleton, A.M., of Boston..... " 1864.

Trustees of the Bond Fund.

- Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury.....July, 1859.
 Frederic Kidder, of Boston..... " 1859.
 John Ward Dean, of Boston..... " 1859, to Jan. 1863
 Thomas Waterman, of Boston.....Jan. 1863.

Trustees of the Barstow Fund.

- William B. Towne, of Brookline.....May, 1862.
 Col. A. D. Hodges, of Roxbury..... " 1862.
 J. Tisdale Bradlee, of Boston..... " 1862, to Jan. 1864
 Hon. Charles B. Hall, of Boston.....Jan. 1865.

Trustees of the Towne Memorial Fund.

- William B. Towne, of Brookline.....Jan. 1864.
 Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury..... " 1864.
 J. Tisdale Bradlee, of Boston..... " 1864, to Jan. 1864
 Hon. Charles B. Hall, of Boston..... " 1865.

Trustees of the Cushman Genealogical Fund.

- Col. Almon D. Hodges, of RoxburyJan. 1866.
 Frederic Kidder, of Boston..... " 1866.
 Thomas Waterman, of Boston..... " 1866.

Editors of the Historical and Genealogical Register.

- *Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., of Boston.....Jan. 1847. 4 numbers
 Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston..... " 1848. 5 "
 *William Thaddeus Harris, A.M., of Cambridge.....April, 1849. 3 "
 Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston.....Jan. 1850. 1 "
 Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., of Boston.....April, 1850. 3 "
 Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston.....Jan. 1851. 4 "
 Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., of Boston..... " 1852. 2 "
 Hon. Timothy Farrar, A.M., of Boston.....July, 1852. 1 "
 William B. Trask, of Dorchester.....Oct. 1852. 1 "
 Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston.....Jan. 1853. 24 "
 William B. Trask, of Dorchester..... }
 William H. Whitmore, of Boston..... } Jan. 1859. 8 "
 John Ward Dean, of Boston..... }
 Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston.....Jan. 1861. 4 "
 William B. Trask, of Dorchester..... " 1862. 1 "
 Rev. Elias Nason, A.M., of Exeter, N. H.....April, 1862. 1 "
 Hon. Charles Hudson, A.M., of Lexington.....July, 1862. 1 "
 John Ward Dean, of Boston.....Oct. " 5 "
 William B. Trask, of Dorchester.....Jan. 1864. 2 "
 John Ward Dean, of Boston.....July, 1864. 2 "
 William B. Trask, of Dorchester.....Jan. 1865. 4 "
 Rev. Elias Nason, A.M., of North Billerica.....Jan. 1866.

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, December 6, 1865. A stated meeting was held this afternoon, at three o'clock, at the society's rooms, 13 Bromfield Street, Winslow Lewis, M.D., the president, in the chair.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of deceased members, namely, Hon. William Baylies, of Bridgewater, corresponding, and Col. Charles E. Griswold, of Brookline, and George Adams, of West Newton, resident. Abstracts of these sketches were printed in the last number of the Register, Vol. xx. pp. 83-8.

John H. Sheppard, A.M., the librarian, reported the monthly donations as follows: 21 vols., 194 pamphlets, 3 manuscripts, and 77 newspapers.

Samuel Drake, A.M., read a valuable paper on the maritime State of Europe just previous to the settlement of this country, from material copied by himself at the State Paper Office in London a few years since. About the time of Sir Francis Drake

Committee on Lectures and Essays.—William Reed Deane, of Brookline; Rev. W. Gilbert, A.M., of West Newton; Hon. Charles Hudson, A.M., of Lexington; Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., of Boston; Rev. Dorus Clarke, A.M., of Waltham.

Committee on Heraldry.—William H. Whitmore, of Boston; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., of Salem; Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., of Boston; William S. Appleton, A.M., of Boston.

Trustees of the Cushman Genealogical Fund.—Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury; Frederic Kidder, of Boston; Thomas Waterman, of Boston.

A ballot was taken, and the whole list was unanimously elected.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, reported that 21 members had died during the past year.

William B. Towne, the treasurer, reported that the ordinary receipts of the society during the past year had paid the ordinary expenses, leaving a small balance in the treasury from this source; that during the same period the permanent funds of the society had been increased \$500, and now amounted to about \$4200, most of which was invested in government securities.

William R. Deane, chairman of the committee on papers and essays to be read before the society, reported that there had been read before the society during the past year 23 papers, essays and addresses, more than half of which have been published, among them were eulogies upon Hon. Edward Everett and the late lamented President Lincoln.

Col. A. D. Hodges, chairman of the Trustees of the Bond Fund, reported \$100 invested the past year from the sale of Dr. Bond's History of Watertown.

The chairman of the Trustees of the Barstow Fund reported 279 volumes bound the past year from that fund, and a balance of income of \$105.54 unexpended.

Hon. Charles B. Hall, in behalf of the Trustees of the Towne Memorial Fund, reported that no income from this source had yet been expended, but is accumulating in accordance with the wish of the donor for the purpose of publishing a memorial volume of deceased members when expedient.

John Ward Dean, chairman of the publishing committee, reported that during the last year the 19th volume of the "*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*" had been completed, and the first number of the 20th volume has been issued. The last volume, edited by Wm. B. Trask, will bear comparison with any of its predecessors. The editor of the present volume is Rev. Elias Nason, under whose care the character of the work is not to deteriorate. Three other publications have been issued by the society during the past year—the Annual Address of the president, Dr. Lewis; the proceedings at the Ter Centenary Celebration of the Birth of Shakspeare; and the Memorial in Commemoration of Hon. Edward Everett, who was a resident member of the society from near the time of its organization to the day of his death;—these last two were rare specimens of book making, and would compare favorably with the best English typography.

The chairman of the committee on the biography of deceased members reported that the work was in progress, and it was the intention and expectation that at no distant day the society would possess within its archives properly prepared memoirs of all or nearly all their deceased members.

Wm. H. Whitmore, chairman of the committee on heraldry, reported that the *Heraldic Journal*, containing sixteen pages each number, had been published monthly during the past year, containing monumental inscriptions of several towns and cities; that the labors of the committee are receiving attention here and in England, and that it will be continued the coming year in quarterly numbers of 48 pages each.

John H. Sheppard submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Winslow Lewis, M.D., having, from ill health, declined to be a candidate for re-election as President of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the following testimonial of our respect and affection is offered:

Resolved, That the officers and members of this association sincerely sympathize with our honored and beloved President, who feels compelled to relinquish an office which for five years he has so ably filled.

Resolved, That the harmonious manner with which he has ever conducted our meetings, his liberal donations to our library, his valuable addresses in promoting historical pursuits and genealogy, the deep interest he has taken in the welfare of our institution, the classic taste and love of literature which have distinguished a life devoted to professional avocations, and the flattering success which has accompanied the progress of this society since it has been under his care, will be held in lasting remembrance.

And while we lament that ill health has compelled him to retire from stations where he did much good, we are assured that it must be a consoling reflection to him to know that this society has been advancing to more and more usefulness, and already enters upon its twenty-second year with the most auspicious prospects dawning upon it in the departments of literature, history and genealogy."

Dr. Lewis spoke in substance as follows:—On retiring from the honorable position which I have occupied for several years by your kindness, I feel the severity of that affliction which compels me, in almost silence, to leave the chair without paying my heartfelt tribute to the members of the society for that courtesy which they have so long exercised towards me. If my lips could respond to my heart, there would at least be the eloquence of a grateful breast. But all that I can do is to thank you fervently, and, I assure you not without emotion.

It would be expected that on this our first meeting in the new year the proceedings of the past should be reviewed; the statistics given in all the several relations of the departments of our society; our past commented on with pride and satisfaction; our prospective chance of success and still greater influence on the community anticipated by our selection of officers whose high social position and deserved influence on the public will insure success to our cause. These and the review of the historical details of the eventful year, now just closed, clustered with events so important to every citizen of the United States and to the whole civilized world, all these should be spread before you fully and elaborately.

Without alluding to the causes which have prevented the fulfilment of my wishes and hopes at this time, I trust to be enabled shortly to present you something to fill up the hiatus occasioned by imperious necessity on my part.

The society has now been organized for the ensuing year on a basis which promises the best results. You have elected as your president one whose praise is on every tongue, whose excellence is written and stamped on the heart of every Massachusetts man and woman; it is printed in clear characters on the living records of the old Bay State; stereotyped through all coming time for the stimulation of rulers who would emulate his services to a loving, grateful constituency.

Your election of vice-president, whose high reputation as a sound and sagacious merchant, higher still for philanthropy, for his readiness to co-operate in all deeds to raise the standard of advance and of social progress, will give our society another prestige of continued success.

Such are the auspices of the career of our society for the opening year as to its honored heads; heads with brains, hearts of warmth, hands with power to respond to the suggestions of both. With such vitality in our cause may our society go on prosperously and attain the high objects for which it was organized.

William R. Deane offered the following vote of thanks to the retiring Vice-President, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That our sincere thanks be presented to Rev. Martin Moore for his unceasing efforts to promote the prosperity and advance the usefulness of the Society; for his punctual presence at our meetings; for his abiding and faithful services during the past five years as Vice-President of the Society, and particularly for his strict attention to the duties which devolved upon him during the absence of our respected President the last year in Europe."

Rev. Mr. Moore made some pertinent and feeling remarks expressing his thanks for the kindness and consideration he had uniformly received from the Society and its members, expressing his unabated interest in the Society, and his confident assurance of its continued prosperity under the charge of the able and distinguished new officers.

Boston, Wednesday, February 7, 1866.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Hon George B. Upton, vice president for Massachusetts, in the chair.

Winslow Lewis, M.D., the retiring president, delivered a very able address, reviewing the progress of the society for the past five years, during which he held the office of president.

The librarian reported the receipt of 19 volumes, 185 pamphlets, and a file of newspapers, for several years just before and during the Revolution—the last a gift of rare value.

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting resident membership from Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D.D., of Charlestown, Rev. Calvin Lincoln, of Hingham, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Elisha T. Wilson, Sylvester Phelps, and Samuel Dorr, of Boston.

Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., read a paper showing that it was almost certain that the widow of Rev. John Robinson never came to New England, as has been generally asserted.

BOOK NOTICES.

Memoir of Solomon Willard, Architect and Superintendent of the Bunker Hill Monument. By WILLIAM W. WHEILDON. Prepared and printed by direction of the Monument Association. 1865. 8vo. pp. 272.

“His name will be as immortal as his work,” says Col. Swett, when complimenting “the eminent skill and devoted services” of Mr. Willard, while he is advocating the claim of the late Horatio Greenough to the original design of the Bunker Hill Monument; See N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. xviii. p. 61. Perhaps if the fleeting glory of this sublunary world is worth the attention of departed spirits, they may have long since agreed between themselves to place this wreath of glory on the right brow.

With much pains and research Mr. Wheildon has prepared an elaborate Memoir of one, whose memory, as it were, is stamped on the face of that lofty OBELISK, which shall endure as long as the mountain of granite from which its stones were quarried. Solomon Willard was born June 26, 1783; he was of well known ancestry, and nephew of the Rev. Joseph Willard, President of Harv. University nearly 23 years. He enjoyed the advantages of a common school education only, and probably acquired his knowledge and skill as a mechanic in the shop of his father, a farmer and carpenter; but he was a lad of talents, great self-reliance and indomitable energy. At 21 he came to Boston with those industrious habits and moral principles, which seem spontaneously to grow up in the purer atmosphere of a farm; and here he worked at his trade, and not without profit or encouragement. Improving himself year by year he became successively an ingenious carver in wood, a ready and skilful draughtsman, a sculptor in stone, and an architect. Without knowing his course of mental discipline, we must conclude that he was a man of taste, and much reading, especially in books appertaining to those elegant arts; and surely his mind must have been a busy workshop of ideas.

Thus passed his days usefully and honorably, until he was forty-two, when public patriotism was roused by a few noble spirits to erect a Monument on Bunker Hill, which should stand on that memorable battle-ground as a beacon of liberty to all coming time. All eyes were then fixed on Solomon Willard as “the true and only architect” to accomplish that splendid work; and he soon after commenced his operations.

The laying of the Corner Stone took place on the seventeenth of June, 1825—forty years before this Memoir was published. It was laid in due and ancient form by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Upon no other occasion have so many members of the Fraternity ever assembled. It was said to be one of the most august scenes witnessed in this or any other country; and to the writer of this article who was present, it was a sublime sight. The day was peculiarly propitious; a broad blue sky spread its beauty over the lofty hill, and over the myriads of human beings around. It was a spectacle to be forever remembered, and especially by Masons, for saving the unparalleled and marvellous orator of the day, and the distinguished guest of the nation, there was nothing which attracted so much notice as the brilliant procession, splendid regalia, and appearance of the various ranks and orders of Masons; for among them were brethren from distant parts of the country—men of influence and character. Lafayette was also a Brother. When Daniel Webster rose on the elevated platform, he was never listened to by more enthusiastic admirers than by the Masonic part of those concentric circles where sat the vast assembly he addressed. And yet Mr. Wheildon has barely touched, in one initiatory sentence of Chapter xii., on the Masonic movements of the day. Perhaps he forgot that Lafayette was a Mason, and that our illustrious Grand Master, Warren, fell on that gory battle-ground on which this monument was to be erected.

A brief review allows us only here and there to touch on particulars. After 17 years, wading through pecuniary difficulties, delays and suspensions, by the aid of a generous subscription in the community, with a limited help from the Legislature, by the donations from Amos Lawrence and Judah Touro, of New Orleans, of \$10,000

each, and finally with the proceeds of a Fair in Boston, of \$30,000, a noble and successful effort of the Ladies—and what cannot woman do when she has once begun to travel in the paths of glory—this magnificent building was completed. On the 23d of July, 1842, a Capstone, surmounted by the American flag, amidst hundreds of spectators and the roar of artillery, having been elevated in the air by steam apparatus, was duly placed over the summit. Aye, and well in that moment might the heart of Willard burn within him, when he thought of what Amos Lawrence wrote to him January 9, 1828, “Your name and fame may go down with the Bunker Hill Monument to the latest posterity.”

The area on which it stands was originally a piece of three acres, bought by Dr. John C. Warren, for this object. Adjacent lots were also purchased afterwards, making fifteen acres in the whole; but the Association, for want of funds, was compelled to sell ten of them, leaving only an area of five. A quarry of granite was purchased in Quincy at the outset, and a railroad constructed from the Bunker Hill Ledge to the tide-waters. This was chartered March 4, 1826, and was the first railroad built in America. The height of this Obelisk is 221 feet 5 inches; it is ascended within by 294 steps in a circular stairway. It contains 6600 tons of stone, every block of which was *hewn, squared and numbered* in the quarries of Mt. Wollaston.

The cost was nearly \$102,000—astonishingly cheap for such a magnificent structure; but the ownership of the quarry was a great saving, and Mr. Willard would take no compensation for his services, except his small and actual expenses for the corporation; an instance of liberality and noble spirit, which contrasts most strangely with the ignominy and avarice of that individual of whom Prof. Packard speaks, in his brief, but beautiful History of the Bunker Hill Monument, published in the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Vol. iii. p. 239. It appears that the Association had procured bonds of sale from the proprietors of the lots adjacent which formed the battle-field, which would enlarge the area to 15 acres in the whole. “One of the owners, however, on being applied to for his deed, encouraged the Committee to go on, and transact the business with the rest. After the remaining proprietors had conveyed their respective portions, and he was applied to again for his deed, he deliberately paid over the forfeiture agreed upon, viz., \$500, and demanded \$5000 for his land. The Committee were struck dumb;” but they were driven to his terms, rather than mar the symmetry of their domain. The name of this individual should be known—that he might be

“A fixed figure for the time of scorn
To point his slow unmoving finger at.”

The completion of the Monument was celebrated in the presence of the President of the U. States, by a second oration of Daniel Webster, June 17, 1843, surrounded by a vast multitude of spectators of every rank, military, civic, and political, including the Masonic Fraternity. There they listened to his glorious and immortal eloquence, as he uttered that solemn truth, which a dreadful and sanguinary Rebellion of four years has since only confirmed, THIS COLUMN STANDS ON UNION.

Mr. Willard designed and built the U. S. Branch Bank in State Street, a beautiful Doric building, the admiration of all lovers of pure architecture, which has since been taken down for a more spacious structure. He also erected several handsome buildings in this city, and in 1840 the Merchants Exchange in New York. It is said, too, he designed and built the new Court House in Boston; but it must have been per order! for with a Doric front it has a long elephantine body, which surely could not have been his taste. Mr. Willard was never married. He died on the 27th of February, 1861, very suddenly, at the age of 78, in Quincy, where he had long resided. He was a man of generous disposition, upright and much respected; children were every where fond of him, and they know instinctively where the goodness of the heart lies.

When in distant ages the stranger from abroad shall look upon that majestic Obelisk, towering amidst scenes of surpassing beauty, and inquire, like the traveller in Egypt among the Pyramids, why and when this Monument was built, perhaps this very book may tell its history and point to Solomon Willard beneath whose eye and hand it rose into immortal splendor. s.

A Tribute of Respect by the Citizens of Troy, N. Y., to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln. Albany, N. Y. J. Munsell, 78 State street. 1865. pp. 342.

The demise of no Statesman or Ruler ever drew forth such tokens of unfeigned sorrow and regret as that of our late illustrious chief magistrate. In the deep tide of

woe which rolled through the loyal heart of the nation when this good man was so inhumanly stricken down, political, civil, social and religious distinctions were forgotten, and with one consent the high and low, the rich and poor, the learned and the unlearned mourned together as when a beloved father is borne with "dirges due in sad array," down to the tomb. This memorial of grief and condolence in our great national bereavement, is creditable alike to the head and heart of the patriotic citizens of Troy. It embraces interesting records of the action of the municipality and the several civic and literary associations, with the addresses delivered before them; together with funeral sermons and commemorative articles, poems, etc., all of which breathe the spirit of profound and sincere grief.

The Highest Civilization a result of Christianity and Christian Learning; a discourse delivered at Norwich, Conn., Nov. 14, 1865. By RAY PALMER, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Albany. Joel Munsell. 1866. pp. 43.

A most eloquent and effective Sermon on Proverbs 8: 11, wherein the bearing of the principles of Christianity upon the future civilization of our country, and the circumstances both adverse and favorable to the progress of these principles, are analyzed and set forth with the skill and power of a master hand. The typography is faultless.

Life and Times of Joseph Warren. By RICHARD FROTHINGHAM. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1865. With a portrait. 8 vo. pp. 558.

There is something peculiar and chivalric in the tone and character of this great martyr of American independence. His untimely decease, his blooming manhood—only thirty-four—his education, talents and virtues—and the unselfish and heroic courage with which he braved death on the battle-field, claim the admiration of succeeding ages. And though nearly a century has passed since the Bunker Hill fight, yet, when we read again and again the pathetic story of Warren's fall, it comes before the mind fresh and vivid, like an event of yesterday. It seemed as if Heaven then required some princely sacrifice, and that the colonial Union should be cemented with blood, so astonishing was the commencement and so glorious the termination of this awful struggle for freedom. Could his eye in prophetic vision have had even a glimpse of the vast and magnificent Republic which, with more than thirty millions of people, now spreads its stars of glory from his native Bay to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, with what exultation he would have lifted up his last look to Heaven, as death was sweeping with terrible havoc around him. But these things were hidden from his eyes. He saw nothing but his poor, suffering, bleeding country beneath the hand of the oppressor, and to die for that country was the sole aim and consolation which cheered the heart of this fond and widowed father of four children, this noble patriot and brave man.

General Joseph Warren was born in Roxbury, June 11, 1741; educated at Harvard University, where he received the Master's degree in 1762; studied medicine with Dr. Lloyd, and, having married, commenced a handsome practice in Boston in 1764. His amiable address, handsome person, and taste for classic literature, were favorable to fortune and eminence in his profession; but, when he saw the signs of the times in the afflictions of the Colonies under the Stamp Act, and the oppression of the mother country, he determined to devote all the moments he could spare, and consecrate his abilities, to the public good. He was not alone; distinguished men, among his friends and companions, were stirred up by that unseen and mysterious Providence, which changes the face of nations, to aid, zealously and irresistibly, in the same great cause. There were James Otis, Samuel Adams, John Hancock and John Adams, and others of large mental calibre, who were with him heart and hand. They formed a constellation of eloquence, research and bravery, seldom seen, in such united lustre, in the revolutions of the world's history. Dr. Warren was the bosom friend of Samuel Adams, though he was much his senior. In the caucus, political club, town meeting, and convention, he was ever active and influential. Twice he was the orator of the anniversary of the Massacre of March 5, 1770; an event which had no small influence in rousing the indomitable spirit of the Revolution. He was a member of the Committees of Vigilance, Correspondence, and Safety, as they were successively formed. In 1775 he was President of the Provincial Congress—a substitute for the General Court—and was chosen one of the Major Generals, after the battles of Lexington and Concord, though at Bunker Hill he yielded the command to Col. Prescott, and acted only as vol-

unteer. Such were the numerous offices he held. And in addition to these he was made a Mason in St. Andrews Lodge, Sept. 10, 1761, and was Grand Master of Ancient Masonry for North America when he fell, sword in hand, rallying his troops; where, Gov. Gore said, in his oration, in 1783, "the rosemary and cassia adorned and discovered his hallowed grave."

Mr. Frothingham has given us an exceedingly valuable book. He has spread before us, like a map, ten years of the life and times of one of the most accomplished and influential leaders in the Revolution. Each page is fraught with his perpetual labors in the cause of Liberty, and every chapter enriched with his frequent correspondence, views and opinions. It is a collection of facts, gathered up by deep research, and recorded for our inspection. No one was better qualified for such a work than the author of *The Siege of Boston*, which now takes rank in the historical department of our country.

Memoir and Official Correspondence of General John Stark, with notices of several Officers of the Revolution; also a Biography of Capt. Phineas Stevens, and of Col. Robert Rogers, with an account of his services in America during the "Seven year's war." By CALEB STARK. Concord, N. H. Published by G. Parker Lyon. 1860. pp. 495, with a Portrait of Gen. Stark.

Gen. John Stark was descended from one of those Scotch Irish families who came from Londonderry, Ireland, to Boston in 1718-20, and settled in Nutfield, N. H., Hopkinton and Worcester, Mass.; and from whom some of the very ablest men of this country derive their origin. He was born, Aug. 28, 1728, and lived until the 8th day of May, 1822. Through the old French and Indian wars, his course was marked by untiring industry and intrepid daring. It forms the theme of many a romantic story, and the subject will not be soon exhausted. In the revolution, he was one of our bravest and most efficient leaders, holding alike the confidence of the men below him, and of both the military and civil powers above him. His memorable address to his soldiers before the battle of Bennington reveals at once his spirit and his character.

"Briefly he spoke before the fight began:—
'Soldiers, those German gentlemen were bought
For four pounds eight and seven pence per man
By England's King: a bargain, it is thought.
Are we worth more? Let's prove it while we can:
For we must beat them, boys, ere set of sun,
Or my wife sleeps a widow!' *It was done.*"

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

The author of his life has had a noble subject; and he has nobly told his story. The style is clear, perspicuous, elevated; the letters, notes and historic references inspire confidence in the statements and enhance the interest of the narrative. The journal and exploits of Captain Robert Rogers and his famous "rangers" elucidate many points in the intricate history of the old French war, and form a rich treat for the student of our old Colonial mode of warfare. The memoir of Capt. Phineas Stevens [born in Sudbury, Mass., Feb. 20, 1706], the heroic defender of the timber fort at Number Four, N. H., against a force more than fourteen times greater than his own, and for which act of gallantry, Sir Charles Knowles presented him an elegant sword, is very valuable and in keeping with the other portions of the volume. From Capt. Stevens, through Lt. Enos Stevens, who married Sophia Grout, March 4, 1791, and their son, Col. Henry Stevens, who married Candace Salter, March 16, 1815, are descended Henry and Benjamin Franklin Stevens, the distinguished bibliophiles of the present day. No student of American History can afford to neglect this important volume. It may be found at Alexander Williams & Co.'s, Washington st., Boston.

Cyclopædia of American Literature, embracing Personal and Critical Notices of Authors, and Selections from their Writings, from the earliest period to the present day; with Portraits, Autographs and other Illustrations. By EVERT A. DUICKINCK and GEORGE L. DUICKINCK. In two volumes. New York. Charles Scribner. 1866.

The first edition of this celebrated work was published in 1856, and was warmly welcomed by students of American Literature at home and abroad as a faithful and elaborate record of the eminent writers and the literary productions and progress of this country. What Robert Chambers so well accomplished in his *Cyclopædia of Eng-*

ish Literature for Great Britain, the brothers Duyckinck have still more ably done for us. With minds deeply skilled in antiquarian lore, with tastes discriminating and refined, with industry and zeal untiring and with ample materials at their command, these gentlemen have produced a work which is in itself a library of elegant biography, criticism, poetry and philosophy; and reflects great honor upon the letters of America. In the death of the noble and accomplished George Long Duyckinck in 1863, the literary world lost a ripe scholar and a charming writer; the religious world an earnest Christian, unsullied in thought, gentle as his own beloved GEORGE HERBERT in word; eloquent as saintly BISHOP KEN in action. Since the decease of his highly gifted brother, Mr. Evert A. Duyckinck has continued his labors upon this *monimentum aere perennius*, and as the result we have a careful revision of the original volumes, together with a supplement of 164 pages embracing an interesting account of the old Spanish and French writers in and upon America; and well-written notices of American authors and publications not embraced in the original work. The whole now contains such a valuable mass of literary and bibliographical information that no library can be considered at all complete without having a copy on its shelves; no scholar thoroughly conversant with American literature without having consulted its fascinating and instructive pages.

Reminiscences of the Vaughan Family, and more particularly of Benjamin Vaughan, LL.D. By JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A.M. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers, 334 Washington street. 1865. pp. 40.

The public are under great obligations to the well read Librarian of the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society for these beautiful reminiscences of one of our most refined and intelligent families of the past generation. Dr. Benjamin Vaughan was a true gentleman and scholar—urbane, genial, and ever studious of the good of those around him. He loved literature and science for themselves alone, and his cultivated taste and elegant manners shed lustre upon the society of Hallowell, winning for him sincere affection and esteem. His library contained 10,000 well selected volumes. Mr. Sheppard's style is characterized by the "*vivida vis animi*," and enriched by apt allusions to the classics, with which he is daily conversant. We trust he will keep his facile pen still moving, still rescuing from oblivion

"The names that are not born to die."

Gleanings from the Harvest-field of American History. By HENRY B. DAWSON. Part IV. "I pray you let me glean and gather after the reapers, among the sheaves." Morrisania, N. Y.: 1865. Royal 8vo. pp. 51.

This volume of Mr. Dawson's "Gleanings" contains two diaries of David How, a private in Col. Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment of the Massachusetts Line in the Army of the American Revolution, with a biographical sketch of the author by George Wingate Chase, author of the History of Haverhill, Mass., and illustrative notes by Mr. Dawson.

Mr. How was born at Methuen in 1758. He was one of the "Minute Men," and, on the Lexington Alarm, though a mere boy, hurried with them to Cambridge. He also fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill. His first diary, however, does not commence till December, 1775, when he enlisted for one year in the Revolutionary army. It ends January 15, 1777. It shows that he participated at Harlem Heights and at Trenton. The second diary commences, September 29, 1777, when on a call for troops to march to the assistance of General Gates, he "turned out as one of the number." He reached Saratoga the morning that Gen. Burgoyne surrendered. The diary ends with his arrival at his residence in Methuen, November 7, after an absence of less than six weeks.

When the war was ended, he settled at Haverhill, and became an enterprising manufacturer and trader, and accumulated a handsome property, which, however, he subsequently lost. He died at Haverhill, at the age of eighty-four.

The editor of this volume makes the following just observations on the value of such documents: "Among the 'materials for history' so called, there is little which possesses more real value, notwithstanding the uncouth form in which they often appear, than Diaries which were written only for the private use of their authors; and at the time to which they refer. There is less Art in all such productions, and more Nature; there is more outspoken honesty, even in their misstatements, and in their erroneous conclusions, than in writings which were originally intended for

the public eye, or expected to fall into other hands than those of the writers; and for this reason, in the hands of an historical student, they possess great value."

Mr. Dawson's familiarity with the history of the American Revolution has enabled him to illustrate the diary with explanatory notes and an appendix that greatly increase the value of the work. By these and similar labors he is doing much to enrich the field of American historical literature. Besides the various publications which we have noticed in the Register as issued or in preparation, he has, for nearly a year, edited *The Gazette*, a newspaper published at Yonkers, Westchester county, N. Y. To this paper he has contributed many articles upon historical subjects, displaying careful research and untiring industry. We understand that a gentleman of New York is so well pleased with these that he intends having a series of volumes, to be called *The Gazette Series*, reprinted in a superior style, from the paper. The separate volumes will bear the titles in the Gazette; namely, The Andre Papers, the Yonkers Papers, the New Jersey Papers, Rambles in Westchester County, &c. His series on State Sovereignty, and some of his most important Book Notices, will also be included. Only *twenty-five* copies of each volume will be printed, of which not more than half a dozen will be sold.

Poems relating to the American Revolution. By PHILIP FRENEAU. *With an Introductory Memoir and Notes*, by EVERT A. DUYCKINCK. New York: W. J. Widdleton, Publisher. 1865. 8vo. pp. xxxviii. and 288.

Rev. Rufus W. Griswold commences his *Poets and Poetry of America* with Philip Freneau. "Before his time," says this author, "but little poetry was written in this country, although from the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, there was at no period a lack of candidates for the poetic laurel. Many of the early colonists were men of erudition, deeply versed in scholastic theology, and familiar with the best ancient literature; but they possessed neither the taste, the fancy, nor the feeling of the poet, and their elaborate metrical compositions are forgotten by all save the antiquary, and by him are regarded as among the least valuable relics of the first era of civilization in America." Mr. Griswold gives specimens, however, of previous writers of verse in this country in the "Historical Introduction" which he prefixes to his work. We shall not enter into the question whether there were or were not poets here before the Revolution equal to some introduced by Mr. Griswold into the body of his work. It is sufficient that an author of his judgment in this matter considers Freneau's writings as beginning a new era in American Poetry.

The present beautiful edition of Freneau's Poems is a worthy tribute to him by one of his admirers. Mr. Duyckinck has long felt an interest in this subject; and more than ten years ago, we think, he read a paper on Freneau before the New York Historical Society, which elicited praise for its research, and for the ability with which the results of his investigations were presented. For the labor he has here undertaken he possesses admirable qualifications. The taste and discrimination as a belles-lettres scholar by which he is well known are united to a perseverance and industry in the collection of facts that would do no discredit to an antiquary. The memoir is exhaustive and the notes judicious.

The main features in the life of Philip Freneau are well known; and, though Mr. Duyckinck has given new particulars, it will not be necessary to detail them here. The aid which his writings gave to the cause of the Revolution will long live in the memory of Americans.

During the author's life-time, editions of his Poems were published at Philadelphia in 1786; at Monmouth, N. J. in 1795; at Philadelphia in 1809, and at New York in 1815. An edition of his Miscellaneous Works, including poems, was issued at Philadelphia, in 1788, and Letters on Various Subjects at the same place in 1799.

Freneau would never sit for his portrait, and took great pains to prevent its being painted without his consent. Mr. Duyckinck has, however, furnished his readers with an engraved portrait which both Freneau's daughter and grandson, who are still living and remember him distinctly, pronounce "a satisfactory likeness." It has been "sketched by an artist, at the suggestion and dictates of several members of the poet's family, who retain the most vivid recollection of his personal appearance."

The present work has a good index of names. Besides the edition for the trade, a large-paper edition for subscribers, consisting of one hundred copies, has been printed. It contains a fac-simile of the author's manuscript of some of his verses, and a portrait of John Paul Jones, from a miniature in the possession of the Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn, L. I.

Genealogy of Charles Myrick Thurston and of his wife Rachel Hall Pitman, formerly of Newport, R. I.; after Dec., 1840, of New York. Collected for the family by their son, CHARLES MYRICK THURSTON, 1865. With an Appendix containing the names of many descendants of Edward Thurston and Edward Pitman. New York: Printed by John F. Trow & Co., 50 Greene st. 1865. pp. 80.

We hail with pleasure every attempt, like this, to record the names and perpetuate the memory of the founders of our country, and we believe the time is not far distant when every household will have some printed register of the ancestry and lineage from which it springs, to incite to virtuous emulation, and to strengthen the love of kindred for each other and for their native land. We can hardly conceive a more beautiful filial tribute than that of arranging the genealogy of the parental and maternal line of descent, as Mr. Thurston has here done, for the gratification of those whose honored names we bear. The head of the author's family in this country was Mr. Edward Thurston, who married Elizabeth Mott, June, 1647, in Newport, R. I. In tracing the line of descent from these, he gives the pedigree of Abigail Clarke, Hannah Wilbor, Hannah Porter, Mary Coffin, Mary Bunker, Anne Coleman, Mary Allen, Sabra Smith, Sarah Way, Elizabeth Way, Susannah Neal, Esther Myrick, Elizabeth Trowbridge, Margaret Atherton, Grace Rogers, Mary Stanton, Anne Lord, Rachel Hall Pitman, and many others allied by marriage or descent to the Thurston family, which must be highly gratifying to every one interested in the early settlement of Rhode Island.

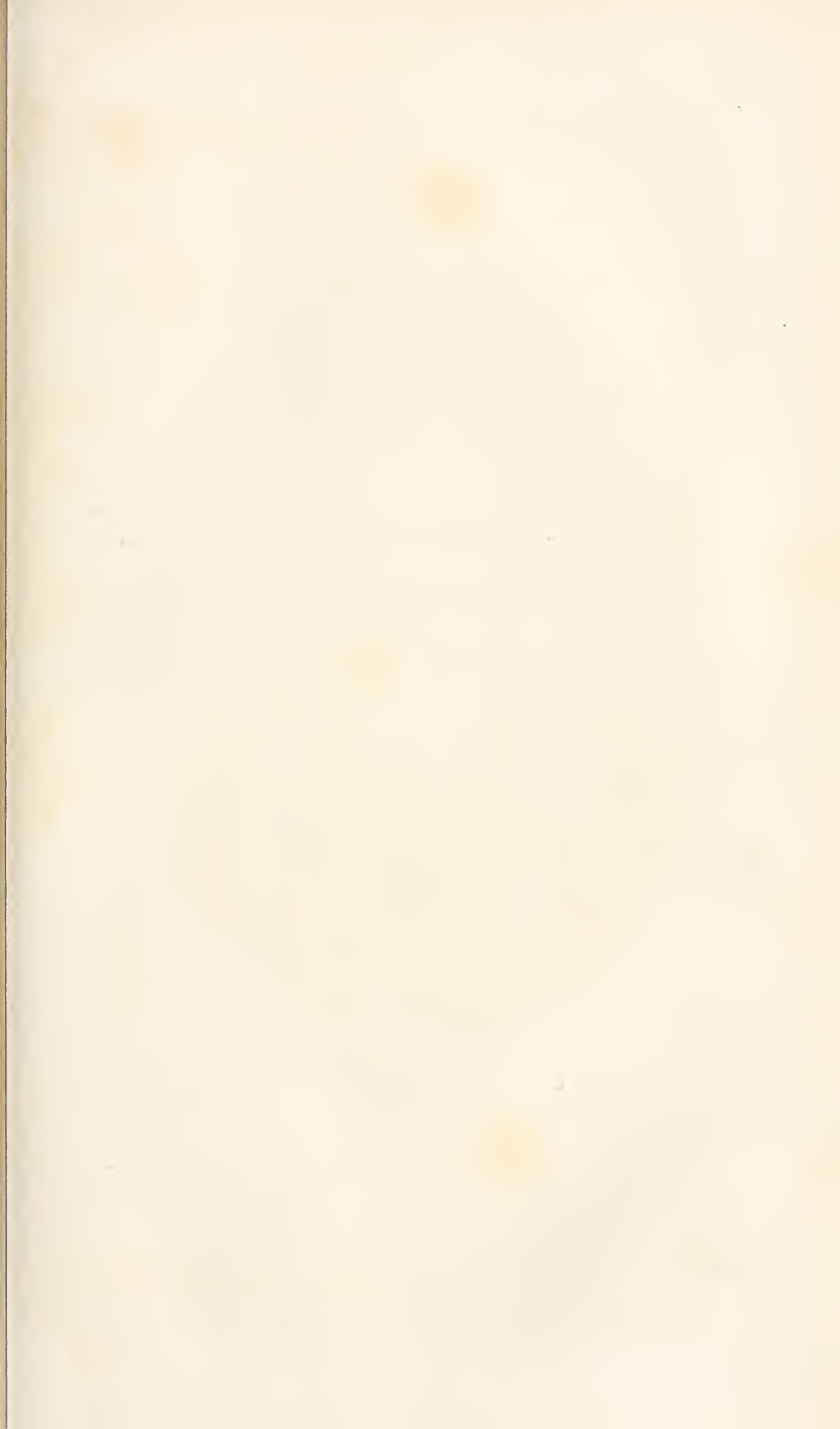
Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity in the County of Essex, from the time of Wycliffe to the Restoration; with Memorials of the Essex Ministers who were Ejected or Silenced in 1660-1662, and Brief Notices of the Essex Churches which Originated with their Labors. By T. W. DAVIDS, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Lion Walk, Colchester. London: Jackson, Walford & Hodder, 27 Paternoster Row. 1863. 8vo. pp. xii. and 641.

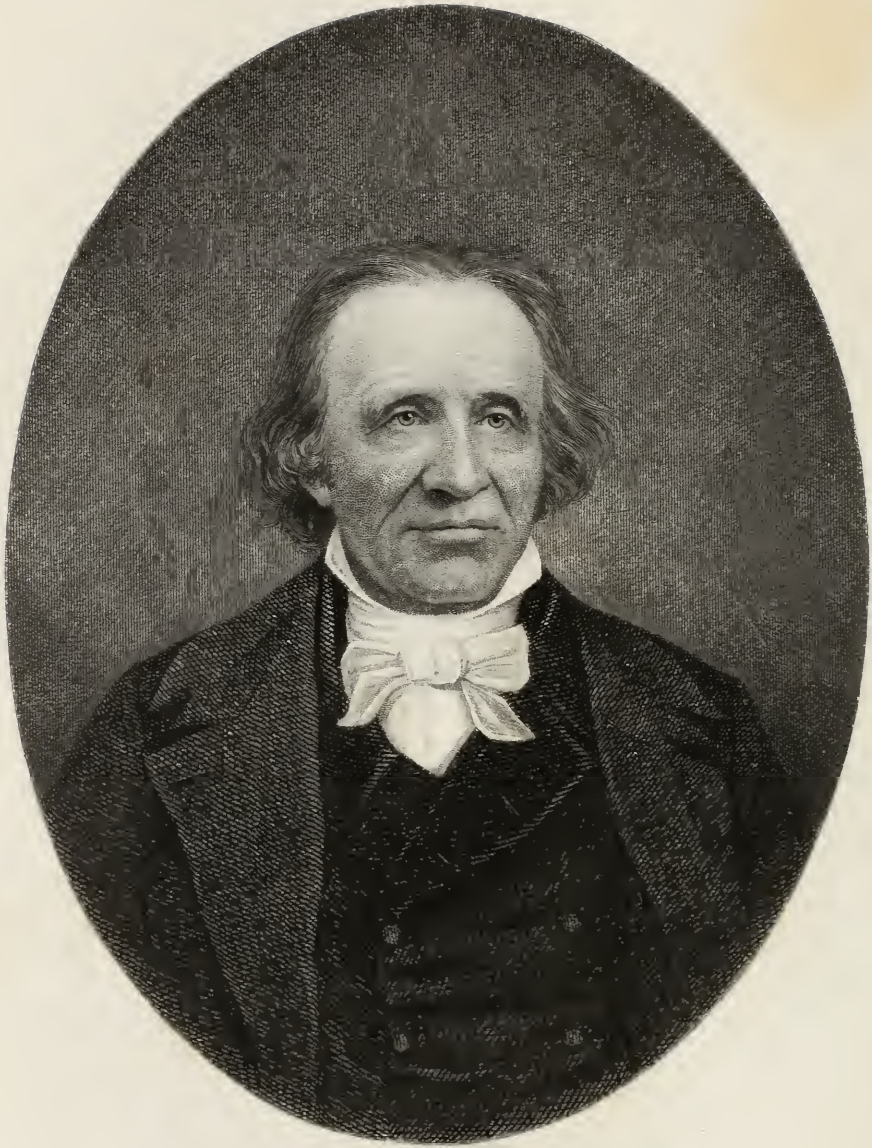
This valuable addition to the history of the English Puritans is one of the results of the Bicentenary Celebration by the Congregationalists of England in August, 1862. In the early part of that year, the committee of the Essex Congregational Union requested Rev. Mr. Davids, of Colchester, to prepare a memorial book, devoted to the early history of Nonconformity in that county. Though the proper compilation of such a volume involved, necessarily, great labor, Mr. Davids consented to undertake it. The volume produced shows that the work could not have been entrusted to better hands.

It is divided into two parts. The first gives the history of the Nonconformists in Essex, from the time of Wycliffe to the Restoration; and the second furnishes memorials of the clergymen connected with that county, who suffered under the Bartholomew Act. The latter portion of the work consists of four chapters: the first gives biographies of ministers silenced or ejected in Essex; the second, of ejected or silenced ministers formerly settled in Essex; the third, of natives of Essex, silenced and ejected elsewhere; and the fourth, of ministers silenced or ejected in other counties who afterwards settled or labored in Essex. The chapters are all arranged alphabetically; the first and main portion, (which also gives historic details relative to the churches), under the parishes', and the others under the ministers' names.

Any person who will compare the present work with that portion of the *Nonconformist's Memorial* devoted to the county of Essex, will be surprised to find so much new material brought to light, relative to the ejected ministers there, since the last edition of that valuable work was published. Mr. Davids has not confined himself to printed works for his authorities, nor been satisfied with merely incorporating the labors of his predecessors with his own, but he has gone as much as possible to the original sources, drawing largely from unpublished documents and records.

To the student of New England history this work is invaluable, and should be better known. He will find in it important facts concerning some of the clergymen who accompanied the first settlers to this country, both those who remained here and those who returned to their native land; and, besides, he will obtain clearer and more comprehensive views of the rise and progress of Puritanism, in which Essex bore so prominent a part.





Wm Jarvis

A. 25

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THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE LATE HON.
WILLIAM JARVIS.

[A paper read before the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society, by Hon. HAMPDEN CUTTS.]

It is one of the valuable privileges, one among the important objects, of our society, to collect biographical facts.

Perhaps more particularly of those, whose lives have been eminently exemplary and beneficial in their influence, and yet, either from their own inclination, or from outward circumstances, have not been so famous or conspicuous as some others of less real merit. For true it is, that, if we would not overlook many of the greatest public benefactors, we must often turn aside from the great highways of public life, and seek out those, who, in a more quiet, but not less efficient manner, outside the great public arena, and yet amid communities over whom their influence is most fruitful, have wrought out objects, achieved reforms and lived examples, whose beneficial effects are widely felt, and will not pass away, except as the genial rain passes through the gentle streams, only to be returned again in brightening and constantly recurring freshness.

WILLIAM JARVIS was born in Boston, in the Governor Shirley house, situated in what was then called King Street, but now State Street, on the fourth day of February, 1770. His father, Dr. Charles Jarvis, was an eminent physician, practising in Boston, and also distinguished as an eloquent orator in the cause of American independence. He was an earnest patriot and an ardent "Son of Liberty," and in the frequent assemblies of the people, during the exciting and trying times of the revolution, the clear, silvery tones of his voice, his eloquent language, and graceful, but forcible manner, did much to inspire the courage and perseverance of his countrymen in discharging the arduous duties then incumbent upon them. Many of the memorable events and exciting scenes, which took place, in and about Boston, at that time, made a deep and lasting impression upon the young mind of William Jarvis. He remembered the thrilling interest and determined resolution, visible in the countenances of men, as he saw them listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Sheriff Handerson, from the balcony of the Old State House, and also the pious gratitude and joyous exultation expressed by the hearers of the

treaty of peace, as it was afterwards read by the same person in the same place.

Perhaps, in some measure, to the early impressions then made, may be attributed that ardent love of country, which, through a long life, was ever conspicuous in his character. His early education, a very thorough one of its kind, was such as to adapt him more particularly to the business of a merchant; and in that business he embarked, at Boston, at a very early age. He attended the best schools of the day, at Boston, Philadelphia, and Bordentown, N. J., and his mercantile education was completed in a counting house at Norfolk, Virginia; but the events of a man's life, especially those which occur in the early part of it, often do more, to make up his character, than the lessons taught him at school—and so, probably, it may have been in this case. After having been five or six years assiduously engaged in business at Boston, he became involved by the unexpected failure of a house in New York for which he had been induced to endorse, and consequently to become responsible, to a large amount. The circumstances attending this early failure in business, I should not now take time to mention, were it not that they are strikingly indicative of his character, and that they were so very different from those attending such a state of things in many other cases. When he found himself thus involved, he immediately paid off all his own liabilities, and then gave up the rest of his property to apply on the demands for which he had become responsible as endorser.

This still left him liable for a large amount, to enforce the payment of which directions were given according to the more stringent laws and practice of that period, and, one day, just as he was about to sit down to dinner, an officer called on him at his boarding house, and said he had orders to take him to prison. Mr. Jarvis told the officer he would go, but would like to have time to take his dinner and make a few arrangements. The officer replied, at once, that if Mr. Jarvis would only give him his word that he would surrender himself in the course of the day, he would be perfectly satisfied. He did so, and, in the course of the afternoon, walked alone to prison. From this confinement he was soon released, his father becoming bound for his appearance; but he would not consent to have his father suffer any loss for him, and, after some negotiation, effected a compromise with his creditors, giving them his notes, to the amount of about \$15,000—payable with interest in the course of five years.

This failure was a severe blow and a sad reverse of his fortunes, as he had been quite successful, for so young a merchant, and had just become engaged to be married to a very amiable and accomplished young lady, Miss Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk, a great granddaughter of Sir William Pepperrell. Many young men, under such a weight of misfortune, with such an utter change of prospects, would have broken down. Very few would have taken a course so honorable, and struggled so manfully through it. But, with a stout heart, a strong and determined will, he addressed himself to his task, and, by laboring in season and out of season, contending against the winds and the waves, struggling on undaunted, through perils by sea and perils by land, during the whole five years, he accomplished that task.

I could wish that I had time and ability to spread before you a few graphic pictures of scenes and incidents in the course of that struggle

to obtain the means to pay liabilities thus incurred for others. No danger, of tempest or war, could turn him aside from his object, and he went through the midst of the deadly plague itself to accomplish the profitable sale of a cargo. In the most trying scenes of danger and suffering, his courage and determination never for a moment forsook him, and he always struggled through them to success. At one time, when carrying a cargo of corn from Virginia to Lisbon, his vessel sprung a leak early in the voyage, and the leak soon increased to so great an extent that incessant labor at the pumps day and night, was absolutely necessary to keep her from going down. While in this condition, many of the ship's crew becoming sick and disabled, Mr. Jarvis himself, to encourage his men, took his turn with them at the pumps, performing as much labor as any one of them, although his hands were so blistered and worn that he could only use them with great pain. Just at this time, when their utmost exertions at the pumps, all the time, seemed necessary to save them from immediate death, one of the pumps failed, and destruction was indeed inevitable unless it could be restored to speedy operation. This state of imminent danger brought all hands round the pump to watch and listen to its sound, in the hope, that, though there had been so many fruitless strokes of its piston, the next might bring water again. "Does she suck, Jack?"—said one of the anxious tars to another who was laboring at the pump. "No," said Jack, "she is too old to suck!" This droll remark, exciting a laugh in spite of all the danger, seemed to give them renewed courage, and soon after, throwing out a small quantity of corn which had found its way into the box, the pump did suck, and they carried the vessel safely into port, and made a profitable voyage.

On the 4th of February, 1802 (his birth day), he landed in New York, having sold his vessel in Cadiz, and immediately proceeded to Boston, with the means of completing there, the payment of his liabilities. He had earned the money, and with it he paid off those liabilities to the last dollar. When this was done, however, he had but little left.

Thus at the end of ten years hard struggling in business, he found himself with no more, perhaps in dollars and cents not so much, indeed, as at the beginning; and yet he had acquired that which is of more value than many dollars—that which dollars cannot buy, an established reputation for high and honorable purpose, and a spotless integrity, united with great mercantile experience and knowledge of the world, clear, quick perception, indomitable courage, and firm self-reliance.

With such means alone—for he had but little other capital—he was about to embark, again, on the great ocean of mercantile life, when he received, from President Jefferson, to whom his good judgment and eminent abilities had become known, the appointment of *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul at Lisbon in Portugal.

His commission of *Chargé* and Consul bears date on the same anniversary of his birth on which he arrived in New York, the 4th of February, 1802. Soon after receiving this he repaired to Washington and called on the President, with whom he had frequent interviews during the two weeks which he spent there at that time. He often spoke of Mr. Jefferson as an exceedingly pleasing man in conversation, remarkably fluent upon all subjects, and readily adapting himself so as to be highly interesting to all.

Mr. Jarvis was quite willing to accept the office of Consul to Lisbon, as that was in accordance with his mercantile experience and knowledge, and might be of some assistance to him in establishing a house there for commercial business ; but having had no occasion to be engaged in diplomatic transactions, he felt diffident as to the acceptance of that part of the appointment. Mr. Jefferson expressed a wish to have him undertake the diplomatic duties, and referred him to Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, for more particular information relative to them. Mr. Madison also encouraged him to undertake them, and laid before him the correspondence of the last minister to Portugal, William Smith, of South Carolina (and also that of Gen. Humphries, who had preceded Mr. Smith).

After a careful examination of this correspondence, having been much in Portugal, and being familiar with their commercial relations, customs and general policy, as well as with our own, Mr. Jarvis was encouraged to hope that he might be of some ministerial service to his country.

Mr. Smith, perhaps because he belonged particularly to a rice and tobacco growing State, had confined his efforts, mainly, to the vain endeavor to induce the Portuguese Government to favor the introduction of those articles of commerce ; but those articles were productions of their own colony of Brazil, and had, therefore, been protected with a prohibitory duty, in pursuance of a long and unwavering policy of the government, which they could not be expected to change. On turning his attention to this subject, however, Mr. Jarvis thought there were other objects, which, as Chargé, he might be able to effect, to the advantage of our commercial relations with Portugal, and he was, consequently, induced to accept that appointment. Mr. Madison observed that the public treasury was not very abundant, and he could not engage him a ministerial salary, &c. ; but that whatever services he might render in the capacity of Chargé would be suitably compensated.

Perhaps it may be as well to mention here that for these services, afterward rendered, truly valuable as they were to the country, Mr. Jarvis never claimed nor received any compensation, apparently contenting himself with the consciousness that he had successfully performed his public duties and conferred substantial benefit upon that country for which he always cherished so strong and ardent affection.

In March, 1802, he went to Lisbon, opened a commission house, and, although several other commercial houses of long established reputation were already there to compete with him, yet, by great perseverance and assiduity, he gradually acquired business, until, from small beginnings, it became, and afterwards continued to be, large and lucrative.

But, amid all his efforts to promote his own personal interest, Mr. Jarvis did not forget that of his country. In his official capacity, while at Lisbon, by his shrewd and able negotiation, he accomplished many things of great and lasting importance to the commercial interests of this country—and some of these, perhaps, it is well to make matter of record here.

One of these acts of public benefit was the protection of American seamen and putting an end to their impressment in the streets of Lis-

bon. Soon after his arrival at Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis found that British press gangs were in the habit of seizing American seamen in the streets under the pretence that they were English, and, outfacing the Portuguese authorities with the declaration that they knew them to be English, were allowed to carry them away on board their vessels, where they were often destined to drag out a long period of servitude and cruel oppression. Mr. Jarvis immediately wrote a letter to the British Admiral, and also drew up a written appeal to Don John d'Almáda de Castro, then Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, in which he made a clear and forcible statement of these grievances, and respectfully besought him to redress them.

To the latter he received a polite answer, with the assurance that the matter should be investigated—and he soon after succeeded in obtaining an order that no impressments should be permitted in the city of Lisbon, on any pretence whatever, and this order was rigidly enforced.

By his timely efforts in this behalf, Mr. Jarvis had the satisfaction of knowing that he saved many of his countrymen from being torn away from their friends and their homes to serve out a foreign bondage.

This is a kind of bondage to which we are all opposed. It is not justified or mollified by the name of a "peculiar institution," and it is a servitude of that particular *complexion* that we all recognize it as repugnant to the inalienable rights of mankind.

Lisbon had, hitherto, been a very good market for flour and corn sent from the United States; but, at the time of Mr. Jarvis's arrival there, a duty of eight dollars per barrel had just been imposed on flour; and this prohibitory act was to take effect in ninety days. Seeing the great injury which the enforcement of this duty would cause to our commerce there, Mr. Jarvis determined to make great exertions to prevent it, although told by all the other merchants that his efforts would be entirely fruitless, and that there was no probability of his success.

He immediately drew up a memorial, which he addressed in due form to the ministry, setting forth the effects of the contemplated duty as injurious, not only to the mercantile interests of other nations, but, also, to those of Portugal herself, and urging upon them the more judicious policy of a moderate duty, which, while it would be sufficiently protective in its effect, would also afford a very valuable addition to the revenue of the government. Receiving no reply to this application, Mr. Jarvis took especial pains to ascertain how the ministry stood upon the question, and learned that two only, of the five ministers, were in favor of reducing the duty. Of the other three, however, one was the minister of finance, and knowing his particular care to be that of the revenue, Mr. Jarvis addressed himself to the task of convincing him that the true interests of the financial department required the repeal of the new act—that the proposed high duty, by having a prohibitory effect, would certainly diminish the revenue—but, that, if the present duty of half a crusade should be increased to only one crusade per barrel, sufficient protection would be afforded to the home production, while a good supply of flour would always be afforded to the people, and at the same time it would give a large addition to the public treasury. In this way he succeed-

ed. The minister of finance was persuaded to join with the other two ministers in favor of the low duty, and, to the surprise of all, the threatened prohibition was removed.

Another matter, in which Mr. Jarvis accomplished very beneficial improvements, while at Lisbon, was that of the quarantine regulations. The principal officer of health, being a very ignorant and obstinate man, and imbued with great horror of yellow fever, without any distinct views of the difference of places or climate before his eyes, was in the habit of enforcing full quarantine of forty days upon all American vessels—just as strictly, if they had come from New York, or Boston, as if from New Orleans or the West Indies. This was a great annoyance to our vessels, and it had often made a great difference in the sale of cargoes and the consequent profits of voyages. Being requested to intercede in cases of this kind, Mr. Jarvis made one or two calls upon this officer, endeavoring, without much success, to convince him of some of his errors.

He found him apparently impervious to any information relative to differences of places, climate or seasons of the year, and unsusceptible of any impression except that of the great general danger of contagion and infection. As he seated his visitor in one corner of the room, and crouched himself in another, the most remote, with his capote drawn closely about his mouth and nose, as if to shut out the dreaded infection, he presented, to the eye of Mr. Jarvis, a very contemptible and most ridiculous picture of ignorance and fear; combined, however, with great zeal for the thorough-going discharge of his duty. Satisfied that there could be no great reform in the administration of the laws of health so long as this man should be continued in office, Mr. Jarvis was determined to try to effect his removal.

Having formed some acquaintance with the Marquis de Pombal, a nobleman of great respectability and intelligence, in whom he had discovered a disposition to favor any national project for reform and improvement, Mr. Jarvis managed to introduce to him the subject of the quarantine, and amused him very much with some ludicrous accounts of the manner in which the Health Officer thought proper to perform his duties.

This gentleman saw at once how important it was that some one with the necessary intelligence and independence should be induced to take the office, and Mr. Jarvis left him with some hope, that, if the Prime Minister should urge it upon him, the Marquis himself might not absolutely refuse it. With this view, he next called on the minister and described to him, in the same way, the strange and ridiculous conduct of the Officer of Health. The minister laughed, as much as the dignity of his office and character would permit, and expressed a wish that these evils might be remedied, but did not know any one of sufficient intelligence and character who could be persuaded to accept the office. Mr. Jarvis acknowledged this difficulty, but urged the importance, to the commercial interests of the country, that some effort should be made, and suggested the Marquis de Pombal as one whose high standing, great popularity and weight of character would enable him to make the necessary changes to the public satisfaction.

“Ah! a very fine and very able man,” said the minister, “but would he be willing to take such an office?”—“Probably not,” said

Mr. Jarvis, "and yet, the Marquis, distinguished as he is, by his patriotism and intelligence, might possibly be prevailed upon if you would call upon him personally and request him to take it as a favor to you and a benefaction to the country."

The minister expressed a perfect willingness to do this. The Marquis was, soon after, induced to accept the appointment—and a very liberal and satisfactory administration of the quarantine laws followed.

Mr. Jarvis, in addition to his great energy of character and all-conquering will, was aided much, in his public efforts, not only by his courteous manners and high gentlemanly bearing, but by his strict observance of all courtly etiquette, and the respect which he always paid to the religious forms and ceremonies of the country. Immediately after his arrival in Lisbon he presented his papers from our Government, was soon after accredited as *Chargé and Consul*, paid and received in return the usual calling formalities; and well I remember, as doubtless do many others, his account of his first attendance at a public reception by the Prince Regent, of all the *Corps Diplomatique*.

Having furnished himself with the Court dress appropriate to his office, which was one very similar to that of a U. States naval officer of that day, he with his Vice Consul, both carefully and punctiliously arrayed, set out in a carriage for the Palace. On their way they encountered what in Catholic countries is usually called "the host," and Mr. Jarvis directed the driver to stop and let the procession pass. The Vice Consul, being a Portuguese and a devout Catholic, immediately got out of the carriage, and, without consideration for the welfare of his white silk stockings and buff colored breeches, made his humble genuflections upon the dirty pavement.

Mr. Jarvis had uncovered his head, with the intention of sitting in that position until the procession might pass; but, seeing the devotion of the Vice Consul, upon a second thought perhaps reflecting that "when you are in Rome you should do as Romans do," immediately descended from the carriage and imitated the devout position of his assistant. In doing this, however, he had the discretion to bend only one knee, and put a handkerchief between that and the pavement, which had just been wet with the rain. An officer, thus conspicuous, in his military habiliments, and so observant of his religious duties, could not escape attention, and it was soon rumored that the new *Chargé and Consul*, from the United States, was a good Catholic—or, if not exactly that, at least one who was disposed to pay a proper respect to the religious rites of the country.

At the reception, on their arrival at the Palace, the new *Chargé* was very careful to observe all the punctilious forms of advancing, bowing and retreating, in the due and prescribed manner, and went through without any accident, although the Dutch *Chargé*, less fortunate, in his backing out from the Royal presence stumbled over a vacant seat and exhibited his rotundical proportions, upon the floor, in a highly ludicrous manner. Mr. Jarvis maintained his gravity, but with great effort, especially as he noticed that the young Marquis de Pomball had occasion to stuff his handkerchief into his mouth, very suddenly, just at that time, while another gentleman took the same opportunity to make very emphatic application of snuff to his nose. He succeeded, however, in restraining his mirthfulness within due

bounds, until he had regained the carriage, when he gave vent to his excited risibility.

Mr. Jarvis resided in Lisbon nine years next succeeding his appointment, during which time he had the opportunity to see much of some distinguished officers of the French and English armies. Among these were Generals Junot, Lannes, Laborde and others of the French army—Wellington and others of the English. With Junot he became well acquainted, before the French invasion, while residing there as the French minister; and from this circumstance Mr. Jarvis was afterwards enabled to derive some advantage.

When it became known in Lisbon that a French army was coming there, the two principal English houses left, and all the others were afraid to buy flour or to keep it on hand, for fear it might be seized by the French and they might lose it; but Mr. Jarvis, seeing that Gen. Junot was to be in command, and knowing him to be a gentleman of integrity and honor, bought all that was offered, so that when the army arrived all the flour for sale there belonged to Mr. Jarvis. Immediately after their arrival a supply of flour was wanted, and the French Commissariat called on him for it. Mr. Jarvis told him he could have it by paying cash, at \$24 per barrel. The Commissariat said they had no money, but must have the flour, and he threatened, if it was not delivered immediately, to break open the store-houses and take it by force. Mr. Jarvis still refused to deliver it without payment, and the result was an interview with Gen. Junot, in which he agreed to sell and deliver about 4000 barrels, at the price he had named, taking only the General's word that he should be paid in a short time, as soon as the money could be raised—and this promise was faithfully kept.

In consequence of the invasion of Spain by the French, and the subsequent confiscation and sale, by the Junta, of four great flocks of Merino sheep, Mr. Jarvis was enabled to purchase a large number, about 3,500, which he sent to this country, and sold, except a few hundred which he reserved for his own use. These last were placed upon his farm which he purchased, in Weathersfield, Vermont, soon after his return to this country; and they, or their descendants, have remained there ever since. Previous to this Spain had retained the exclusive use of this kind of sheep for more than 1000 years, their exportation being prohibited under a penalty of hard labor in the mines for life. Those purchased by Mr. Jarvis were the first ever sold with a license to export; and probably the first ever sent to this country; except a few which had been obtained, in some way, by Col. Humphreys, while minister to Spain.

A small importation of Spanish Merino sheep was afterwards made by Mr. Ticknor, and one shipment by Gen. Derby; but the greater part of all the importations was made by Mr. Jarvis. We may therefore claim for him the honor of being mainly instrumental, and of doing more than all others, in the introduction of Merino sheep into this country. There is a strong probability that Mr. Jarvis's Merinos, especially the 350 that he retained for his farm, were of better quality, and more sure to be of the best blood, than those of any other importation. He had the first and best chance to select them from the best flocks in Spain, and he employed some of the best Spanish shepherds to assist him in selecting them.

Indeed, it does not appear that any other importer ever had an opportunity to select at all. The few that Col. Humphreys imported, less than 100 reaching the U. States, were such as he could get smuggled out without knowing what flock or flocks they came from, or any thing about their quality.

And when we consider the immense amount in value which that introduction has added to the productive wealth of our country—when we cast our eyes over the vast expanse of our territory, and see so much of it supplied with those highly productive animals—those nimble little harvesters, gathering, from valley and hill, from prairie and almost inaccessible mountain, what might, otherwise, be almost entirely lost—converting it, by their own natural process of manufacture, into the rich soft treasure which they carry on their backs, to the hands of their owners—when we think what has been added to our agricultural wealth by this annual crop, which not only raises itself with little comparative expense on the part of the husbandman, but bears home its own harvest ready for the market—an investment which while it makes the richest dividends, at the same time increases its living capital faster than any other stock—when we have considered all this, we have only made a beginning in the estimate of all its advantages. We have yet to turn to the immense water power, the thousands upon thousands of spindles, looms and human hands, made productive by means of this material thus obtained—the individual and national thrift, improvement, character and independence which we have thus, in so great a degree, been assisted to accomplish and sustain, before we can adequately realize the great and lasting benefits thus conferred upon our country.

In December, 1810, Mr. Jarvis returned to this country, and soon after established himself as a permanent resident in Weathersfield, Vt., where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 21st of October, 1859, he being nearly ninety years of age. Time will not allow me to take anything more than a very brief and general view of his life and services after his return to this country; but, before I do that, permit me to read to you part of a letter written to him, by Mr. Jefferson, from Monticello, immediately on hearing of his arrival in Boston. It is a conclusive, and yet short and comprehensive testimony, in confirmation of all that I have said of Mr. Jarvis's public services while abroad.

(Copy.)

Monticello, Dec. 5—10.

DEAR SIR:

Our newspapers, yesterday evening, gave me the first information of your arrival in Boston, and I lose no time in congratulating you on it. While occupied in the government, the everlasting pressure of business which would not permit itself to be put off, rendered it impossible to maintain correspondences which my earnest wishes would have led me to. I found it would be a sacrifice of duty to feeling, which, therefore, I forbade myself. Hence, so many of your favors remained unacknowledged. But I was not the less sensible of their kind tenor, and the friendly spirit which dictated them. I reserved myself, therefore, to make a general acknowledgment when retired to a situation of leisure, which has been delayed till now by the expec-

tation of your present visit to the U. States. Permit me therefore now to return you my thanks for the many marks of attention I received from you, while in the administration, and the reiterated proofs of your approbation and support. In an especial manner, however, I must acknowledge your last favors in putting me on the list of those who were enabled to extend the improvement of one of the most valuable races of our domestic animals. The four merinos are now safe with me here, and good preparations are made for their increase the ensuing season. Pursuing the spirit of the liberal donor, I consider them as deposited with me for the general good; and divesting myself of all views of gain, I propose to devote them to the diffusion of the race through our State. As far as their increase will permit, I shall send a pair to every county of the State, in rotation, until the whole are possessed of them. This object will be much accelerated by the great shipments you have made of the same race, and the portion of them offered for sale in this State. The expense and risk you took upon yourself by this measure, but especially the promptitude with which you availed us of the single opportunity of transferring the rich possession to your own country, merits our general acknowledgments, and justifies our wishes that you may be duly remunerated by advantageous disposals of them here. Should this business or any other circumstance lead you to Richmond, I hope you will feel disposed to vary the route of your return. It will give you the view of a very different country from that through which you will pass to Richmond, and may give us the pleasure of seeing you here, and of possessing you some days. The passage of the mail stage near us twice a week will facilitate this.

You may remember some wines you were so kind as to procure for me in 1803—Carrasguiera, Camda and Cegras. The first of these is now aboach, and is among the best wines I have ever had. It would be a great pleasure to give you proofs here how erroneous is the opinion of the Lisbon merchants, that the Termo wines will not keep unless fortified with brandy, and how injurious to the quality and estimation of those wines their brewing practices are. The Cegras, with the age it has, 12 years, has become also a fine wine; it did not promise this at first. Altho' sweet, it is not too much so, and is highly flavored. Come, however, and judge for yourself, that you may bear testimony to others.

So far my letter is merely private, but I cannot omit the duty I owed you in my late capacity, of bearing witness to your public services during my administration. The zeal and intelligence with which they were rendered, placed you preeminently among the faithful of the public servants. Ever in unison with the measures of the administration, they gave to them all the effect which could be derived from your station, and frequent advantages for which we were indebted to your vigilance alone, and to the confidence which your good conduct had established with that government. This testimony is justly due to you. It is a tribute to truth which I render with sincerity and gratification, and it is one which you had a right to expect from me. Accept with it, the assurances of my great esteem and consideration.

(Signed)

TH. JEFFERSON.

This, and other letters from Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and others, are still in the possession of the family.

In March, 1808, Mr. Jarvis married the lady to whom he was engaged before his failure in Boston, Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk. She was with him in Lisbon during most of the three last years of his residence there, and returned with him ; but died at Haverhill, Mass., a short time before he removed to his farm in Vermont, leaving two daughters.

In May, 1817, he married Ann Bailey Bartlett, who still survives, and is the mother of most of his children. She was the daughter of Hon. Bailey Bartlett, of Haverhill, Mass., for many years High Sheriff of Essex County and a member of Congress from that District.

Mr. Jarvis said he had, from early life, a very strong inclination for a farm ; and he always seemed to be perfectly contented with his situation and occupation after he took up his residence upon it. He took a great and constant interest in every part of it, and ever kept a close and penetrating eye upon its management, which he directed himself very minutely, in every particular ; and yet, with all this close attention to his farm and other business cares, he found time for much reading, and the writing, besides, his epistolary correspondence, of occasional articles for the press, usually upon questions relative to agriculture, or subjects connected with the public policy.

From his intercourse with many countries, as well as from his historical knowledge, he had become strongly impressed with the importance, to every nation, of the enactment, and proper execution, of laws for the protection of its own industry. With this conviction, he, with Henry Clay, Mathew Carey and others, was among the earliest and most earnest supporters of what was called "the American System." Upon this subject, he wrote many memorials to Congress, many letters to Henry Clay, Mathew Carey, Rollin C. Mallory, and all, or nearly all, the other members of Congress from Vermont. This correspondence, commencing with Mathew Carey as early as 1817, and including letters to and from gentlemen now in Congress, embraces a period of more than forty years.

As a writer, and also as a speaker, Mr. Jarvis was clear, strong and effective. While his great general knowledge and retentive memory enabled him to illustrate his topic and enforce his argument with adjunctive and collateral facts, he had, to an eminent degree, the faculty of grasping and mastering a subject—sifting out from it any dusty coloring, and bringing the strong and characteristic points plainly out to view. He had quick perception, great self-possession and eminent practical talent. He had acquired a great deal of knowledge—not of the sciences—not so much of scholastic literature or belles lettres—but knowledge of history—knowledge of statistics—knowledge of important and useful facts—knowledge of men, and of all places inhabited by them, and their different dispositions, manners and modes of doing business.

His was a kind of knowledge particularly valuable for practical use, and, if he could have been persuaded to accept office, he might have exerted a greater influence over public measures ; but, after he retired to his farm, he could never be induced to accept, or be a candidate for, any office, although repeatedly importuned to do so. He was fond of home, and none enjoyed, more than he, the society of his family and friends. Ever industrious, he kept his faculties in constant exercise, and retained the use of them, in a remarkable degree, to the end of a long and eventful life.

RECORDS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

[Communicated by Hon. ROYAL R. HINMAN, A.M., of New York.]

[Continued from page 124.]

Welles, Elijah, and Sarah Kellogg, were m. Jan. 13, 1774. Is. Chester, b. May 16, '75; Sarah, b. Sept. 9, '77; Alma, b. Aug. 29, '80; Lydia, b. May 2, '83; Rachel, b. April 12, '87; Anna and Cynthia, b. May 31, 1792.

Wells, Simon, and Elizabeth Dudley, of Guilford, were m. June 15, 1785. Is. Henry, b. July 21, '85; Archibald, b. Sept. 30, '87; Tanny, b. Oct. 8, '91; George Whitfield, b. Feb. 13, 1793.

Wells, Elisha. Is. of, by Sarah his wife, Elisha, b. Dec. 22, 1784; Sylvester, b. Nov. 8, 1786.

Wells, Samuel, and Anner Griswold, were m. April 19, 1787. Is. Anner, b. Sept. 26, '87; Samuel, b. Aug. 5, '89; Ashbel, b. Feb. 7, '91; Polly Griswold, b. Feb. 14, '93; Sarah, b. June 14, '95; Abigail, b. Aug. 25, '97; Laura, March 8, 1800; Mabel, b. July 30, '02; Nancy, b. Nov. 11, 1804.

Welles, Robert, 3d, and Lucretia Russell, were m. Sept. 16, 1784.

Welles, Roger, and Jemima Kellogg, were m. March 27, 1785. Is. Martin, b. Dec. 7, '87; Mary, b. Feb. 17, '89; Roger; Charlotte.

Wastall, John. Is. of, by Susanah his wife, Susanah, b. July 3, 1650.

Wolcot, George. Is. of, by Elizabeth his wife, Elizabeth, b. June 20, 1650; George, b. Sept. 20, '53; John, b. Aug. 5, '56; Marsy, b. Oct. 7, 1659.

Woolcott, Samuelli, and Judeth Appleton, were m. March 6, 1678. Is. Samuelli, b. April 11, '79; Gershom, b. Nov. 14, '80, and d. Sept. 23, '82; Josiah, b. Feb. 27, '82; Hannah, b. March 19, '84; Sarah, b. Aug. 14, '86; Luce, b. Oct. 16, '88; Abigaile, b. Sept. 23, '90; Elizabeth, b. May 31, '92; Mary, b. May 14, '94. Mr. S. W. d. June 14, 1695, and his son Josiah Oct. 28, 1712.

Woolcot, George, and Elizabeth his wife, were m. Aug. 30, 1691. Is. Elizabeth, b. May 22, '93; Deborah, b. Jan. 3, '95; Ann, b. Aug. 11, '98; George, b. Jan. 3, 1701; Caleb, b. Aug. 15, '03; Eunice, b. Nov. 28, '05; Joshua, b. June 15, '08; David, b. March 3, '11; Josiah, b. Aug. 29, '13; Sarah, b. Nov. 3, 1716.

Woolcot, Samuelli, and Abigaile, dau. of widow Collins, were m. Dec. 27, 1706. Is. Abigail, b. June 3, '07; Oliver, b. Oct. 2, '09; Samuelli, b. April 13, '13; Mehittable, b. Aug. 13, '15; Elisha, b. Sept. 26, '17; Josiah, b. March 27, '20. Capt. S. W. d. Sept. 15, '34, and his son Oliver Oct. 6, 1734.

Wolcott, Samuel, and Mary Wyat, were m. March . . . 1736. Is. Samuel, b. Nov. 15, '36; Oliver, b. Jan. 17, '38; Wyat, b. April 19, '39; Mary, b. April 18, '41; Solomon, b. June 21, '43; Chloe, b. April 9, '45; Roger, b. Nov. 15, '46; Nathaniel, July 9, '48; William, b. June 5, '50; Abigail, b. April 21, '52; William, Jan. 30, 1754.

Wolcott, David. Is. of, by Eunice his wife, David, b. Aug. 20, 1744; Elizabeth, b. Aug. . . . '46; Eunice, b. May 26, 1748.

Wolcott, Elisha, and Sarah Nott, were m. Jan. 28, 1744. Is. Gershom, b. April 11, 1748.

Wolcott, David, Jr. Is. of, by Hannah his wife, Hannah, b. Jan. 4, 1770; Lydia, b. Jan. 6, '72; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 1, '74; David, b. Jan. 1, 1776.

Wolcott, George. Is. of, by Elizabeth his wife, George, b. Aug. 16, 1774; William, b. April 24, '76; Betsey, April 18, '80; Sally, b. June 20, 1782.

Wolcott, Josiah, 2d, and Prudence Warner, were m. March 25, 1772.

Wolcott, Gershom, and Rhoda Robbins, were m. . . . Is. Gershom Nott, b. Feb. 13, 1773; John, b. May 2, '77; Sarah, b. Nov. 27, '79; Rhoda, b. May 9, '82.

Wolcott, Justus, and Rosetta Squire, were m. Dec. 12, 1785. Lavinia, b. June 5, '89; Harriet, b. July 17, '91; Sheldon, Feb. 7, '96; Selesty, Sept. 25, '98; Erastus, b. April 15, 1801; Chester Jefferson, b. Aug. 18, 1803.

Willyams, Mathew. Is. of, by Sussana his wife, Amos, b. March 14, 1646; Mathew, b. May 14, '51; Samuel, Jan. 4, 1653.

Williams, Thomas. Is. of, by Rebeckah his wife, Thomas, b. March 9, 1656; Samuel, b. June 11, '59. John, b. April 15, '62; Jacob, b. March 7, '64; Sarah, b. Jan. 18, '66, and d. Sept. 3, '83; Rebeckah, b. March 14, '68; Mary, b. April 2, '71; Ruth, b. March 1, '73; Hannah, b. Aug. 28, '77; Abraham, b. Aug. 23, 1680. Mr. T. W. d. Feb. 5, 1692.

Williams, Amose, and Elizabeth his wife, were m. June 29, 1670. Is. Amose, b. March 17, '71; Samuell, b. June 25, '75; Elizabeth, b. March 3, '77; Susanah, b. July 22, '80.

Williams, Thomas, Jr., and Hannah his wife, were m. Oct. 26, 1678. Is. Abigail, b. Jan. 12, '80; Deborah, b. March 20, '82, and d. Sept. 1, '89; Keziah, b. Feb. 11, '85; Eunice, b. Oct. 7, '88, and d. Sept. 28, 1712.

Williams, Jacob, and Sarah, dau. of Josiah Gilbertt, were m. Dec. 10, 1685. Is. Ann, b. Dec. 11, '86; Jacob, b. Feb. 27, '89; Epherim, b. Jan. 10, '91; Stephen, b. March 19, '93; Daniel, b. Jan. 10, '95; Sarah, b. March 24, '97; David, b. April 7, '99. Sergeant J. W. d. Sept. 26, 1712.

Williams, Samuel, and Mary Stebins, were m. June 24, 1697. Is. Amos, b. March 27, '98; Elizabeth, b. April 28, 1700; Samuell, b. Feb. 3, '02; Deborah, b. April 18, '04; Susanna, b. Oct. 3, '07; Mary, b. March 7, '09; Joseph, b. Jan. 29, 1713.

Williams, John. Is. of, by Mary his wife, Mary, b. Aug. 24, 1689. Mr. J. W. and Sarah, dau. of Lieut. Tho. Hollister, were m. Jan. 24, 1695. Is. Martha, b. Sept. 19, '95; Dorothy, b. Feb. 25, 1698.

Williams, Abraham, and Eunice, dau. of Isaac Borman, were m. Dec. 24, 1702. Is. Eunice, b. July 20, '04; Rebecca, b. April 25, '06; Abigail, b. Feb. 22, '08; Abia, Jan. 26, '10; Silene, b. Feb. 20, 1712. Obadiah, the son of Eunice, and as she saith of Obadiah Dickin-son, was b. June 15, 1730. Mr. A. W. d. Dec. 15, 1711.

Williams, Rev. Elisha, and Eunice, dau. of Tho. Chester, were m. Feb. 23, 1714. Is. Eunice, b. Feb. 3, '16; Elisha, b. Jan. 31, '18; Samuell, b. Aug. 16, '20; William, b. Nov. 20, '22; Mary, b. Aug. 5, '25; Anne, b. April 30, '31, and d. Feb. 23, '50. Samuel d. Nov. 14, '40; Eunice, Sept. 21, '41; William, Oct. 28, '41; Mrs. E. W. May 31, '50, and Mr. E. W. July 24, 1755.

Williams, Samuel, son of Mary Taylor, was b. July 15, 1712.

Williams, Ephraim, and Elizabeth, dau. of Jno. Russell, were m. Feb. 24, 1715. Is. Elias, b. Feb. 10, '18; Elizabeth, b. May 11, '21; Jacob, b. Sept. 8, '23; David, b. May 12, '29; Prudence, b. May 26, '34; Lucey, b. Sept., 1738.

Williams, Jacob, and Eunice, dau. of Tho. Standish, were m. July 29, 1719. Is. Lois, b. July 23, '20; Anne, b. May 5, '22; Dorothy, b. Aug. 24, '24; Christian, b. Sept. 16, '26; Moses, b. Sept. 21, '29; Sarah, b. Sept. 10, '31; Israel, b. Nov., 1733.

Williams, Daniel, and Mary, dau. of Jno. Howard, were m. Sept. 2, 1725. Is. Honour, b. Nov. 28, '26; Katharine, b. Nov. 12, '28; Solomon, b. Sept. 2, '32. Mr. D. W. d. Sept. 29, 1759.

Williams, David. Is. of, by Mehetabell his wife, George, b. Nov. 9, 1730; Jahleel, b. Feb. 16, '33; Absalom, b. Oct. 22, '34; Othniel, b. March 24, '37; David, b. May 7, 1744.

Williams, Elias, and Prudence, dau. of Lieut. Joshua Robbins, were m. April 29, 1742. Is. Ephraim, b. March 24, '43; William, b. May 16, '44; Eliel, b. Jan. 30, '46; Eunice, b. Nov. 2, '48; Cloe, b. Feb. 27, '51; Prudence, b. May 6, '53; Olive, b. Nov. 9, '55; William, b. Nov. 22, '58; Joshua, b. Feb. 3, . . ; John, b. July 18, 1763.

Williams, Stephens. Is. of, by Abigail his wife, John, b. Feb. 4, 1719.

Williams, John, and Esther, dau. of Richard Robbins, were m. March 25, 1742. Is. Mehetabel, b. May 10, '43; Frederick, b. Dec. 5, '45, and d. '48; Abigail, b. Oct. 3, '47. Mr. J. W. d. Nov. 10, 1748.

Williams, Stephen, Jr., and Elizabeth Robbins, were m. June 25, 1745. Is. Oswald, b. Oct. 16, 1746.

Williams, Elisha, Jr., and Mehetabel Burnham, were m. Aug. 24, 1749. Is. Samuel William, b. Jan. 29, '52; Eunice, b. July 28, '54; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 8, '56; Elisha, b. May 6, '59; Mehetabel, b. Aug. 11, '61; Martha, b. Feb. 7, '65. Mr. E. W. d. May 30, 1784, and Mrs. M. W. Aug. 8, 1809, in the 89th year of her age.

Williams, David, and Anne Deming, were m. Nov. 9, 1752. Is. Sarah, b. Nov. 27, '54; Martha, b. March 22, '59; Elias, b. Nov. 14, '62; Lucy, b. July 16, 1764.

Williams, Moses, and Martha Robbins, were m. Dec. 4, 1751. Is. Martha, b. May 5, '54; Mary, b. Jan. 23, 1756.

Williams, Solomon, and Lydia Francis, were m. Nov. 21, 1754. Is. Solomon, b. Feb. 27, 1756.

Williams, Israel, and Lydia Riley, were m. Aug. 8, 1754. Is. Jacob, b. May 5, 1755.

Williams, Thomas, and Hannah Tryon, were m. Jan. 25, 1721. Is. Caleb, b. April 8, '28; Prudence, b. Feb. 21, '31; Temperance, b. Aug. 20, '33; Hannah, b. Nov. 6, '36; Gideon, b. May 20, '40; Lydia, b. March 20, '23; Deborah, b. July 20, 1725.

Williams, Ezekiel, and Prudence Stoddard, of Northampton, were m. Nov. 6, 1760. Is. Emily, b. June 29, '61, an immature birth, occasioned by drawing a tooth from her mother; John, b. Sept. 11, '62; Harriet, b. June 26, '64; Ezekiel, b. Dec. 29, '65; Prudence, b. Oct. 2, '67; Mary, b. Aug. 14, '69; Esther, b. April 14, '71; Solomon Stoddard, b. Oct. 10, '73; Christian, b. Sept. 22, '75, and d. Jan. 30, 1803; Thomas Scott, b. June 26, '77; Samuel Porter, b. Feb. 22, 1779.

Williams, Othniel, and Catharine Williams, were m. Feb. 21, 1760.

Is. Daniel, b. Jan. 29, '61, and d. July 4, '61. Mrs. C. W. d. July 26, '62. Mr. O. W. and Hannah Rennalls were m. Feb. 3, '63. Is. Catharine, b. Jan. 5, '64; Hannah, b. July 15, '65; George, b. Nov. 22, '66; Othniel, b. Sept. 3, '68; Abigail, b. May 3, '70; Richard, b. Dec. 3, '71; Stephen, b. Oct. 28, '73, and d. May 27, '76; Miriam, b. Feb. 5, 1775.

Williams, Absalom, and Prudence Williams, were m. . . . Is. Mehetabel, b. April 6, 1762; Prudence, b. April 21, '64; Abigail, b. May 15, '68; Mary, b. Feb. 4, '70; Daniel, b. March 14, 1772.

Williams, Samuel William, and Emily Williams, were m. Nov. 23, 1785. Is. Harriet, b. Nov. 28, '86; Emily, b. July 25, '88; Elizabeth, b. July 2, '90; Mary, b. Nov. 15, '93; Frances, b. Nov. 10, '95; William, b. Oct. 2, '97; Ezekiel, b. May 10, 1801; Samuel, Feb. 26, '03; John Stoddard, b. June 3, '06. Mr. S. W. W. d. Sept. 12, 1812, in the 61st year of his age.

Williams, Elisha, and Sarah, dau. of Capt. Tho. Newson, were m. Oct. 25, 1787. Is. Sarah, b. March 17, '89; Tho. Newson, b. Feb. 4, '91; Anne, b. Feb. 17, '93; Elisha, b. Dec. 28, '97, and d. Sept. 27, 1806; Mary, b. Sept. 5, 1802; Elizabeth, b. Dec. 27, '04. Mrs. S. W. d. Sept. 25, '11, aged 46. Tho. N. d. Nov. 7, '16, and Mr. E. W. May 8, 1847.

Williams, John, and Sophia Worthington, of Springfield, were m. Sept. 25, 1799. Is. John Worthington, b. Nov. 27, 1803; Hannah, b. Feb. 3, '05; Ezekiel Salter, b. Nov. 11, '06. Mrs. S. W. d. May 5, '13, and Ez'l S. Jan., '16. J. W., Esq. and wid. Mary Silliman, of Windham, were m. Jan. 1, '17. Is. Thomas Scott, b. Nov. 20, '18; Esther Sophia, b. May 19, '20; Mary Dyer, b. Feb. 10, '22; Henry Silliman, b. June 2, 1824.

Waddams, John. Is. of, by Susanah his wife, John, b. July 8, 1655. Mr. J. W. d. Dec. 19, 1676.

Waddams, John, and Hannah his wife, were m. Dec. 20, 1677. Is. Hannah, b. Oct. 25, '80; Susanah, b. Jan. 3, '82; John, b. Jan. 28, '84; Sarah, b. April 5, '87; Daniel, b. Sept. 13, '89; Caleb, b. Nov. 1, '92, and d. Oct. 23, 1711; Noah, Aug. 10, '95. Mrs. H. W. d. June 17, '96, about 38 years of age. Mr. J. W. and wid. Abigail Baalding, were m. April 13, '97. Is. Mary, b. Aug. 3, '98; Martha, b. Jan. 22, 1701, and d. May 16, '15. Mr. J. W. d. June 30, 1718, aged 63 years.

Waddams, Noah, and Elizabeth, dau. of wid. Mary Sage, were m. March 8, 1716. Mrs. E. W. d. Sept. 6, '16. N. Waddams, and Ann, dau. of Nathan Hurlbut, were m. April 18, 1718. Is. Noah, b. Dec. 13, '19; Hannah, b. Aug. 24, '21; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 2, '23; Noah, b. May 17, '26; Solomon, b. Oct. 9, '28; Jonathan, b. Oct. 8, '30; John, b. Sept. 23, '32; Deliverance, b. Feb. 29, '35; Mary, b. Oct. 27, '36; Anne, b. Sept. 11, '38; Solomon, b. June 26, 1740.

Waddams, John, and Charity, dau. of Tho. Dickinson, of Glassenbury, were m. April 2, 1719. Is. Caleb, b. Jan. 20, '20; Susanna, b. Nov. 2, '21; Mary, b. Feb. 27, 1724.

Wickham, Thomas. Is. of, by Sarah his wife, Thomas, b. Oct. 10, 1684; Sarah, b. Oct. 29, '53; William, b. Aug. 28, 1657.

Wickham, Thomas, and Mary his wife, were m. June 11, 1673. Is. Thomas, b. Oct. 21, '74; William, b. Nov. 7, '76; Gideon, b. Jan. 2, '78, and d. in '82; Sarah, b. June 4, '82; Ann, b. Jan. 22, '84; Mary,

b. April 7, '87. William d. Nov. 20, '88, and Mr. T. W. Jan. 11, '89, aged about 64 years. Mrs. S. W. d. Jan. 7, 1700, aged about 70 years.

Wright, Samuel, and Mary his wife, were m. Sept. 29, 1659. Is. Samuel, Mary, Hannah, Sarah, Mabell, were b. but date of birth not noted. David, b. July 12, 1677; Eunice, b. Feb. 10, '81. Mrs. M. W. d. Sept. 12, '89, and Ens. S. W. Feb. 13, 1690, aged about 56.

Wright, James, and Dorcis his wife, were m. Nov. 20, 1660.

Wright, Thomas, and Elizabeth his wife, were m. June 16, 1657. Is. Thomas, b. March 1, '60; Mary, b. March 4, '64; Hannah, b. March 10, '70; Lidia, b. March 12, '72; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 17, '75. Mr. T. W. d. Aug. 23, 1683.

Wright, Joseph, and Mary his wife, were m. Dec. 10, 1663. Is. Mary, b. April 15, '65; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 18, '67; Joseph, b. Feb. 14, '69; Sarah, b. May 16, '74; Thomas, b. Jan. 18, '76; John, b. May 19, '79; Jonathan, b. June 18, 1681. Mrs. M. W. d. Aug. 23, 1683, aged about 38. Nathaniel, Is. of J. W. and Mercy his wife, b. Oct. 16, 1688.

Wright, Samuel, and Rebecca, dau. of Moses Crafts, were m. May 12, 1686. Is. Mabell, b. Jan. 16, '87; Sarah, b. March 5, '88, and d. Sept. 8, '90; Mary, b. Dec. 13, '89; Samuel, b. Jan. 6, '93; Crafts, b. Dec. 19, '94; Ebenezer, b. Nov. 2, '96; Rebecca, b. Sept. 1, '98; Josiah, b. Jan. 16, 1700; Abigail, b. Feb. 2, '02; Timothy, b. Feb. 13, '04; Sarah, b. April 25, '06; Stephen, b. Sept. 30, '08. Mrs. R. W. d. March 14, '11. Sergt. S. W. d. Oct. 12, '34, in his 75th year, and his widow Abigail Jan. 1, 1740.

Wright, David, and Rebecca, dau. of John Goodrich, Dec. 28, 1699. Is. Anna, b. Dec. 19, 1700; David, b. April 1, '03. Mrs. R. W. d. April 10, '03, aged 22. Mr. D. W. and Mary, dau. of Lieut. Jonathan Belding, were m. June 8, 1710. Is. Mary, b. Aug. 17, '11; Elisha, b. Sept. 27, '13; Hannah, b. April 26, '16; Elizur, b. Aug. 15, '18; Thomas, b. April 27, '21; Josiah, b. Feb. 19, '24; John, b. May 6, '26, and d. Sept. 16, '36. Mr. D. W. d. Sept. 6, '52, and Mrs. M. W. Jan. 9, 1769.

Wright, James, and Mary, dau. of Daniel Rose, were m. July 17, 1690. Is. Mary, b. Nov. 14, '91, and d. Sept. 2, 1703; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 1, '93; James, b. March 21, '95; Daniel, Dec. 5, '96; Hannah, b. Jan. 29, 1700; Hezekiah, b. Dec. 10, '01; Abigaile, b. — 20, '04; Rachel, b. Jan. 21, '07; Mary, b. Sept. 30, '08; Jeremiah, b. Oct. 4, '10; Sarah, b. Dec. 13, '13. Abigail d. Oct. 12, 1714.

Wright, Joseph, and Mary, dau. of Joseph Dudley, of Guilford, were m. May 21, 1701.

Wright, Thomas, son of Joseph W., and Prudence, dau. of Ebenr. Deming, were m. Oct. 4, 1705. Is. Ebenezer, b. Oct. 2, '06. Mrs. P. W. d. Oct. 24, '06. Mr. T. W. and Abigail, dau. of Lieut. Benjamin Churchel, were m. Nov. 3, 1715.

Wright, Jonathan, and Hannah, dau. of Joseph Rand, of East Guilford, were m. March 26, 1706. Is. Abigaile, b. Jan. 13, '07; Jonathan, b. Feb. 17, '09, and d. March 31, '12; Judah, b. June 7, '10; Jane, b. Jan. 13, '13; Josiah, b. Sept. 19, '14; Thankfull, b. June 2, '16; Anne, b. June 27, '18; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 14, '20; Marah, b. Sept. 21, 1724.

Wright, John, and Mercy, dau. of Lieut. Jona. Borman, were m.

July 4, 1706. Is. Mercy, b. June 29, '07; John, b. May 31, '09. Mr. J. W. d. March 8, 1714, aged about 35 years.

Wright, Nathanael, and Ann, dau. of Sergt. Jona. Deming, were m. March 20, 1712. Is. Elias, b. March 12, '13; Lucy, b. Jan. 17, '16; Elizur, b. Jan. 30, '19; Nathaniel, b. June 21, '22; Martha, b. Feb. 8, '26; Gideon, b. Nov. 17, 1729.

Wright, Samuel, Jr., and Abigail, dau. of Jona. Goodrich, were m. Jan. 1, 1718. Is. Samuel, b. May 28, '22; Abigail, b. March 11, '24; Rebecca, b. Sept. 7, '26; Lucy, b. Jan. 26, '29; Moses, b. July 3, '31. Capt. S. W. d. June 6, 1732.

Wright, Deacon Benjamin, and Hannah, dau. of Jonas Holmes, were m. June 18, 1719. Is. Abigail, b. March 9, '20; Charles, b. July, 21, '21; Justus, b. March 5, '24; Hannah, b. July 22, '27; Lidia, b. Feb. 1, '30; Jonas, b. Jan. 20, '35. Charles d. Sept. 27, '36, and Jonas the night after. Benjamin, b. July 25, 1737.

Wright, Ebenezer, and Sarah, dau. of William Butler, were m. March 1, 1722. Is. William, b. Oct. 11, '22; Temperance, b. May 29, '24; Sarah, b. Sept. 3, '26; Josiah, b. June 16, 1728.

Wright, Timothy, and Sarah Walker, were m. April 22, 1725. Is. Crafts, b. March 25, '27; Martha, b. July 5, '29; Timothy, b. Aug. 21, '32; Elijah, b. Dec. 6, '34; Prudence, b. May 27, '38; Sarah, b. June 27, 1740.

Wright, David, Jr., and Elizabeth Buck, were m. May 13, 1725. Is. Solomon, b. May 30, '26; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 4, '28; David, b. Jan. 30, '31; Rebecca, b. Dec. 7, '32; Isaac, b. June 17, '35; Anne, b. July 26, '38, and d. Sept. 4, '41; John, b. Oct. 29, '40, and d. Sept. 5, '41; John, b. March 9, 1743.

Wright, Josiah, and Abigail Bordman, were m. . . . Is. Jonathan, b. Sept. 22, 1736; Josiah, b. June 2, '38; Silena, b. May 20, '40; Samuel, b. Aug. 22, '42; Elizabeth, b. Jan. 18, '44, and d. Sept. 1, '48; Lydia, b. Sept. 17, '47; Elias, b. Oct. 22, '49; Justus, b. Jan. 10, '52; Solomon, b. June 22, '54; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 18, '56; Abigail, b. Dec. 31, 1758.

Wright, Elizur, and Sarah Goodwin, were m. June 14, 1741. Is. Hannah, b. Oct. 14, '42; Aaron, b. May 24, '44; Anne, b. Feb. 1, '46; Joseph, b. Oct. 25, '48; Elizur, b. Sept. 26, '50; Moses, b. June 4, '53; William, b. Feb. 5, '55; Edward, b. 6, and d. 22 Feb. '56; Zenas, b. March 12, '58; Simeon, b. Oct. 1, 1764.

Wright, Stephen, and Esther Doolittle, were m. Jan. 30, 1746. Is. Mary, b. Sept. 24, '47, and d. Jan. 4, '50; Esther, Dec. 31, 1749.

Wright, Crafts, and Sarah Bordman, were m. Nov. 24, 1748. Is. John, b. July 8, '49; Mehetabel, b. Aug. 25, '51; Sarah, b. Sept. 28, 1754.

Wright, Josias, and Elizabeth Williams, were m. Dec. 21, 1749. Is. Mary, b. Sept. 21, '50; Olive, b. Jan. 4, 1752.

Wright, Nathaniel, Jr., and Martha Goodrich, were m. May 13, 1750. Is. Martha, b. Aug. 6, and d. Sept. 8, 1751.

Wright, Justus, and Ann Williams, were m. Feb. 22, 1750. Is. Eunice, b. March 14, '51; Charles, b. Sept. 6, '52; Ann, b. Nov. 14, '53; Giles, b. Jan. 10, 1756.

Wright, Gideon, and Elizabeth Buck, were m. July 8, 1756.

Wright, Josiah, Jr., and Sarah Brownson, were m. Feb. 19, 1756. Is. Josiah, b. Dec. 23, '56; Ashbel, b. Dec. 7, '58; David, b. April 8,

'60; Elizur, b. Feb. 11, '62; Hannah, b. April 28, '64; Simeon, b. Jan. 30, '66; Sarah, b. Aug. 29, '67; Mary, b. March 28, and d. May 5, '70; Richard, b. May 5, '71; Mary, b. May 27, '72; Anne, b. Dec. 17, '74; Elisha, b. Jan. 16, 1778.

Wright, Thomas, and Esther Andrews, were m. Dec. 31, 1756. Is. Sarah, b. Oct. 30, '57; Abijah, b. Feb. 5, 1759.

Wright, Elijah, and Lucy Butler, were m. Jan. 31, 1760. Is. Lucy, b. Nov. 10, '61; Ebenezer, b. Dec. 6, '65; Hannah, b. Aug. 29, '67; Elijah, b. Feb. 7, '70; Chloe, b. '72, and d. '73. Sarah, b. Sept. 6, '78. Mrs. L. W. d. July 6, '83. Capt. E. W. and Penelope Wells were m. April 22, 1784. Is. Roswell, b. Feb. 27, '85; Timothy, b. Jan. 24, '87; Henry, b. Oct. 8, 1788.

Wright, Elisha, and Mary Buck, were m. Oct. 24, 1764.

Wright, Ebenezer, and Grace Butler, were m. . . . Is. Ebenezer, b. July 2, 1769; Benjamin, b. Oct. 10, '70; Allyn, b. June 22, '73; Hannah, b. Aug. 3, '76; William, b. July 31, 1778.

Worner, William. Is. of, by Hannah his wife, William, b. Jan. 25, 1672; John, b. Jan. 15, '76; Hannah, b. Sept. 28, '78; Daniel, b. Jan. 1, '80; Abigaile, b. Jan. 24, '85. Deacon W. W. d. Feb. 28, 1714, aged about 68, and Mrs. H. W. March 3, 1714, aged about 70 years.

THE CLARKES OF RHODE ISLAND.

[Transcribed from an old Family Bible by WILLIAM E. CLARKE, and communicated by JOHN CLARK, of Cambridge.]

JOHN CLARKE, my Grandfather, was buried 3d March, 1559.

John Clarke, my Father, was baptized 11 February, 1541.

Thomas Clarke, my Uncle, was baptized 4 January, 1543.

Catherine Cook, daughter of John Cooke, was baptized the 12 of February, 33 year Henry 8, Ano Dom. 1541, my Mother.

Catherine Cooke, my Mother, was buried 30 : March, 1598.

John Clarke, my Father, was buried the 7 : April, 1598.

John Clarke, my Brother, born St. Mark's day, bap. 1 : May, 1569.

Thomas Clarke, son of John Clarke, born All Saint's day, baptized 3d Nov., Ano Dom. 1570. [writer].

Carew Clarke, son of John Clarke, 17 August, 1572, in the 14 y. of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Pason Clarke, baptized the 6 : December, 1574.

John Clarke, baptized 17 : March, A.D. 1577.

Margaret Clarke, baptized 8 : June, A.D. 1579.

Mary Clarke, baptized 21 September, 1581.

Margret Clarke, daughter of Thomas Clarke, was born 1st of Feb. : baptized 19 Feb., 1600; Sunday night 10 o'clock.

Carew Clarke, my son, was born the third February, 1602; being Thursday, about fayer day light, baptized the 17 Feb. Wollop's (?) Thursday, 3d day of the new moon.

Thomas Clarke, son of Thomas Clarke, bap. the 31 of March, 1605.

Merie Clarke, baptized 17 July, 1607.

John Clarke, born 8 October, 1609.

William Clarke, my son, baptized 11 of Feb., 1611.

Joseph Clarke, baptized the 16 December, 1618, born 9.

Thomas Clarke the father of these children departed this life the 29 of July, 1627. Rose Keridge (?) his wife died the 19 of September, in the year of our Lord 1627.

The 2 : of the 10 : month, 1674, Thomas Clarke, son of Thomas Clarke, of Wastnep (?), departed this life in Newport, on Rhod Island, in the house of his Brother.

Datre Clarke, wife of my brother Carew Clarke, living in ——— (?) in the Conte of Suffolk, she departed this life the 13 : of the 5 month, 1658.

20 : of the 2 : mo., 1676 ; my brother John Clarke, in the night departed this life in his own house in Newport, R. I.

Mr. Joseph Clarke deceased the first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety-four.

John Clarke, the son of Joseph Clarke, deceased the 11 day of April, 1764.



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF A NEW ENGLAND MINISTER, WRITTEN IN 1645.

[Communicated by JOHN WARD DEAN, of Boston.]

IN the second part of the *Gangræna* by Rev. Thomas Edwards, published in 1646 (page 166), is an extract from a letter written by a minister in New England, to a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. From the style, and some of the sentiments, we at first thought it might be by Rev. Nathaniel Ward, of Ipswich, who had a brother John, then a member of that Assembly. The time of the writer's residence, as here stated—"almost eleven years"—is, however, against this conjecture ; for Nathaniel Ward had certainly completed that number of years in New England, and probably had lived here several months into the twelfth year. It is not impossible, though, that it may have been written by Ward ; for the number of years may have been *written* in Arabic numerals, and the figure 2 may have been mistaken by the printer or transcriber for a 1. It will interest the student of New England History, by whomsoever it may have been written, and we give it below :—

“ An Extract from a Letter written from a Minister in New England to a Member of the Assembly of Divines.

Discipline or Church Government is now the great businesse of the Christian World, God grant we forget not the doctrine of Repentance from dead Works, and Faith in the Lord Jesus : I long much to see or hear, what is done in *England* about this matter. I shall not fall into particulars, as I might do, could we speak mouth to mouth. I am no Independent neither are many others, who say *Communi Presbyterorum consilio Ecclesie ab initio regebanter* ; nor am I of a democratical spirit : Much have I seen in my almost eleven years abode in this Wilderness ; and I wish such as maintain an Independent Democracy, had seen and found as much experimentally. A house like to well governed, [?] where all are Masters ; but no more of this. For myself, God hath been here with me, done me much

good, learning me something of my self and men. *N. E.* is not Heaven and here we are men still.

December 8, 1645.'

The writer of the above letter apparently came here in 1635. Can any reader of the Register assist in determining who he was? In 1645, there were seven or more ministers residing in New England who arrived in 1635, namely, Richard Mather, John Norton, Thomas Shepard, Peter Bulkely, Peter Hobart, Henry Flint, and John Jones.

THE POSTERITY OF WILLIAM DAVIS, OF FREETOWN.

[Communicated by Gen. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE, member of the Old Colony Historical, Pilgrim, and N. E. Hist. Gen. Societies.]

1. WILLIAM DAVIS and wife Mary Makepeace had: (2) *William*,²+ born June 11, 1688; m. Keziah Cudworth July 24, 1712. (3) *Thomas*,²+ m. Lydia ———. (4) *John*.² (5) *Jonathan*,²+ m. Sarah Terry, of Freetown, Dec. 24, 1730. (6) *Remembrance*,² m. 1st, Sarah Soul, of Tiverton, 2d, Sarah Fox, of Freetown. (7) *Joseph*.² (8) *Rebecca*,²+ m. John Paine, of Freetown, Oct. 31, 1705. (9) *Elizabeth*,² m. Wm. Cole [of Freetown], had a large family, but I have not been able to learn their names. (10) *Abigail*,²+ m. Ephraim Hathaway, of Freetown, Dec. 19, 1717. (11) *Anne*,²+ m. Robert Evans Jan. 29th, 1723. (12) *Hannah*,²+ m. William Gage, of Freetown? (13) *Ruth*.²

Mary the mother was a daughter of William Makepeace, of Freetown, and wife Ann Johnson, granddaughter of Thomas Makepeace, of Boston, and wife Mrs. Elizabeth Mellows. William Davis was grand juryman in 1697. He married Mary Makepeace March 1, 1686.

2. WILLIAM² DAVIS, Jr. and wife Keziah Cudworth had: (14) *William*,³ born Feb. 23, 1713; m. Elizabeth Paine, of Freetown. (15) *Mary*,³+ b. Feb. 23, 1715; m. Benjamin Hathaway, of Freetown, Sept. 11, 1735. (16) *James*,³+ b. Sept. 13, 1716; m. Suzanah Gage, of Freetown, Jan. 20, 1743. (17) *Lydia*,³+ b. March 26, 1719; m. Nathan Simmons, of Freetown, May 6, 1736, d. June 10, 1747. (18) *David*,³+ b. Jan. 9, 1721; m. Remember Terry, of Freetown, July 25, 1746. (19) *Hezekiah*,³ b. Feb. 25, 1723; m. Margaret Parker, of Freetown, Sept. 16, 1745; no children as far as we are able to learn. (20) *Keziah*,³+ b. March 9, 1725; m. Ignatius Perkins, Nov. 10, 1743. (21) *Elizabeth*,³ b. May 27, 1727. (22) *Abiel*,³+ b. Oct. 21, 1729; m. Susanah Gage, of Freetown, Jan. 12, 1753, d. Dec. 2, 1814. (23) *Ichabod*,³+ b. April 1, 1732; m. Sylvia Chase, of Freetown, Nov. 6, 1755.

William Davis the parent was constable of Freetown in 1724, grand juryman in 1726, tythingman in 1721 and 1726.

3. THOMAS² DAVIS by wife Lydia had: (24) *Thomas*,³ b. Oct. 1, 1718; m. Mrs. Hannah Wood, of Dartmouth, 1745; no children as far as I can learn. (25) *Alice*,³ b. Jan. 16, 1721. (26) *Joseph*,³ b. Sept. 30, 1723; m. Dinah Cleveland, of Freetown, Nov. 28, 1745. (27) *Lydia*,³+ b. Nov. 24, 1725; m. Peter Weaver, of Swansea, March 31,

1754. (28) *Benjamin*,³+ b. Sept. 1, 1728; m. Lydia Nichols, of Salem. (29) *Job*,³ b. April 13, 1731; m. Anne Soule, of Dartmouth, 1753. (30) *Moses*,³+ b. Nov. 14, 1733; m. Lois Anthony. (31) *Aaron*,³+ b. April 12, 1736; m. Rachel Law. (32) *Stephen*,³ b. July 20, 1738.

5. JONATHAN² DAVIS and wife Sarah Terry had: (33) *Silas*,³+ b. Jan. 1, 1732. (34) *Jonathan*,³+ b. May 26, 1736; m. 1st, Margaret Baggs, of Freetown, March 20, 1757; 2d, m. Sarah Treadwell, of Freetown, Jan. 16, 1772. He d. Jan. 1, 1808. (35) *Joseph*,³+ b. Sept. 26, 1738; m. Susannah Davis, of Freetown, Feb. 5, 1767. (36) *Richard*,³ b. Feb. 1, 1741. (37) *Cornelius*,³+ b. Jan. 24, 1744; m. Keziah Davis, of Freetown.

6. REMEMBRANCE² DAVIS and wife Sarah Soule had: (38) *Phebe*,³+ b. March 26, 1742; m. Noah Chace, of Freetown, Dec. 12, 1763. (39) *Lydia*,³ b. March 21, 1745.

By second wife Sarah Fox, of Freetown, he had: (40) *Sarah*,³ b. March 10, 1748; died young. (41) *Submit*,³ b. Feb. 5, 1750; lived single—was blind, d. March 4, 1822. (42) *Sarah*,³ b. Nov. 8, 1756; lived single, d. Jan. 25, 1840. (43) *Nicodemus*,³ b. Oct. 23, 1758; lived single, d. Dec., 1830. (44) *Job*,³ b. March 4, 1761; lived single. (45) *Thankful*,³ b. Sept. 22, 1763; m. Mr. Eastabrooks, of Bristol, R. I. (46) *Remembrance*,³ b. March 20, 1767.

Sarah the 2d wife was a daughter of Christopher Fox and wife Hannah Edminster, and born March 30, 1724, granddaughter of James Edminster and wife Ann Makepeace. The daughter Submit, and sons Nicodemus and Job, were frightfully deformed, and several children of Remembrance Davis by his 2d wife were so deformed that they could not live. The daughter Submit lived to be more than 70 years old, yet could never distinguish night from day. Her memory was remarkably retentive, and enabled her to commit a great part of the bible from hearing it read.

8. JOHN PAINE and wife Rebecca² Davis had: (47) *John*,³ m. Philip Strange, of Freetown, April 10, 1738; drowned 1745. (48) *Solomon*,³ m. Lydia Soule, of Tiverton, 1744. (49) *Sarah*,³ m. Seth Witherill, of Freetown, April 3, 1729. (50) *Phebe*,³ m. Hugh Douglas, of Freetown, Jan. 28, 1744. (51) *Rebecca*,³ m. John Baggs, of Freetown. (52) *Elizabeth*,³ m. William Davis, of Freetown, 1735. (53) *Mary*,³ m. Mr. Witherill. (54) *Margaret*,³ m. Elisha Pierce, of Middleboro', Nov. 30, 1738. (55) *Priscilla*,³ m. Benjamin Cleveland, of Freetown, June 9, 1746. John the parent was a son of Ralph Payne, of Freetown, and wife Dorithy, who came to Freetown from Rhode Island.

10. EPHRAIM HATHAWAY and wife Abigail² Davis had: (56) *John*,³ b. Sept 28, 1718; m. Elizabeth Chace, of Freetown, Oct. 17, 1741. (57) *Jemima*,³ b. Jan. 10, 1720; m. William Sherman, of Portsmouth, 1742. (58) *Ephraim*,³ b. March 23, 1723; m. Mary Traffer, of Freetown, May 12, 1743. (59) *William*,³ b. June 6, 1725; m. Mrs. Remember Davis, of Freetown, Nov. 12, 1753. (60) *Mary*,³ b. April 3, 1727. (61) *Jonathan*,³ b. April 2, 1729; m. Mary Chace, Dec., 1750. He died Feb. 3, 1793. (62) *Azariah*,³ b. Sept. 11, 1731. Was insane. (63) *James*,³ b. Dec. 16, 1733. (64) *Israel*,³ b. Feb. 4, 1734; m. Thankful Chace, Feb. 9, 1769. He died March 1, 1809. (65) *Zephe-*

niah,³ b. March 2, 1740; m. 1st, Martha Chace, March 26, 1761; 2d, Katurah Horton, July 19, 1818. (66) *Seth*,³ b. May 27, 1747; m. 1st, Lisband Davis, Feb. 26, 1767; 2d, Simmons. Ephraim the parent was a son of John Hathaway, of Freetown, and grandson of John Hathaway, of Taunton.

11. ROBERT EVANS and wife Anne² Davis had: (67) *Robert*,³ b. July 28, 1724; m. Thankful Pray, of Berkley, 1746; and he died April 26, 1758. (68) *William*,³ b. April 23, 1726; m. Abigail Hathaway, of Berkley, Oct. 28, 1748. (69) *John*,³ b. March 29, 1728; m. Catharine Carlisle, of Freetown, 1748. (70) *Hugh*,³ b. April 15, 1732. (71) *Sarah*,³ b. Sept. 14, 1734. (72) *Ruth*,³ b. May 16, 1737. (73) *Anne*,³ b. Oct. 14, 1741; m. Abial Jones, of Dighton, Nov. 25, 1759. (74) *Henry*,³ b. March 9, 1743; m. Rachel Reynolds, April 15, 1766. (75) *Mary*,³ b. March 15, 1745. Sarah the daughter was the mother of David Cudworth, of Berkley.

A Robert Evans became a town charge about the year 1771, and in 1775. Freetown had a law suit with Berkley concerning his support—Col. Gilbert the agent to manage the case for Freetown.

12. WILLIAM GAGE and wife Hannah² Davis had: (76) *William*,³ b. Oct. 10, 1725; m. Mercy Huddleston, of Dartmouth, May 6, 1748. (77) *John*,³ b. Nov. 5, 1726. (78) *Thomas*,³ b. March 13, 1729; m. Chloe Huddleston, of Dartmouth, June 28, 1750. (79) *Susannah*,³ b. Aug. 8, 1731; m. Abial Davis, of Freetown, Jan. 12, 1753, died Nov. 6, 1799. (80) *Joseph*,³ b. May 3, 1734. (81) *Hannah*,³ b. Sept. 7, 1736. (82) *Remembrance*,³ b. Sept. 20, 1738. (83) *Sylvester*,³ b. May 27, 1741. (84) *David*,³ b. July 15, 1744. (85) *Elizabeth*,³ b. March 2, 1747.

William Gage was employed as the town school master, at Freetown, in 1725, and again in 1730. The following extract shows him to have been a school teacher before 1725. "freetown, may y^c 17 day, 1721. Voted to leave it in the prudence of the Selectmen to agree with William Gage or with William Casswell to serve the town as a Schoolmaster."

14. WILLIAM³ DAVIS, and wife Elizabeth Paine had: (86) *William*,⁴ b. July 27, 1735. (87) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. March 5, 1737; m. Mr. Gifford, of Westport. (88) *Tabitha*,⁴ b. Jan. 4, 1739. (89) *Mary*,⁴ b. March 14, 1742. (90) *Peter*,⁴ b. May 27, 1744; m. Katurah Goff, of Berkley, April 10, 1770. He died July, 1771. (91) *Paul*,⁴ b. June 15, 1746.

Elizabeth the mother was a daughter of John Paine and wife Rebecca Davis, granddaughter of William Davis and wife Mary Makepeace.

15. BENJAMIN HATHAWAY and wife Mary³ Davis had: (92) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. Oct. 18, 1737; m. Henry Tew, of Berkley. (93) *Clothier*,⁴ b. July 11, 1739; m. Dorcas Wrightington, Dec. 31, 1765. (94) *Mary*,⁴ b. Oct. 11, 1741; m. Mr. Baker. (95) *Keziah*,⁴ b. Aug. 7, 1743; m. Dan Tew, of Dighton, Oct. 28, 1762. (96) *Zilpha*,⁴ b. May 27, 1745; m. David Perkins, of Freetown, Feb. 16, 1764. (97) *Benjamin*,⁴ b. March 28, 1747. (98) *Sarah*,⁴ b. May 7, 1753, died Aug. 22, 1770. (99) *Abial*,⁴ b. Dec. 16, 1759; m. Elizabeth Babbit, of Berkley, 1782. He had one of his ears cut off as a punishment for crime.

Benjamin the parent was a son of Jacob Hathaway and wife Philip Chase, grandson of John Hathaway, of Freetown, and great grandson of John Hathaway, of Taunton.

16. JAMES³ DAVIS and wife Susannah Gage had : (100) *Mary*,⁴ b. Sept. 24, 1743; died May 15, 1754. (101) *Susannah*,⁴ b. Jan. 25, 1745; m. Joseph Davis, of Freetown. (102) *Keziah*,⁴ b. April 10, 1747; m. Cornelius Davis, of Freetown. (103) *James*,⁴ b. Feb. 15, 1750, died Dec. 4, 1754. (104) *Shadrach*,⁴ b. March 3, 1752; m. Lydia Davis, of Freetown, May 18, 1775. (105) *Hope*,⁴ b. April 16, 1754. (106) *James*,⁴ b. Jan. 19, 1756; m. Sarah Winslow, of Freetown, Aug. 2, 1781. (107) *William*,⁴ b. March 31, 1758. (108) *David*,⁴ b. March 3, 1761. Susannah the mother was a daughter of Thomas Gage and wife Mary Durfee, and born June 29, 1721. Mary the wife of Thomas Gage is thought to have been a daughter of Lieut. Robert Durfee, of Freetown. She was Gage's 2d wife. His 1st wife was Mrs. Remember Terry.

17. NATHAN SIMMONS and wife Lydia³ Davis had : (109) *Nathan*,⁴ m. Lydia Barnaby, of Freetown, Aug. 21, 1761. Nathan the parent was a son of Abraham Simmons and wife Ann Lee. He was born Oct. 18, 1709, and died June 26, 1774. An enterprising and very useful man. He was one of the Selectmen of Freetown ten years, an Assessor eight years, Treasurer six years.

18. DAVID³ DAVIS and wife Remember Terry had : (110) *Shadrach*.⁴ Married, but I cannot learn to whom.

Remember the mother was a daughter of Silas Terry, cordwainer, of Freetown, and born April 26, 1728, granddaughter of John Terry and wife Remember Farrows, great granddaughter of Lieutenant Thomas Terry, of Freetown. After death of David Davis she married William Hathaway and became the mother of Ensign Silas Hathaway, and grandmother to Colonel Lynde Hathaway, of Freetown.

20. IGNATIUS PERKINS and wife Keziah³ Davis had : (111) *David*,³ b. Feb. 14, 1744; m. Zilpha Hathaway, of Freetown, Feb. 16, 1764.

22. ABIAL³ DAVIS and wife Susannah Gage had : (112) *Hannah*,⁴ b. June 27, 1753. She died Dec. 2, 1815. (113) *Abial*,⁴ June 2, 1755; m. Lovisa Collins, Aug. 17, 1780, died Sept. 28, 1840. (114) *Lydia*,⁴ b. June 1, 1757. She died April 27, 1814. (115) *Perry*,⁴ b. Aug. 13, 1759; m. Rachel Collins, March 22, 1781, died Dec. 3, 1787. (116) *Edmund*,⁴ b. Nov. 27, 1761; m. Sarah ——. He died Dec. 27, 1848. She died June 2, 1792. (117) *Susannah*,⁴ b. June 28, 1764. (118) *Peace*,⁴ b. Oct. 28, 1766. She died Jan. 18, 1809. (119) *Sylvia*,⁴ b. Sept. 28, 1768. (120) *Mason*,⁴ b. Oct. 21, 1772.

Susannah the mother was a daughter of William Gage and wife Hannah Davis, and born Aug. 8, 1731.

23. ICHABOD³ DAVIS and wife Sylvia Chase had : (121) *Ichabod*,⁴ b. April 2, 1756. Died young. (122) *Philip*,⁴ b. March 3, 1758. (123) *Hezekiah*,⁴ b. Sept. 25, 1761. (124) *Jesse*,⁴ b. March 15, 1764. (125) *Ichabod*,⁴ b. Jan. 21, 1768. (126) *Charity*,⁴ m. Mr. Brown.

27. PETER WEAVER and wife Lydia³ Davis had : (127) *Thomas*,⁴ b. April 2, 1756. (128) *Joseph*,⁴ b. May 15, 1758. (129) *Benjamin*,⁴ b. March 20, 1760. Probably never married, and died March 24, 1788. (130) *Lydia*,⁴ b. Oct. 6, 1761. Probably did not marry, and died Dec. 1, 1781. (131) *Alice*,⁴ b. Sept. 8, 1763. (132) *Anne*,⁴ b. May 6, 1765; m. Francis Chase.

28. BENJAMIN³ DAVIS and wife Lydia Nichols had : (133) *Mary*,⁴

died young. (134) *Lydia*,⁴ m. Preserved Eddy, of Swanzey. (135) *Mary*,⁴ b. 1756; m. 1st, Brice Wing; 2d, Tripp Moshier. She died 1851. (136) *Eunice*,⁴ b. 1759; m. 1st, Stephen Brayton; 2d, Daniel Brayton. She died June, 1851. (137) *Sarah*,⁴ m. James Chase, of Somerset. She died 1849. (138) *Harriet*,⁴ m. Collins Chase. She died 1846. (139) *Benjamin*,⁴ m. Sarah Bowers, of Somerset. He died 1814. (140) *Mercy*,⁴ m. 1st, David Bowen, of Newport; 2d, Col. Joseph Kellog, of Somerset. She died June, 1803. (141) *Anna*,⁴ m. Michael Hoag. She died Nov., 1835. (142) *Patience*,⁴ m. 1st, Gideon Robinson; 2d, Oliver Chase. She died 1855.

30. MOSES³ DAVIS and wife Lois *Anthony* had: (143) *Anthony*,⁴ b. March 30, 1764. (144) *Moses*,⁴ b. Sept. 4, 1765. (145) *Lois*,⁴ b. March 26, 1767.

31. AARON³ DAVIS and wife Rachel Law had: (146) *Abigail*,⁴ b. March 4, 1765; m. James Law. (147) *Aaron*,⁴ b. July 30, 1767; m. Lydia Chase, of Freetown. (148) *Lydia*,⁴ b. May 20, 1769. (149) *Susanah*,⁴ b. April 11, 1771. She was deaf and dumb. (150) *Hannah*,⁴ m. Michael Hathaway, of Freetown, Nov. 24, 1796.

33. SILAS³ DAVIS and wife had: (151) *Arthur*,⁴ b. 1761; m. Hartie Brown, N. Port, died Dec. 16, 1843. (152) *Benjamin*.⁴ (153) *Jonathan*.⁴ (154) *David*,⁴ b. 1780; m. Phebe Simmons, of Somerset, died May 2, 1845. (155) *Abraham*.⁴ (156) *John*.⁴ (157) *Mary*,⁴ m. James Chase. (158) *James*,⁴ m. Lydia Brown.

34. JONATHAN³ DAVIS and wife Margaret Baggs had: (159) *Margaret*,⁴ b. Sept. 8, 1765, died young. (160) *Jonathan*,⁴ b. Jan. 7, 1770; m. Chloe Simmons, of Freetown.

By 2d wife Sarah *Treadwell*: (161) *Mercy*,⁴ b. Jan. 27, 1773; m. Jail Hathaway, of Freetown. (162) *Eleazer*,⁴ b. May 11, 1775; m. Mary Marble, of N. Port, Dec. 28, 1797, drowned Dec. 17, 1809. (163) *James*,⁴ b. June 10, 1777; m. Diana Simmons, of Somerset, 1797. Eleazer the son fell overboard in crossing Taunton river in the night time.

Margaret the mother was a daughter of John Baggs, a cooper of Freetown, and wife Rebecca Paine, and born Sept. 21, 1734, granddaughter of John Paine and wife Rebecca Davis, great granddaughter of William Davis and wife Mary Makepeace. Jonathan the parent was remarkable for his sobriety, his well ordered walk and godly conversation.

35. JOSEPH³ DAVIS and wife Susanah Davis had: (164) *Richard*.⁴ (165) *Polly*.⁴ (166) *Howard*,⁴ m. 1st, Ruth Knight; 2d, Mahitabel Bosworth. (167) *Warden*,⁴ m. Diadama Knap, of Freetown. (168) *Joseph*,⁴ m. 1st, Lydia Hathaway; 2d, Mrs. Betsey Pierce, of Fall River. (169) *Gilbert*,⁴ m. Mrs. Sally Read, of Fall River. (170) *Susanah*,⁴ m. William Hackett, of Middleborough. ?

37. CORNELIUS³ DAVIS and wife Keziah had: (171) *Olive*,⁴ b. Feb., 1769. (172) *Chloe*,⁴ b. April 1, 1770. (173) *David*,⁴ m. Phebe Durfee. (174) *Keziah*,⁴ m. Gideon Hathaway. (175) *Hope*,⁴ m. Edmund Davis, of Freetown, Aug. 30, 1795. (176) *Daniel*,⁴ m. Elizabeth Butts, of Dartmouth.

38. NOAH CHASE and wife Phebe *Davis*³ had: (177) *Noah*,⁴ b. June 17, 1764; m. Rebecca Hathaway, of Freetown. (178) *Phebe*,⁴ b.

March 24, 1769; m. Abial Chase, of Freetown. (179) *Lydia*,⁴ b. June 24, 1773; m. Aaron Davis, of Fall River, died 1846. (180) *Jesse*,⁴ b. Dec. 22, 1775; m. Ruby Read, of Freetown, Dec. 21, 1798, died June, 1800.

Noah the parent was a son of Michael Chase by wife Thankfull Cleveland, and born Oct. 26, 1739, grandson of Benjamin Chase, Jr. and wife Mercy Simmons, and great grandson of Benjamin Chase the cooper, who was the first of the Chase family that settled in Freetown.

90. PETER⁴ DAVIS and wife Katurah Goff had: (181) *Elizabeth*,⁵ m. William Hervy, of Berkley. (182) *Paul*,⁵ m. Elizabeth Chase, of Freetown, Aug. 16, 1798. (183) *William*,⁵ m. Sarah Stevens, of Taunton. (184) *Nathaniel*,⁵ died on the coast of Guinea. (185) *Olive*,⁵ m. George Parris, of Middleborough. (186) *Enoch*,⁵ b. Aug., 1770; m. 1st, Bulah Luscom, of Taunton; 2d, Mency White, of Freetown, Sept. 4, 1842; he died March, 1843.

Katurah the mother, after the death of Peter Davis, married for a second husband Rev. Jonathan Horton, of Freetown, and for a third husband Zephaniah Hathaway, and after the death of her third husband became a town's charge and died about thirty years ago.

104. SHADRACH⁴ DAVIS and wife Lydia Davis had: (187) *William*,⁵ b. May 29, 1780. (188) *Shadrach*,⁵ b. July 9, 1782; m. Sarah Spooner, of New Bedford. (189) *Lynde*,⁵ died at sea. (190) *Lydia*,⁵ died young.

106. JAMES⁴ DAVIS and wife Sarah Winslow had: (191) *Susanah*,⁵ b. Nov. 5, 1781. (192) *George*,⁵ b. March 5, 1783. (193) *Hannah*,⁵ b. June 5, 1785. (194) *James*,⁵ b. May 20, 1788. (195) *Phebe*,⁵ b. Jan. 20, 1790. (196) *Sarah*,⁵ b. April 15, 1793.

Sarah the mother was a daughter of George Winslow and wife Phebe Tisdale, granddaughter of George Winslow and wife Elizabeth, great granddaughter of Lieut. Job Winslow, who died in Freetown July 14, 1720, and great great granddaughter of Kanelm Winslow the emigrant.

115. Elder PERRY⁴ DAVIS and wife Rachel Collins had: (197) *Mary*,⁵ b. Feb. 4, 1782; unmarried; died May 18, 1785. (198) *Jonathan*,⁵ b. Nov. 10, 1783; m. Rachel Wardell, Nov. 22, 1810. (199) *Perry*,⁵ b. Aug. 30, 1785, died June 12, 1786.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DOOP-BOEK, OR BAPTISMAL REGISTER OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

[Communicated by Prof. JONATHAN PEARSON, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.]

[Continued from p. 317, vol. xix.]

Proselyten (*Indians*) gedoopt den 13 feb., 1712.

<i>Kinderen.</i>	<i>Ouders.</i>	
Martha,	Zander,	Christina.
Jacob,	Symen,	Christina.
Cornelis,		Jannisse.

Elsjen, Maria,	Thomas. (By D ^o . Van Driessen, of Albany.)	Maria.
1712 (Juny 21 ?)		
Caleb, Rebecca, Sara Joannes, Marytie, Ariantie, Ariantie, Rachel,	Caleb Beck, Simon Danielse, (V. antw :) Jan Danielse, (V. antw :) Willem Brouwer, Evert Van Eps, Joannes Scermerhorn, Marten (Van) Scleyck, Simon,	Anna Beck. Maria Peeks. Agnietie Tellers. Rebecca Vedders. Eva Tol. Engeltie Brouwer. Margarita V. Vranken. Anna.
1712, De 9 9ber.		
Jacomyn een (13) isack, Anna, Eva, Susanna, Adam,	Wildin gedoopt na voorgaende belydenis aen ons gedaen. Wolt Vroman, jesse De Graeff. Arent Van Petten, Jan Wimph, Antoni Scayt,	marretie Vroman. aaltie de Graeff. jannetje Van Petten. ariantie Wimph. Anna Schayt.
1713, d. 1 feby.		
Anne Elizabeth, Margariet, Pieter, Ludovicus, Stephanus, Petrus,	Jacob Warnouwff, Hans Michel Ebich, Victor pootman, philip groot, Lowys Vielè, Cornelis van Slyk,	fisilla ? Warnouwff. Eva Ebich. grietie pootman. Sara Groot. Marritie Viele. Claartie Bratt.
1713, D. May 3.		
Gesina, Margarietie, Margarietie, Marretie, Neeltie, Jannetie, Sara, Jesajas, philip,	Symen Swits, Cornelys Vielè, joannes Peek, Daniel Danielse (V. A.) Lourens Vander Volgen, Hendrik Oirendorph, Jillis Vonda, Theunis Swart, Harmen Philipse,	Gesina Swits. Dieuertie Vielè. Annatie Peek. Ariaentie Danielse. Geertruy Vander Volge Anna mar: Oirendorph Rachel Vonda. Styntie Swart. Marritie Philipse.
den 14 9ber.		
Daniel, Cornelia, Lodewyck, Sara,	Arent Danielse, (V. a.) Cornelis Pootman, Arent Pootman, Jelys Van Vorst,	Sara Danielse. Jacomyntie Pootman. Lybetie Pootman. Elisabeth Van Vorst.
28 febru. (1714.)		
Barent, reyer, Sara, Claas, Cornelus, Johannis,	B(arent) Wimph, R(eyer) Schermerhoorn, Claas Fransen (V. D. Bogart), Simen, benyamen lanien, folckert simense (Veeder),	Sara Wimph. marya Schermerhoorn. barber fransen. Susanna Thomas. Vyte Joncker. Jannetie Simense.
December xviii. (1714).		
Neltie, Alida, Willem,	evert Veps, pieter klement, Adam Michel Smit,	Eva Van Eps. ante klement. brechie smit.

fyte,	arendt Van petten,	Jannetie V. petten.
Marcite,	fecktoer pottman,	gryete pootman.
Angeniete,	harmen plypse,	marite plypse.
Klaes,	Willem kopernol,	Engeltie kopernol.
daniel,	Simon danelse (V. antw.),	matte Peek.
gerrit,	daniel danyelse (V. antw.),	arryante danielse.
albert,	arendt veder,	Sara Vedder.
Arendt,	Albert Vedder,	Maria gelen.
susanna,	marten V. slyk,	maria gelen.
		margriet V. Slyk.

(By Do. Brouwer.)

1715, d. 13 Juni.		
Sander,	Gerrit V : Brakel,	catrientien V : Volger.
17 July.		
Abraham,	Jellis Fonda,	Rachel Fonda.
Der. 31 Jul :		
Trientien,	assuerus marcelius,	Sara Heemstraet.
dr. 27 Aug.		
Eva,	Laurents Claes (V. D. Volgen)	Geestruit V. petten.
d. 28 Aug :		
Isaack,	Jan Wemp,	Arientien Swits.
d. 3 Oct :	David, Arent Pootman,	Lisebet Ackerman.
" 9 "	Marigien, Teunis Claessen,	Sara Harmsen.
" " "	Geertien, Andries Van Pette,	maecke ten Neik.
" " "	maria, Thomas Davids,	Catrina kleyn.
" 16 "	Elisabet, Philip Groot,	Sara Groot.
" " "	Samuel, Arent Samuelse Bratt,	Catrientien mebi.
" " "	Katrina, Sander Glen,	Rebecca Glen.
" 23 "	maria, Corset Vedder,	nieltien christiaanse.
" 28 "	Katalina, Philip Bosy,	margaritte.
" 20 Nov.	Abraham, Pieter Froman,	Getruit Van Aelstede.
" 26 "	Jacobus, Jan Baptist (Van Eps),	Helena Glen.
" " "	Susanna, Simon Swits,	Gesina Swits.
" 4 Decem.	Sara, Willem Brouwer,	Rebecca Vedders.
" 17 "	Engel, Caleb Beck,	annetien Beck.
" " "	Engeltien, Teunis Swart,	Christina Vroman.
" 25 "	marigien, Joseph Clement,	Anna Peek.
1716.		
d. 1 Jan.	Katalitien, Volkert Simensen (Vee- der),	Janneti. Schermerhorn
" 7 "	Elisabet, Roebert Yates,	marigien De Graaf.
" 28 "	Angenietien Jannes Vedder,	Maria Forts.
" " "	Cathrina, Daniel Danielse, (V. ant.	Ariaentien Veder.
" 3 Febr.	Adam, Wolter Vroman,	maria Halenbeck.
" " "	Christiaan, Cornelis Christiaansen,	annatien Christiaansen
" 4 "	Elisabet, Jellis Van Vost,	Elisabet Van Eps.
" 24 maart.	Claes, Aarnolt de Graef,	Ariaentien De Graef.
" " "	Susanne, Cornelis Van Slyk,	Claertien Bratt.
" 31 "	Catrina, Cornelis Vile,	Diwertien Vile.
" " "	Teunis, Cornelis Pootman,	Jacomine Pootman.
" 2 Apr.	Adam, Hendrik Vroman,	Maria Wemp.
" 7 "	Gerrit, Helmus Simonsen (Vee- der),	Annetien Mebi.

d. 14 Apr.	Jurrien	Willem Koppertol,	Engeltien Lantgraef.
" 22 "	Maria,	Arent Danielsen (V. ant.)	Sara Van Eps.
" 10 May,	Philippus,	Derk Groot,	Lisebet Vander Volger.
" 21 "	Lisabet,	Harmen Phlipsen,	Maritien Lappien.
" 28 "	Magdalena	Arent Brat,	Jannetien Brat.
" " "	Jacobus,	Johannes Peek,	Annatien Peeks.
" 8 Juli,	Abraham,	} Samuel Dachzi,	Elizabet Dachzi.
	Isaac,		
" 5 Aug.	Samuel,	Carel Born,	Bathseba Brat.
" 11 "	Aeltien,	Benjamin Lenein,	Feytien Jonker.
" 22 Sept.	Johannes,	Jan Barentse Wemp,	Sara Swart.
" 6 Oct.	Lena,	Cornelis Slingerlant,	Egien Slingerlants.
" 13 "	Rejer,	Jan Schermerhorn,	Engeltien Vroman.
" " "	Willem,	Jacob Vander Linde,	Eva Vander Linde.
" 28 "	Jannetien,	Isak Valkenborg,	Lydia Valkenborg.
" 10 Nov.	Adam,	Harmen Van Slyk,	Jannetien Vromans.
" 8 Dec.	Maritien,	Jesse De Graef,	Aeltien Hennion.
" " "	Anna Catrina,	Frerik Knoet,	Francyntien de monde.
" 16 "	Niclaes,	Niclaes Van Patten,	Rebekka Van Patten.
" 23 "	Rebecca,	Arent Schermerhoorn,	Annetien Funda.
1717,			
d. 13 Jan.	Frans,	Tjerk Fransen (V. D. Bo- gart),	Grietien Vedders.
" 19 "	maritien,	Arent Van Patten,	Jannetien kanyn.
" 20 "	Bata,	Pieter Oudekerk,	Alida Oudekerk.
" 10 Feb.	Johannes,	Johannes Fort,	Rebecca Danielse (V. Antw).
" 23 maert,	Tackerus,	Claes Fransen (V. D. Bo- gart),	Barber Fransen,
" " "	Jacob,	Victor Pootman,	Grietien Pootman.
" 27 Apr.	Abraham,	Jan Danielsen (V. ant.)	Augenietien Vedders.
" " "	Johannes,	Abraham Fort,	Anna Barber knoet.
" 18 Mey,	Abraham,	Evert Van Eps,	Evien Van Eps.
" 8 Juni,	Jesse,	Nicolaes Stensel,	Elisabet De Graef.
" 22 "	Johannes,	Jacob Schermerhoorn,	Margrietien Schermer- hoorn.
" 29 "			Nieltien Vedders.
<i>teSchaghko,</i>	Harmen,	Corzet Vedder,	Geesien Zwits.
d. 3 Aug.	Isaak,	Simon Zwits,	Angenietien Vedder.
" " "	Sara,	Pieter Vroman,	Maritien Halenbeck.
" 24 "	Jacob,	Wonter Vroman,	Anna Hagedoorn.
" 31 "	maria,	Hendrik Hagedoorn,	

GENEALOGY.—There is a great deal more in genealogies than is generally believed at present. I never heard tell of any clever man that came out of entirely stupid people. If you look around the families of your acquaintance, you will see such cases in all directions. I know that it has been the case in mine. I can trace the father, and the son, and the grandson, and the family stamp is quite distinctly legible upon each of them.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

GENEALOGY OF THE VALENTINE FAMILY.

[By Gen. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE, Freetown, Mass.]

FEW families in New England have inherited so much wealth as that of John Valentine. Of John Valentine, I learn nothing more than that he was the husband of Mary Lynde, of Boston, son of Thomas Valentine, Vicar of Frankfort, in Ireland, and father of the family herein after to be described.

Thomas, the vicar of Frankfort in Ireland, died at 4 of the clock on the morning of Nov. 6, 1763. His will bore date of Sept. 10, 1763, and provided 3 shillings per week for Martha Holt, an infirm relative, and 5 pounds to defray the expenses of her funeral. To grandchildren Samuel, Thomas and Elizabeth Valentine, each the sum of two hundred pounds. Grandson Samuel Valentine to have one fourth part of the residue of the personal estate when debts and legacies are paid, amounting to upwards of four thousand pounds. To grandson Samuel Valentine, all his real estate in the Parish of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster, Great Britain.

Mary, the wife of John Valentine, was a daughter of Samuel and granddaughter of Simon Lynde, of Boston. Simon was admitted to membership in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. in 1658, and Samuel in 1691. Simon became possessed of three of the 26 original lots into which Freetown was first divided. Two and one half of the three lots of Simon Lynde fell within the limits of Fall River, when that township was set off from Freetown in 1803, and equalled five twenty-sevenths of the original town of Fall River. These three lots Simon Lynde gave to his son Samuel Lynde, a merchant of Boston. Samuel was born Dec. 1, 1658.

Samuel Lynde was a member of the first church in Boston, and appears to have taken a lively interest in religious matters.

The lot on which the town of Freetown erected their first meeting house was a gift from Samuel Lynde, and the parsonage farm was presented by Capt. Ambrose Barnaby and his brother-in-law Dr. John Turner, of Freetown, and Deacon Hall, of Little Compton.

The will of Samuel Lynde bore date of July 20, 1720, and its provisions were as follows:—"To beloved wife Mary Ann, one bed and furniture, she having had advantage in my estate in her life-time. Also, one third part of all my real estate during her natural life, she keeping the same in good repair at her own cost. To grandson Samuel Valentine, my brick house and brick ware-house, with the land belonging to them, in Cornhill Street, in Boston. Also my pasture and orchard in Boston, bounded on Cambridge Street, and westerly by Mr. Middlecott's pasture and Mr. Rogers, and southeasterly by the street leading to the common, and northeasterly by Fairweather and Capt. Southhark. Also two lots of land lying in Freetown, No. 13 and 14. To my granddaughter Elizabeth and grandson Thomas Valentine, my lot in Freetown No. 9, called the Steep Brook lot. To granddaughter Mary Valentine my island in Kenebeck river. To my grandson Edward Valentine a farm of three hundred acres, lying in Kenebeck beyond Groton. To the Rev. Ben-

jamin Wadsworth and Thomas Foxcroft, pastors of the first church in Boston, Five Pounds.”

JOHN VALENTINE and wife Mary Lynde had children :—Samuel, who m. 1st, Abigail Durfee, of Tiverton, June 25, 1729, and 2d, Rebecca Hall, of Swanzea, Oct., 1766, and died March 14, 1781. Thomas, married Elizabeth ———; Edmund, married Elizabeth ———; Mary, married ——— Durfee.

SAMUEL VALENTINE, by wife Abigail, had children :—Lynde, b. March 18, 1730, m. Sarah Evans, of Freetown, Nov. 28, 1764, and d. Sept. 10, 1773. Samuel, b. 1731, m. Mary Evans, of F., Feb. 26, 1756, and d. July 14, 1768. Joseph, m. Hannah Strange, of F. Mary, m. Nathaniel Bliffins, of Swanzea, Dec. 29, 1757. Lucy, b. Feb. 20, 1740; m. Lieut. Philip Hathaway, of F., Sept. 13, 1764, and d. Sept. 25, 1800. William, b. March 17, 1741; m. Sybil Winslow, of F., March 8, 1767, and d. Dec. 2, 1801. John, b. April 29, 1743, m. Hannah Winslow, of F., Nov. 21, 1765. David, b. Oct. 2, 1745; m. Hannah Hathaway, of F., Aug. 4, 1771. Abigail, b. Sept. 25, 1746; m. Sathée Miles, of F., June 6, 1770. Samuel the parent was Constable of Freetown in 1725, Representative to the General Court in 1728 and 1750, and a Selectman and Assessor in 1751.

THOMAS VALENTINE, by wife Elizabeth, had children :—John, born July 1, 1740; married. Joseph, b. Oct. 21, 1741; married. Hester, b. Aug. 3, 1742. Samuel, b. Dec. 7, 1745. Mary, b. Nov. 14, 1747. Hannah, b. June 2, 1749. William, b. Nov. 2, 1750.

Thomas the parent left Freetown, removed to and settled in Hopkinton, Mass. about the year 1740. Thomas and Elizabeth Valentine sold an estate in Boston to Samuel Valentine, of Freetown, Sept. 15, 1747. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Valentine, died April 25, 1752.

MARY VALENTINE married a Durfee, but further I know not.

Robert Durfee, of Freetown, and wife Mary, had children :—Thomas. John. Benjamin. Peleg. Mary. Elizabeth. But whether their mother was or was not Mary Valentine I am not able to state. Robert the parent died in Freetown May 10, 1718. His will bore date of May 7, 1718, from which I learn the names of his wife and children. Robert Durfee was a Lieut. of militia, a Selectman of Freetown 4 years, Assessor 4 years, Town Clerk 1 year; and Representative to General Court in 1716. He was buried on a hill near Taunton river, at a place called “*Gage’s Banks*,” and when the Fall River R. Road was built, (136 years after) his remains were disinterred and removed to the easterly side of the highway leading from Freetown to Fall River. “At a town meeting in Freetown, warned by a notification set up at the house of John Simmons, signed by the selectmen, the said meeting held at the house of s^d Simmons, on the furst munday of february, 1703–4, it was then voted that a man should be chosen to indeavour to bring in a man into town to Educate and instruct Children in Reading and Righting and dispensing the Gospel to the towns Exceptance. ‘voted Robert Durfe to act according to the vote furst Expressed,’ John Reed, Jr., Town Clerk.”

LYNDE VALENTINE, by wife Sarah, had children :—James, b. June 15, 1765; d. Sept. 25, 1765. Thomas, b. Sept. 21, 1766; m. Abigail Paine, of F., Nov. 15, 1795; d. Nov. 17, 1808. Francis, b. March 18, 1769. James Lynde, b. Oct. 11, 1770; m. Sally Porter, of F., March

16, 1806, and d. Dec., 1825. Sarah the mother was born Oct. 4, 1736. She was a daughter of John Evans, of Freetown, and Ruth Winslow his wife, and gr. daughter of David and Sarah Evans, who (I think) was a daughter of John Bailey and wife Anna Bourne.

SAMUEL VALENTINE, by wife Mary, had children:—Ruth, b. May 20, 1756. John, b. Sept. 24, 1757. Mary, b. May 25, 1759. Samuel, b. April 19, 1761; was furiously mad or insane, so that he was kept in close confinement for many years; d. Jan. 7, 1812. Lynde, b. Feb. 12, 1763; d. 1778. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 3, 1765; m. Bailey Read, of F. Lydia, b. May 15, 1767; never married; d. Oct. 9, 1843. The house formerly owned by Samuel Valentine, and where this family resided, stood in a small meadow on the westerly side of the highway leading from Assonet village in Freetown to Fall River, and about 10 rods from the brook that now marks the line that divides those townships. Mary the mother was a daughter of John Evans, Senr., of F., and Ruth Winslow his wife, and was born at F. Jan. 4, 1732. She survived her husband about 38 years. Tradition informs us that her children, in speaking of the brook above mentioned, used to call it their mother's brook, and to this circumstance it is thought that this stream owes its widely known name of "*Mother's Brook.*" Mrs. Mary Valentine died Jan. 8, 1806. Samuel the parent was Constable of Freetown in 1760.

JOSEPH VALENTINE, by wife Hannah, had children:—Abigail, b. July 14, 1756. William, b. Jan. 21, 1758. Joseph, b. Dec. 7, 1760. Hannah the mother was a daughter of Lieut. Lot Strange, of Freetown, and Hannah Hathaway his wife, and was born Oct. 22, 1738. After the death of Joseph Valentine she married John Nichols, whom she survived, and then married James Hart, of Taunton.

NATHANIEL BLIFFINS and wife Mary had children:—Nathaniel, b. Sept. 17, 175—. William, born Feb. 15, 17—. Valentine, b. June 19, 17—; married 1st, Hannah Evans, of Freetown, and 2d Mrs. Wilbur, of Fall River. Priscilla, born April 12, 17—, died April 26, 17—. Abigail, b. Aug. 18, 176—, married ——— Miles. Anson, b. Oct. 31, 1768; married Rachel Reed, of Freetown, May 26, 1796, and he died June 17, 1842.

Lieut. PHILIP HATHAWAY and wife Lucy had children:—Philip, b. Jan. 4, 1765; married Sarah Dean, of Dighton (now Berkley), in 1786. Abigail, b. Oct. 1, 1767; married Benjamin Tew, of Dighton (now Berkley); she died Jan. 29, 1845. Guilford, b. Aug. 31, 1769; married Olive Dean, of Dighton (now Berkley), in 1796, and he died July 15, 1802. Edmund, b. Sept. 29, 1771; married Betsey Hathaway, of Freetown, May 19, 1799, and he died Oct. 5, 1832. Polly, b. April 1, 1775; married Joseph Durfee, of Tiverton, R. I., Oct. 7, 1798, not living. Martha, b. June 17, 1766; married David Evans, of Freetown, Feb. 11, 1802, and she died Feb. 21, 1851. Lucy, b. May 15, 1779; married Benjamin Brown, of Freetown, in 1796, and she died Sept. 2, 1800. Simmons, b. March 8, 1781; married Harriet Gardner, of Troy, now Fall River, July 3, 1808.

Philip the parent was a son of Philip Hathaway and wife Martha Simmons, and born in Freetown July 19, 1740, grandson of Jacob Hathaway and wife Philip Chase, great grandson of John Hathaway, of Freetown, and great great grandson of John Hathaway, of Taun-

ton (now Berkley). Philip was Town Clerk of Freetown eight years, Treasurer one year, Assessor 3 years. From 1775 to 1781 he held the commission of Lieut. of the 1st foot company of local militia in Freeown, Benjamin Read being Captain, and David Peirce Ensign. He died January 24, 1816.

WILLIAM VALENTINE, by wife Sybil, had children:—Lucy, b. 1767; m. Harvey Simmons, of F., June 18, 1797; d. March 17, 1841. Phebe, m. Luther Winslow, of F., Nov. 15, 1795. Lois, m. Benjamin Brown, of F., Nov. 2, 1802. Prudence, m. William Reed, of F., Jan. 28, 1798; d. Nov. 15, 1843. Sybil, b. 1779; m. Col. Joseph E. Reed, of F., June 19, 1803; d. July 5, 1857. Mercy, m. Frederick Winslow, of Fall River, Oct., 1804; d. Dec. 21, 1833. Sally, m. Edmund French, of Berkley, Dec. 25, 1806. William Valentine the parent was a farmer, and resided within the limits of that part of Freetown set off to Fall River in 1803. Sybil the mother was a daughter of George Winslow, of Freetown, by wife Phebe Tisdale, and was born Sept. 7, 1748; died May, 20, 1816. She was a granddaughter of George Winslow, and gr. gr. daughter of Lieut. Job Winslow, who died at Freetown July 14, 1720. The death of Sybil, the daughter, who married Col. Joseph E. Reed, occurred so near that of her husband, that they were buried at the same time. Col. Reed, in early life, had been engaged in trade, at Assonet village, Freetown, and was commissioned Lieutenant of the 1st foot co. of Infantry in that town, May 27, 1799; Captain, Aug. 16, 1806; Major, June 2, 1807; and Colonel, April, 1812. Was a Justice of the Peace for Bristol county. He removed to Troy (now Fall River), where he was elected Representative to the General Court.

JOHN VALENTINE and wife Hannah had children:—Olive, b. Aug. 14, 1766; m. Mr. Hinds, of Middleboro'. Sarah, b. May 14, 1768; m. Bradock Hoar, of Middleboro'. Durfee, b. April 15, 1771. Stephen, b. May 13, 1772; m. Polly Claghorn, of New Bedford. Samuel, b. Sept. 14, 1776. Jonathan, b. Aug. 16, 1780. John the parent inherited a large property, consisting of real estate in Boston, but he was brought to extreme poverty by the misconduct of one of his sons. Hannah the mother was a daughter of Jonathan Winslow and Sarah Curby his wife, and granddaughter of Lieut. Job Winslow. In their poverty John Valentine and wife occupied a small house containing only one room. This cottage was near the Pond meeting house in Middleboro' (now Lakeville).

DAVID VALENTINE and wife Hannah had children:—Edson, b. Dec. 19, 1771; m. Hannah Hathaway, of Freetown, Nov. 23, 1794, and he d. Aug. 22, 1805. Choice, b. June 19, 1774; m. Job Mason, of Swanzea, Aug. 21, 1794. Abigail, b. May 12, 1776; m. John Pettis, 2d, of Somerset, Sept. 20, 1800. Martha, b. June 1, 1778; m. Benjamin Chase, 3d, of Freetown, June 26, 1796. Betsey, b. April 23, 1783. David the parent bore the nick-name of General, because he headed the insurgents of Bristol county in their attempt to prevent the sitting of the court at Taunton, during the rebellion known as Shay's insurrection. A few years since I saw about half a bushel of leaden bullets that one of our oldest inhabitants told me were run (by direction of Col. Benjamin Weaver, our leading government man in this town) to kill the "SHAY'S MEN." Valentine fled out of the coun-

try for fear of losing his life. He went to England, but finally returned, and died upon his farm in Fall River. His house was taken down about 30 years since. It occupied the site of the house erected by Mr. Elijah Pierce, of Fall River. The remains of David Valentine are said to rest in the Valentine cemetery in Fall River, but no stone bearing inscription marks the spot.

Hannah the mother was a daughter of Philip Hathaway and wife Martha Simmons, and born in 1752. She died April 26, 1816, and her remains were interred in the Valentine burial ground, in Fall River, where a decent stone marks her grave. David Valentine on his return from England took the oath of allegiance to the government as administered by Doctor Jesse Bullock, of Freetown, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Bristol. From affluence he became reduced to poverty.

SARTHEE MILES and wife Abigail had children:—Sarthee, b. July 2, 1772. Samuel V., b. July 11, 1774. Rachel, b. April 23, 1776; married Eleazer Davis, of Freetown, Dec. 4, 1794.

THOMAS VALENTINE and wife Abigail had children:—Betsey, b. Feb. 17, 1796; m. George Bonum Nye Holmes, Esq., of Rochester, Mass.; d. July 20, 1841. Lynde, b. June 30, 1797; m. Adaline Pickens, of Freetown. Thomas the parent, in or about 1795, recovered the sum of 18 hundred pounds sterling, for his right in entailed estates in England, which since the death of his grandfather Samuel Valentine had been claimed by the uncles William and David Valentine. Abigail the mother was a daughter of John Paine, of Freetown, by wife Barbery Rice, and granddaughter of John Paine, by wife Philip Strange, great granddaughter of John Paine and wife Rebecca Davis, and gr. great granddaughter of Ralph and Dorothy Paine. Abigail was born May 12, 1773, and died Sept. 17, 1808.

JAMES LYNDE VALENTINE and wife Sally had children:—Rebecca, b. Dec. 3, 1806. James Lynde, b. about 1808; was insane about 30 years. Ann Eliza, m. Horatio N. Gunn, of Fall River, May 24, 1831. William Henry. James L. the parent was master of a small coasting vessel. Sally his wife was a daughter of Capt. Benjamin Porter, of Freetown, and Rebecca Tisdale his wife, and was born Aug. 23, 1773, and died April 30, 1848. Her remains were interred in the Tisdale burial ground in Freetown, and his in the Valentine cemetery in Fall River.

She was a granddaughter of Capt. Samuel Tisdale, of Freetown, and wife Mary Church, great granddaughter of Joshua Tisdale and wife Abigail Andrews, and great great granddaughter of John Tisdale, of Taunton, one of the 26 freemen who purchased Freetown of the Indians in April, 1659, and was killed by the Indians in King Philip's war. James Lynde the son died in the Alms House in Freetown in 1865.

BAILEY REED and wife Elizabeth had children:—Sally. Apollos, married Abigail Haskins, of Taunton. Elizabeth, b. May 31, 1789; married David Robinson, of Somerset, Jan. 14, 1810, and she died Aug. 26, 1851. Polly Lydia, married Gilbert Haskins, of Taunton. Benjamin. Pardon. Mercy, married Barney White, of Middleborough. John. George. Phebe, married a Mr. Bartlett.

Bailey the parent was a son of Capt. Benjamin Read, of Freetown,

and wife Sarah Evans, and born March 29, 1759, grandson of Joseph and wife Grace Pray, great grandson of John Read, Jr., and great great grandson of John Read, Senr., of Freetown, who purchased the whole of the 8th lot in F., Oct. 29, 1694, for the sum of one hundred pounds. John Read, Senr. died in Freetown about 8 of the clock on the morning of January 3d, 1721, and Hannah his wife died about 9 o'clock, A.M., April 12, 1727.

LYNDE VALENTINE and wife Adeline had children :—Amanda Holmes, b. Sept. 30, 1825 ; m. Philo W. King, of Raynham. Thomas, b. Aug. 31, 1827. Lynde the parent was a Deputy Sheriff for the County of Bristol from November 26, 1821, to 1824. He was one of the Selectmen of Freetown in 1844, and an Assessor for the years 1835, '47, '48, '49, '55 ; Constable for the years 1822, '23, and '24. Adaline the mother was a daughter of Samuel Pickens, of Freetown, and Lydia Cole his wife, granddaughter of Abiel Cole and Anna Peirce his wife, great granddaughter of Ebenezer Peirce, of Middleboro', and Mary Hoskins his wife, great great granddaughter of Isaac Peirce, Jr., of M., gr. gr. gr. granddaughter of Isaac Peirce, Sen., of Duxbury, and gr. gr. gr. gr. granddaughter of Abraham Peirce, of Plymouth, the emigrant, who was at Plymouth in 1627, and died about 1673.

THE WEST NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.

[From the WENDELL PAPERS.—Communicated by the Family.]

The following document is printed on an unfolded sheet of cap paper. The date is printed, the signatures are in writing, and are all autographs.

THIS PUBLICK NOTICE is Given to all the Inhabitants of his Majesty's Dominions in *America*, And to Acquaint all Persons whatsoever, that are Interested in, or Entituled unto Lands there ; or otherwise Concerned howsoever, THAT the *West New Jersey* SOCIETY having Suffered great Losses in their Properties, by the Frauds, Negligence, and Mismanagement, of their Agents ; cannot Hope for any considerable Benefit and Profit from their Estates in *AMERICA*, without the Aid and Assistance of the PARLIAMENT of *GREAT-BRITAIN*. And for enabling the said SOCIETY to call their Agents to Account, and prosecuting such Persons as have any Ways Injured or damaged them in their Estates ; They, the said SOCIETY, do intend to apply to the PARLIAMENT of *Great-Britain*, at their next Meeting, or Sessions, For an *Act of Parliament*, to Vest all their Estates, Lands, and Properties, in the *Jersies*, and other parts of *America*, that they are now Possessed of, or Entituled unto, and were Purchased by them of Dr. *JOHN COX*, and *REBECCA*, his Wife. And also One other Propriety in *West Jersey* in *America*, purchased by them of *ROBERT HACKSHAW*, In Trustees, to be Sold ; and the Moneys arising by such Sale, after all Charges Deducted, to be Divided among the Members of the said SOCIETY, in Proportion to their several Shares, and respective Interests therein, according to their Deed of Settlement, bearing Date the 4th of *April*, 1692 ; and of the

several Transfers of Shares since made. And to enable the said Trustees, to call the said SOCIETY'S former Agents to Account, and to prosecute such Persons as have any way Injured or Damaged them in their Estates. And that any Bargain or Sale of the SOCIETY'S whole Estate and Concerns in *America*, Settled and agreed unto, by Three Fourths of the Members of the said SOCIETY, their Executors or Administrators in Number and Value with any Person or Persons whatsoever; shall be Firm and Valid in the Law, in like Manner as if every Member of the said SOCIETY had Consented thereto. Or that the said *Parliament of Great-Britain* will give the said SOCIETY such other Relief in the Premises, as in their great Wisdom and Judgment, shall be thought most Just and Reasonable.

Dated in London this Sixth day of July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Seven.

John Childe, *Vice President*,
Thomas Knapp,
Francis Minshall,
Joseph Mico,

Rob^t Hackshaw,
Lewis Ball,
Henry Greenaway.

ANDREW FOSTER, OF ANDOVER, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

[Communicated by EDWARD JACOB FORSTER, Member of the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society.]

OF Andrew Foster very little is known excepting that he was made a freeman in 1669, had wife Ann, and several children, of whom presently. He died 7 May, 1685, at the extreme age of 106, leaving property amounting to £504 4. His widow died 3 Dec., 1692. Savage, in his *Gen. Dict.*, doubts the age of Andrew "by a score of years," but for this I can see no reason. In the Court Files for 1653, I find that "Andrew Foster in respect of age and other infirmities is released from training."

1. ANDREW¹ FOSTER had the following children. (2) *Andrew*.²+ (3) *Abraham*.²+ (4) *Sarah*.² (5) *Hannah*.² (6) *Mary*.² b. 9 July 1652; m. 4 Aug., 1673, Lawrence Lacy.

2. ANDREW² FOSTER, Jr., m. 7 June, 1662, Mary, dau. of John and Margaret Russ, of Andover. He d. 1697. His wife Mary d. 19 April, 1721. They had issue: (7) *Hannah*.³ b. 16 July, 1668; m. 15 Sept., 1690, Thomas Astin. (8) *Mary*.³ b. 28 Nov., 1670. (9) *Mary*.³ b. 10 June, 1673; m. 11 July, 1693, Eben Lovejoy. (10) *Abraham*.³+ and (11) *Sarah*.³ twins, b. 25 May, 1677. (12) *Esther*.³ b. 14 Jan., 1680; published 24 Dec., 1716, to Simon Stone.

3. ABRAHAM² FOSTER, m. 13 July, 1681, Hester Foster (?) He d. 9 Oct., 1723. She d. 2 March, 1733-4. They had issue: (13) *Hester*.³ b. 3 June, 1683; m. Daniel Kimball, pub. 5 April, 1712. (14) *Joseph*.³+ b. 6 April, 1690. (15) *Andrew*.³+ b. 22 July, 1696.

10. ABRAHAM³ FOSTER, m. Mary Johnson. He d. 15 Dec., 1753, in 77th year. She d. 21 Feb., 1749-50, in 71st year. They had issue: (16) *Abraham*.⁴+ b. 1705. (17) *Sarah*.⁴ b. 1707. (18) *Hannah*.⁴ b. 13 June, 1716. (19) ? *Jacob*.⁴+

14. JOSEPH³ FOSTER m. 23 June, 1714, Deliverance Dane. He d. 13 July, 1751. She d. 4 Aug., 1754. They had issue: (20) *Deliverance*,⁴ b. 22 May, 1715; m. 26 June, 1742, Joseph Frie. (21) *Esther*,⁴ b. 1716. (22) *Joseph*,⁴+ b. 5 Aug., 1718. (23) *Benjamin*,⁴+ b. 27 June, 1720. (24) *Jonathan*,⁴ b. 21 March, 1722, d. 25 April, 1729. (25) *Abigail*,⁴ b. 15 Nov., 1723, d. 16 April, 1729. (26) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. 8 Feb., 1729. (27) *Abigail*,⁴ b. 19 Nov., 1730, d. 8 Jan. 1736-7. (28) *Mary*,⁴ b. 16 Nov., 1732, d. 28 Feb., 1737-8. (29) Son,⁴ b. and d. 29 March, 1737. (30) *Hannah*,⁴ and (31) *Job*,⁴+ per will.

15. ANDREW³ FOSTER m. for the first time 11 Jan., 1725-6, Mary Smith, who d. Oct. 18, 1757, in her 59th year. By her he had the following children: (32) *Mary*,⁴ bapt. 1727. (33) *Phebe*,⁴ b. 25 Jan., 1729; m. 4 June, 1750, Daniel Peabody, of Middleton, had son Andrew. (34) *Andrew*,⁴+ b. 29 Aug., 1731, bapt. 22 (?) Aug. (35) *Esther*,⁴ b. 11 Feb., 1735, bapt. 2 March; m. (?) Simon Darby, of Harvard, 6 June, 1754. (36) *Rebecca*,⁴ b. 2, bapt. 10 Oct., 1736. (37) *Abigail*,⁴ b. 18 May, 1738. (38) *Hannah*,⁴ b. 30 Oct., 1739. (39) *Samuel*,⁴ b. 21 July, 1741. (40) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. 20 Feb., d. 23 Oct., 1746.

He was married again 29 Nov., 1758, to widow Sarah Foster, who was admitted to Andover Church from that in Boxford, 26 Oct., 1760. He died 22 Oct., 1762, in 66th year.

16. ABRAHAM⁴ FOSTER was of Andover and Lynn; he married Sarah Frost (that resides in Andover, per publishment) 2 Feb., 1729-30. After Abraham's death, 15 Sept., 1743, she married Andrew³ (No. 15). They had issue: (41) *Abraham*,⁵ b. 1 Dec., 1730, d. 1 Feb., 1758, 28th year. (42) *Joshua*,⁵+ b. 17 July, 1732. (43) *David*,⁵ b. 31 (*sic*) April, 1737. (44) *Sarah*,⁵ b. 28 Sep., 1739. (45) *Daniel*,⁵ b. 13 Oct., 1741, d. 26 Dec., 1754, in 14th year. (46) *James*,⁵ b. 29 Sept., 1743, "of Abraham, Jr. (deceased) and Sarah."

19? JACOB⁴ FOSTER was pub. to Abigail Frost, of Tewksbury, 13 Aug., 1743. She died 16 March, 1802, aged 83 years. He died May, 1806, aged 88 years. He was probably son of Abraham³ (No. 10) but the positive proof is wanting, therefore an interrogation point is used. His children were: (47) *Hannah*,⁵ b. 4 Sept., 1744, d. 24 March, 1749-50. (48) *Mary*,⁵ b. 18 April, 1746, d. Dec., 1783. (49) *Jacob*,⁵+ b. 20 Nov., 1747. (50) *Dorcas*,⁵ b. 14 Feb., 1750; pub. 27 Nov., 1774, to Peter Wardwell. She d. 9 Sept., 1786, aged 37. (51) *Isaac*,⁵ b. 23 Dec., 1751. (52) *Abigail*,⁵ b. 8 July, 1756; pub. 20 Nov., 1773, to Russell Jones. (53) *Ann*,⁵ b. 18 Nov., 1758, d. 1823. (54) *Abraham*,⁵ b. 4, died 24 Oct., 1760. (55) *Ruth*,⁵ b. 4 Sept., 1761.

22. JOSEPH⁴ FOSTER, Jr., was pub. to Mary Doves, of Billerica, 6 April, 1745. She died 22 Nov., 1746. He was married 22 Jan., 1750-1, to Mary Sanders, and had issue: (56) *Dorcas*,⁵ b. 7 June, 1752 [51?] pub. 4 Feb., 1775, to Mark Ansell, of Middleton. (57) *Joseph*,⁵ b. 9 July, 1752, d. 29 Sep., 1753. (58) *Mary*,⁵ b. 20 Aug., 1753. (59) *Sarah*,⁵ b. 31 Dec., 1755.

Administration on his estate was granted in 1756, and his widow married 31 March, 1757, Joshua Wardwell.

23. BENJAMIN⁴ FOSTER lived in Reading. He was pub. at Andover to Mary Lewis, 16 May, 1747, and had issue: (60) *Benjamin*,⁵ b. 21

June, 1748. (61) *John*,⁵ b. 13 Nov., 1749. (62) *Jonathan*,⁵ b. 13 June, 1751. (63) *Abraham Lewis*,⁵ b. 8 June, 1753. (64) *David*,⁵ b. 19 Oct., 1758. (65) *Nathan*,⁵ b. 5 Feb., 1760.

31. *JOB*⁴ FOSTER was pub. to Hannah Foard, of Wilmington, 24 Oct., 1759. They had issue: (66) *Joseph*,⁵ b. 17 Jan., 1762. (67) *Mary*,⁵ b. 5 Feb., 1775.

34. *ANDREW*⁴ FOSTER was pub. to Hannah Berrey, of Middleton, 7 March, 1753. She died 2 March, 1785. For his second wife, he married widow Anna Gould, of Bradford in Boxford, 6 Nov., 1786. He died 3 April, 1803, aged 73 years. He had issue: (68) *Elizabeth*,⁵ b. 14 Sept., 1754, d. 2 Aug., 1763. (69) *Peter*,⁵ b. 30 Dec., 1757, d. 18 July, 1763. (70) *Joseph*,⁵ b. 11 Feb., 1760. (71) *Abraham*,⁵ b. 30 May, 1762; d. 16 Aug., 1763. (72) *Peter*,⁵ + b. 30 May, 1764; bap. 3 June, 1764. (73) *Abraham*⁵ and *Isaac*,⁵ b. 20 June, 1766. Abraham died 9 June, 1796, aged 28 (?)

42. *JOSHUA*⁵ FOSTER, of Temple, N. H., without much doubt son of Abraham⁴ (No. 16), m. in Andover, Lydia Peabody, 3 June, 1756. He died Aug., 1776. He had issue: (75) *Joshua*,⁶ b. 5 July, 1757; m. 1806, Lucy, dau. of Benjamin Tenny, of Temple.

MR. NORTON'S VIEWS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN AND CONGREGATIONAL DIFFERENCES.—Rev. Giles Firmin, in his Treatise on Schism, published at London in 1658, presents the views of Rev. John Norton, as expressed in a letter to him: "Let me leave with our Brethren a few lines which I received, a few weeks since, from that learned and Godly Divine, Mr. Norton (Teacher of the Church in Boston in New England), in a letter to me: 'The Association you mention among the Ministers [in Essex] we much rejoyce in. I never thought it better than human, but often times worse, that the Presbyterian and Congregational men cannot close together in Brotherly Communion. The power of godliness interest us in the affections of the godly above the notions of either of them considered apart therefrom. I believe the Congregational way to be truth; yet I think better of many Presbyterians than of many Congregational men. 'Tis no wonder if Independents are unruly, for I distinguish between Independents and Congregational men; or rather such (call them as you please) that will not acknowledge the rule of the Presbytery and the Order of Councils.'"

THE IMPORTANCE OF GENEALOGY.—It is hardly necessary to observe that Genealogy is so intimately connected with Historical knowledge that it is impossible to arrive at any proficiency in the one without being minutely versed in the other.—*Richardson on the Languages, &c. of the Eastern Nations.*

PRESERVATION OF INDIAN NAMES.

[Communicated by FREDERIC KIDDER.]

It is a well known fact that we are yearly losing some of the original names of our localities, and it is the duty of every lover of local history to assist in preserving these monuments of an almost extinct people from oblivion—as some future philologist may be able to give us their signification. The following is the description of a tract of land in Plymouth, made in 1816:—“Beginning by land formerly belonging to a man by the name of Freeman, thence running to a great rock near Red Brook, so called, and in a straight line to said brook, and thence by the land of Agawam till it comes to the Herring River coming out of Halfway Pond, so called, and running through said Agawam—thence by the said brook northerly, up stream, to a pine tree, marked on four sides, standing by a rock, about one mile from the mouth of said pond—thence extending southeast near east, to a pond called Sangutuguapiepanquash—thence running near southerly to a pond called Quanpepeeset, and thence to a pond called Mapashinet, and thence to a place called Pothtopepet or Hedge Pond—thence running southerly to a place called Muscapasset, and thence southerly to a place called Sacktawonnet—thence to a place called Unratuet—thence to a place called Mupawomenchanet—thence to a place called Wanphennerket, and thence westerly to said Freeman’s land, being the bound first mentioned.”

WILL OF WILLIAM CURTIS.

[Communicated by NATHANIEL CURTIS, Esq.]

KNOW all men by these presents, that I, *willyam Curtis*, in the county of Suffolk in Newengland, for and in considerashion of mine own and my wife’s eage and weakness^e, and our unability by resen thereoff to manage that small estate in our hand, so as to attane a Livelyhood thereby; and our incapability to live without some abill person to bee a staffe and guyde, to ous in our eage, and all my children through the goodness of God, being disposed into families of their one excepting my youngest sson, *Isaack*; they not being in so good capacity, haveing habytashons and effeacts of their one, to manig; to be help fful unto me; for and in considerashion of fatherly affection and other good resens, moveing me hereunto, have and by these presents doo ffully and absolutelly, give, grante, make over, and assine and confurme, unto my beloved sone, *Isaac Curtis* of the same place, now living with me, my hole esteate, now in my hands, that is to say, my dwelling hous, barn, and outhousings and all my lands, orchards and yards, catill and moveabill goods, of what sort soever, the severall parssells of land, as it now lyeth in Roxbury, tene acars of it lyeth in Roxbury, by Stony River, as it now lyeth, be the same more or less, with the aforesayd housings, orchards and yards, and these abutting upon Stony river Easter, and upon the land of *Isaac*

Curtis, lately of *John Curtis*, North, and upon the land of *John Crafts* and *Robert Seaver*, West, and upon the land of *Isaac Curtis*, lately the land of *Willyam Hopkins*, and the hyway leding frome gamblins end south ; and two acors of salt marsh, be it more or less in the *eye-land in Roxbury, as it now lyeth and there abutting upon the river. South, upon the land of *Robert Seaver*. West, upon the heirs of *John Ruggles*. And five acors of woodland, more or less, nere to the town grate lots in Roxbury, and there abutting upon the town grate lots, and the land of *John Mayo* and *Willyam hopkins* west, and upon the land of *willyam hopkins*, south, and upon *Abraham how*, east. And mor, eayght acors of land in the woods in the middle divishion in Roxbury, being part of three and twenty lot as it now lyeth, be the same mor or less, and there abutting land of *John Baker*, east. North, upon the land of *willyam lion*, west upon the land of, between the middle divishion and the last, South, and together with this my present deed, doe give to my sayd sson *Isaack*, the present and full possesshion of this estate, to wit, my sayd hous, barn, and out housings, all the above sayd several parcels of lande with all that is upon them, and the appurtenensses and priveleges, belonging to them, together with all my catill and moveable goods, of what sort soever, and I, the sayd *Willyam Curtis*, will and shall forever, hereafter warant my deed of gift, in all the several parcels of it, unto my sayd soon *Isaack Curtis*, his hayres, executors, administrators, or assygnns, and all persons whatsoever claiming any right or title hereunto, by, from, or under me, upon these considirations following:—First, that the sayd *Isaack Curtis*, shall always, and at all times provide for me, his sayd father, *Willyam Curtis*, and his sayd mother, *Sary Curtis*, during the term of our naturall liffe, or the longest liver of ous both ; of things necessary for our comfortabill living in this world, of comfortabill housing, lodging, food, clothing and firing, all other things necessary or needful, in health or sickness ; and in case he the sayd *Isaack*, doe at any tiem fail herein, so that there be full cass of complaint, that *Williyam Curtis* or *Sary*, his wife, notwithstanding this deed, shall have full power, to will, tak possesshion and sell or otherwise dispose off, any part of this esteat, for their necessary relief, provided before any alienashion or disposal, the sayd *Willyam Curtis*, or *Sary* his wife, shall inform the rest of their children, and together with them, by the advice of friends, chosen by the sayd *Willyam Curtis*, and *Sary*, his wife. Secondly, that the sayd *Isaac Curtis*, his hayers, assygnns, executors or administrators, shall pay or cass to be payd unto my beloved sonne, *John Curtis* and to my beloved sonne-in-law *Isaac Newall*, the full and just sum of forty shillings in some merchantable goods, to each of them, their hayers, assygnnes, or executors within three months after the desese of sayd *Willyam Curtis* and *Sary* his wife ; and this however found above expressed, together with what tha have already reseaved is their porshion ; and for the rest of my children, tha have already reseaved their porshions. And I, the above sayd *Willyam Curtis*, do resarve unto myselfe and to my wife, *Sary Curtis*, during the tiem of our natural liffe, halfe the fruit the orchard doth produce for our one comfort and use, to dispose off, as the sayd *Willyam Curtis*

* Pine Island, where was a powder magazine formerly, and at the southerly end of the South Bay.

and *Sary* his wife shall see fit. In witness fixed wheroff, I, the sayd *Willyam Curtis*, hath sett to my hand and fixed my seall, this leventh day of Februari, 1669. *Willyam Curtis*. Received, sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

Peleg Heath, }
Samuel Crafts. }

WILL. CURTIS acknowledged this Instrument as his Will, May 15th, 1672. *Enos Tyng.*

Entered, Received and Compared April 5th, 1673, as attests,

Isaac Addington, Recorder.

[*William Curtis* and *Sarah* his wife were here March 4th, 1632, at which date he was made freeman. He probably came from London, bringing four children, and settled in Roxbury, near the station of the Providence Railroad at Boylston Street. He is supposed to be the first of the name who came to New England, except, it may be, his eldest son, William, who, it is stated, came in 1631, perhaps with John Eliot, in the "Lion," and died young. The fifth *Isaac Curtis* came into possession of the family estate by will from his father, nearly in the same manner as his ancestor William bequeathed it to his youngest son, *Isaac*, who gave it to his son *Isaac*, and so down to the present time; the present possessor being of the sixth generation and the fifth *Isaac*, and the only male heir in the lineal descent now living.

The late *Charles P. Curtis* was of the opinion that his ancestor *William* came from Stratford upon Avon, as tradition says a nephew, who came over with him, settled in Connecticut, with other families from his native place, forming a colony and naming the town Stratford after their native place.]

A BOND FROM PHILIP TO ISAAC CURTIS.

THIS testifies that I, *filip Curtis*, dou own and acknowledge that when my father, *Willyam Curtis*, did give unto me an assynment of his meadow, near Stony River, in the meadow lots, near to land of *John Curtis*, joyning unto myn own land and meadow, baring date, on the 25th day of January, one thousand six hundred sixty and nine; he did reserve unto himself, the sayd *willyam Curtis*, my Father, and to *Sarah Curtis*, my Mother, during the tym of their natural life, or the longest liver of them both, the whole use of the sayd meadow for mowing the first crop on it in the year, constantly, in consideration, wherof I, the above sayd, *filip Curtis*, doe fully and absolutely covenant and grant to and with my loving brother, *Isaac Curtis*, that he, the sayd *Isaac Curtis*, shal constantly yer by yer, have liberty to mow and make and have a suffisient cart way through my land, without molestashion too carry away such hay as the sayd meadow dus yeld, for the use of my father, *william Curtis*, and my mother *Sarah Curtis*, during the term of their natural life, or the longest liver of them both; also I dou covenant and engag unto and with my sayd brother, *Isaac Curtis*, that whatsoever charge I, the said *filip Curtis*, shall mak to the meadow for the use of feeding the rowen or after pasture, after mowing it, shall be done at myn own expense, and my sayd brother shall bar no mor charg of fencing than belongeth to him, as lying in common, under the above performance of this fathers

reasured interest in his premises, I doe, bind myself, my heyres, executors and assigns during the whol tym of my fathers and mothers natural life. In witness wharoff I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of

Peleg Heath,
Samuel Crafts.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of January,
one thousand six hundred sixty and
nine. *Philip Curtis.*

[Hubbard, in his History of the Indian Wars, states, that Capt. Henchman's company marched out of Boston Nov. 1, 1675, to rescue some youths who had been captured at Marlborough by the savages and carried off. On the fourth day's march the Indian plantations were reached, an attack was made, and the youths were rescued. The Indians finally retreated, but Lieut. *Philip Curtis*, the giver of the above bond, and several of the company, were killed. This engagement took place about ten miles beyond where the town of Mendon is situated. c.]

In the Massachusetts Archives, vol. 69, page 106, date 13 : 12 : '76, may be found a petition of Obedience Curtis, of Roxbury, whose husband was killed by the Indians, when under Capt. Henchman. She was the widow of Philip Curtis. k.]

ORDER RESPECTING THE MILITIA.

[From the WENDELL PAPERS.—Communicated by the Family.]

SIR,

Boston, October 25th, 1754.

You are hereby directed forthwith to get exact and compleat Lists from the several Captains of the Companies of Militia in the Regiment under your Command, of the Number and Names of the Persons by Law obliged to appear upon Alarms, and to transmit the said Lists to me within six Weeks of this day, and as much sooner as may be.

I am, Sir, Your Friend and Servant.

Col. Jacob Wendell.

[The preceding document is unsigned. Enclosed in it is a paper containing the following list, in an unknown hand, which is endorsed in the handwriting of Col. Wendell, "This list of the Inhabitants of Point Sherley was given me by Mr. Thomas Golthwait."]

Inhabitants of Point Sherley.

John Baker,	Pratt,	Fra. Grant,
Moses Bennet,	Jacob Bredeen,	Aquilla Hains,
Lindsford Morse,	James Burrell,	Sam'l Jenks,
Samuel Morse,	John Chandler,	Alex. Linklatter,
Lindsford, Junr.	Wm. Cox,	John Oakes,
Jo. Millet,	Jo. Cox,	Benj. Oakes,
Jno. Pomroy,	Patrick Connery,	Dan'l. Griffin,
John Poarch,	Joseph Dyer,	George Gerrald,
John Poarch, junr.	Ebenr. Dispau,	Sam'l Hains,
Nathan Sargent,	Edwd. Dix,	Amos Brown,
John Sale, junr.	Wm. Dix,	Tho. Millet,

Nath. Bosworth,	Edm. Dix, junr.	Tho. Mitchell,
Benj. Bosworth,	Saml. Day,	Tho. Critchard,
Israel Trask,	John Fost,	Mich'l Turpin,
Thomas Traverse,	Wm. Ford,	John Wormsted,
Jabez Howard,	Robert Forrest,	Nat. Wormsted,
Chris. Webber,	Myl'n Fitzhenry,	

Inhabitants of Pudding [Pulling] Point.

Nath. Belcher, junr.	Andrew Tewksbury,	Jona. Belcher,
Jona. Bill,	Josiah Lesen,	Nathaniel Belcher,
Charles Bill,	Jacob Hallowell,	John Sargent,
John Tewksbury,	Abra. Whitmore,	John Belcher.

RECORDS OF TOWN OF HARTFORD, 1709 TO 1716.

[Transcribed by Hon. LUCIUS M. BOLTWOOD, of Amherst, Mass.]

Continued from Vol. xiii. page 346 of the Register.

JONATHAN ANDREWS, son of John Andrews and Hannah his wife, was born Nov. 25, 1703. Eliz. Andrews was born Feb. 17, 1705-6; Abigail Andrews was born Feb. 21, 1707-8; Asahell Andrews was born Dec. 2, 1711. Elisha Andrews, son of Stephen Andrews, and Sarah his wife, was born July 10, 1706. Dinah Andrews was born Aug. 10, 1708; Charles Andrews was born Oct. 3, 1710. Mary Andrews, dau. of Solomon and Elizabeth his wife, was born Jan. 23, 1708.

Jonath. Butler, son of Jonath. Butler and Mary his wife, was born June 26, 1708; Elizabeth was born Jan. 21, 1709-10; Daniel was born March 8, 1712-13; Moses was born Aug. 30, 1716. Ann Bracy, daughter of Henry Bracy and Ann his wife, was born Dec. 28, 1706-7; Pheba was born Jan. 6, 1707-8. She dyed Feb. 14 following; Phebe was born Dec. 28, 1710; Henry was born March 15, 1712-13. Abijah Bunce, son of Joseph Bunce and Ann his wife, was born Feb. 11, 1709-10. Samuell Benjamin, son of John Benjamin and Hannah his wife, was born May 30, 1708; Caleb Benjamin was born July 15, 1710.

Mary Church, the daughter of John Church, was born Sept. 26, 1706; Joseph was born March the 15, 1707-8; Daniel was born June 12, 1710. Mary Cadwell, the daughter of Samuell Cadwell and Mary his wife, was born Dec. 18, 1708; Samuell Cadwell was born Nov. 1, 1710.

Moses Dickinson, son of Thomas Dickinson and Mehetabell his wife, was born Aug. 19, 1710. Mary Dyer, the daughter of Benjamin Dyer, was born Feb. 25, Anno Dom. 1736-7. John Camp, son of John Camp and Rebeckah his wife, was born Dec. 21, 1711.

Lemuel Easton, the son of Joseph Easton and Sarah his wife, was born June 13, 1710-11. Hannah Easton, daughter of Jonathan Easton and Elizabeth his wife, was born March 4, 1709-10. Abigail Ensigne, the daughter of David Ensigne and Hannah his wife, was born March 22, 1710-11; Hannah Ensigne was born Jan. 19, 1711½; Zerviah Ensigne was born Dec. 20, 1713; David Ensign was born June 12, 1716; Eliphalet Ensigne was born April 26, 1718. Sarah Ensign, daughter

of David Ensign and Sarah his wife, was born Feb. 9, 1726-7; Datis Ensign was born Sept. 22, 1729; Jerusha was born May 25, 1731, and died July 27, 1731; Ezekiel was born Jan. 21, 1732-3; Solomon was born May 19, 1738.

Sarah, the daughter of David Forbs and Sarah his wife, was born July 5, 1710. Mary Carter, daughter of Joshua Carter and Mary his wife, was born Sept. 21, 1692; Sarah Carter was born Nov. 1, 1694; Abigail Carter was born April 26, 1697; Ruth Carter was born Dec. 27, 1699; John Carter was born Oct. 12, 1702; Joshua Carter was born Sept. 23, 1705; Gideon Carter was born June 23, 1708. Anna Cook, daughter of Aaron Cook and Martha his wife, was born March 17, 1708-9.

Elizabeth Gilman, daughter of Richard Gilman and Elizabeth his wife, was born June 2, 1704; Richard was born Oct. 13, 1706; Samuell was born Dec. 3, 1708; Naomi was born Jan. 15, 1710-11. Dinah Flower, the daughter of Lumrock Flower and E[] his wife, was born A[] the 22d, 1714; Elijah Flower was born April 15, 1717.

Mehetabell Hannison, daughter of James Hannison and Mabell his [wife?] was born Nov. 3, 1710; James Hannison was born March 25, 1716. Dorotheus Humphreys, son of Nathaniel Humphreys and Agnes his wife, was born Dec. 4, 1709. William Hills, son of Ebenezer Hills and Abigail his wife, was born June 16, 1702; Abigail Hills was born Dec. 10, 1703; Sarah Hills was born Feb. 8, 1705-6; Ebenezar Hills was born Jan. 14, 1707-8; Esther Hills was born Sept. 8, 1710.

Mary Jones, the daughter of Nathaniell and Rebekah Jones, was born Sept. 8, 1714. Daniell Cadwell, son of Mathew Cadwell, was born May 18, 1710. Oliver Clapp, son of Thomas Clapp, was born July 7, 1718. Hesther Church, daughter of Samuell and Elizabeth Church, was [] Nov. 2, 1711.

Esther Kelsey, daughter of William Kelsey and Rebecah his wife, was born Sept. 12, 1710. Joseph Keeny, son of Joseph Keeny and Hannah his wife, was born Nov. 8, 1693; Benjamin Keeny was born Jan. 18, 1695; John Keeny was born May 22, 1699; [] nna Keeny was born Jan. 7, 1701; []ll Keeny was born Nov. 25, 1704; [] Keeny was born May 29, 1707. []ena Arnold, daughter [] Nathan and Sarah Arnold, [] born April 18, 1717.

Mary Messer dyed Nov. 17, 1710. Noah Merrells, son of Isaac Merrells and Sarah his wife, was born May 28, 1707; Timothy was born March 22, 1708; Isaac was born March 9, 1712. Lucy Merrells, daughter of Jacob and Abigail Merrells, was born Feb. 16, 1710-11; Zeb. Merrills was born June 5, 1716.

John Nash, son of Moses Nash and Rebeccah his wife, was born Oct. 1, 1728; Sarah was born July 20, 1731; Abigail was born Dec. 12, 1733; Joseph was born Dec. 30, 1735; Moses Nash, their son, dyed Jan. . . 1736-7; Sarah Nash dyed Jan. . . 1736-7; Sarah the 2d was born April 26, 1738.

Joseph Olmstead, the son of Joseph Olmstead and Hannah his wife, was born May 25, 1705; Jonathan Olmstead was born Nov. 14, 1706; [] Olmstead was born Sept. 4, 1708; [] Olmstead was born Aug. 6, 1710. []ail Olcott, the daughter [] Thomas Olcott and Sarah [] wife, dyed Aug. 17, 1710 [6?]

William Perry, the son of William Perry and Hannah his wife, was born Dec. 16, 1710. Ruth Pitkin, the daughter of Nathaniell Pitkin and Esther his wife, was born Jan. 31, 1710-11. John Peck, the son of John and Mehetabell Peck, was born Nov. 8, 1708. Paul Peck, son of Paul Peck and Leah his wife, was born April 30, 1702; Elisha Peck was born Nov. 15, 1704; Elizabeth Peck was born Dec. 31, 1706; Thomas Peck was born Dec. 30, 1709; Cornelius Peck was born Feb. 25, 1712³. Ozias Pitkin, son of Ozias and Elizabeth Pitkin, was born May 10, 1710. Susanna Pratt, the daughter of John and Hannah Pratt, was born Dec. the 1st, 1714; Ozias Pratt was born Feb. 16, 1716-7; Ruth Pratt was born Oct. 2, 1718.

Samuell Rizly, son of Samuell Rizley and Rebecca his wife, was born April 29, 1705; Rebeckah was born May 23, 1707; Richard was born July 24, 1709.

Ann Sedgwick, daughter of Stephen and Mary Segwick, was born Sept. 16, 1726. Isabel Spencer was born March 23, 1709-10; John Spencer was born Sept. y^e 24th, 1715. John Shepard, son of Samuell Shepard and Bethia Steel his wife, was born April 28, 1710; James Shepard was born April 27, 1714. Jerusha Steel, daughter of Thomas Steel and Susanna his wife, was born July 1, 1710; Samuell was born March 11, 1712; William was born Dec. 10, 1713. Hannah Seamer, the daughter of Zechariah Seamer and Hannah his wife, was born Dec. 17, 1710; Zachariah Seamer was born Sept. 24, 1712; Rebecca Seamer was born Oct. 2, 1714. Timothy Stanly, son of Caleb and Abigail Stanly, was born Feb. 9, 1705-6; Caleb was born May 25, 1707; Jonathan Stanly was born Nov. 30, 1709. Abigail Symons, daughter of Joseph Symons and Abigail his wife, was born May 20, 1709; Joseph was born Feb. 24, 1710-11. Amos, the son of Gershome Sexton and Abigail his wife, was born Oct. 25, 1709; Abigail was born Aug. 22, 1711. Hannah Spencer, daughter of Jared Spencer, was born Feb. 16, 1708; John Spencer was born Dec. 20, 1710. Joseph Skinner, son of Joseph Skinner and Dorothy his wife, was born Oct. 27, 1697; Stephen Skinner was born Aug. 7, 1699; Jonathan Skinner was born April, 1701. Nath. Stanley, son of Mr. Nath. Stanly and Anna his wife, was born Aug. 11, 1707; Sarah Stanly was born Jan. 18, 1708-9; Joseph Stanly was born Jan. 4, 1710-11, dyed 14 Aug., 1712; Augustus Stanly was born March 31, 1713; Anna Stanly was born June 22, 1715; Susanna Stanly was born June 26, 1717; Abigail Stanly was born July 24, 1719; Mary Stanly was born June 20, 1721; Joseph Stanly, June 18, 172-.

Moses Taylor, son of Steph. Taylor and Violet his wife, was born June 3, 1710; Violet Taylor was born Sept. 10, 1712; Stephen was born Jan. 9, 1715; Jonathan was born March 3, 1719-20; Esther Taylor was born Oct. 23, 1725. Jonath. Taylor, the son of Jonath. Taylor and Elizabeth his wife, was born Sept. 20, 1710, and dyed the 3d of March following. Anna Thornton, y^e daughter of Samuell Thornton and Susanna his wife, was born Aug. 30, 1706; Abigail was born Oct. 1, 1707; Jerusha was born March 19, 1710. Ruth Cadwell, daughter of William Cadwell and Ruth his wife, was born Nov. 18, 1714. Jonathan Catlin, son of Benjamin Catlin and Margaret his wife, was born Feb. 8, 1714-5; Daniel Catlin was born Dec. 6, 1716; Sarah was born June 18, 1718; Abraham was born Aug. 13, 1720; Joell was born Feb. 16, 1721-2; Benjamin was born Dec. 7, 1723; Jacob

was born June 3, 1727 ; Amos Catlin was born June 29, 1729 ; George was born Dec. 22, 1731. Jacob Cadwell, son of Edward Cadwell and Deborah his wife, was born Feb. 22, 1709 ; Nehemia was born April 8, 1711 ; Edward was born Feb. 5, Anno Dom. 1712-3 ; Deborah was born Jan. 26, Anno Dom. 1714-15 ; Abram Cadwell was born Jan. 13, 1716-7.

[To be continued.]

NARRATIVE OF HENDRICK, AN INDIAN SACHEM.

[FROM THE WENDELL PAPERS.—Communicated by the Family.]

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Indian Affairs the 24th Day of November, 1746.

Present—Coll^o. Marshall, Coll^o. Mynderst Schuyler, Coll^o. Philip Schuyler, Cap. Nicholas Bleecker, Johannes Lansing, John Depeyster, Hendrick Ten Eyck.

Hendrick, Chief Sachem of Canojahare Castle, returned yesterday with his Company. The Commissioners immediately mett and sent for him and his Company, but they did not come to them.

This Day the Com^{rs} mett again and Hendrick with Eight other Indians who had been with him appeared before their Board and had their Prisoner with them. The Commissioners desired to know what Observations they had made in their Journey, and at Montreal, and what they had done.

Hendrick answered—I came here to acquaint you what we have done since we went from home. The Governour before he left Albany impowered Mr. Johnson to transact affairs with us. When we went away from his House to go to Canada, desired if we gott a Prisoner we might deliver him to him, for he wanted one to be put in Room of the School Master Abraham's Son. If we gott more Prisoners than one we might do with the Rest what we pleased. That is the Reason we came not to the Commissioners yesterday, and hope you will not take it amiss of us that we came not first to you, but went first to Mr. Lydius's.

When we went from Mr. Johnson's and gott about half Way, We mett with many Tracks and places where people had lain. We look'd about and discovered Fires, and took them to be Onnogonga Indians. We travelled forward, I (Hendrick) going before. The rest followed at a little distance. We came to a place where we heard people Cutting Wood. Then we stood Still, consulted together, looked about, at last one of our Company said He saw some Body. We went forward, found a young Indian cutting a small Tree, gott hold of him before he was aware of Us, ask'd him where his Company was. He told us, and conducted us to the place, but all the while shew'd a great Inclination to gett from Us, but we would not suffer him. When we came near the place where his Company was Ikonodo stood up and called to us (yet at some Distance) who we were.

We answer'd Mohawks from Canajohare Castle. Ichonondo seemed much surpris'd at first, But on asking us what We came to do, and we answering to Speak with the Cachnawage's he was Easy, but would

not hear us speak till we went to Cachnawage Castle. Thither we went, when we arrived there we were ask'd what we came to do. We answer'd to speak with them. They said they were glad of it, They having been for some time minded to send a Message to the Mohawk Castles, and likewise said the Governour of Canada would be glad to see us.

The Priest at Cachnawage was soon acquainted that we were there. He wrote to the Governour of Canada who Immediately sent for us. We tarried three nights in Cachnawage then went to Montreal. When we went to the Governour he bid us welcome, and ask'd what our Business was. I (Hendrick) answer'd we are not come with any Message from our Castles, but only from a very old Sachin (The Gray Head) to see our Friends and renew the Friendship betwixt us.

The Governour answer'd it was very well, If we came from that old Sachem he looked on us with the same Respect as if we had come from the whole Castle. Hendrick told him he had brought back Jacob the Indian who had been taken Prisoner at Crown Point, and was sett at Liberty on his promise to come back and shew himself at Canada. The Governour said he was pleased with our bringing the Prisoner back. But now says he I must ask you what was done at Albany this Summer, for I hear the Governour of New York has been at Albany and treated with the Six Nations, I desire to know what you have done.

We answer'd, we had renew'd the Covenant Chain as usual but told him no particulars. He said it was well, he was glad we told him the truth. But he was Informed that the Governour of New York had given us the Hatchet, and ask'd if we had accepted of it. I (Hendrick) answer'd Yes, we have accepted of it and brought it with Us, and we hold it up, but have not yet struck with it.

The Governour told us we had best put it behind our Backs, lay it down under us, and sett upon it, for we had nothing to do with the War, It being only with the French and English, That the Indians had nothing to do with it. I (Hendrick) ask'd why he then sent out his Indians, for if he wou'd keep them at home, The Six Nations would not concern themselves in the War. The Governour said he did not send out his Indians they went of their own Accord. He told me (Hendrick) he thought I was a bold fellow to come to Canada at such a time, and wonder'd that I was not afraid; I (Hendrick) said I was afraid of no man living and nipp'd to him with my finger and thumb.

The Governour told us the English were great Boasters, but acted Little. He had long heard that great Preparations were making to attack Crown Point, Montreal and Quebeck, but they had done nothing. He did not make so much noise about any thing he was to do. He only went to Saratogue laid down his Hatchet, and Immediately his bussiness was done. He did the same at the Fort near Hosick, and it was Immediately taken and the Garrison carried off Prisoners. He said he had done a great deal more damage to the English but could not make them Angry.

I (Hendrick) then spoke to the Cachnawage and other Nations of Indians with a Belt of Wampum, in presence of the Governour of Canada. I told them they must not meddle any more with Crown Point, for it wou'd be taken in a short time, and it was best for their people to leave it or Else they wou'd be all killed.

Then the French Interpreter stood up, and told the Cachnawage and other Indians there present not to answer us, but refer all to the Governour of Canada.

We were five Days in Montreal, the Governour entertain'd us well, and when we were to come away told us As he had not sent for us he would not make us great Presents, but would give to each of us a Coat, Shirt, Stockens, Blanket and some powder and lead, and to me (Hendrick) a good Gun. When we returned to Cachnawage The Indians told us they would now give an answer to what we ask'd them before the Governour of Canada. They told us they would not meddle further with Crown Point, and would call all their Indians from thence and about Christmas or New Year when all their people wou'd be at home, they would send a Message to Canajohare to Confirm what they now said, and on this gave a Belt of Wampum. This Belt they shew'd to the Comissioners.

While we were at Cachnawage which was two Nights, News came that some Prisoners were Carried off from some place up Cadarachqua River. We immediately Suspected that Sott and his Company had done it. The Priest at Cachnawage would have the Indians Immediately to go and know the truth, but they would not. They said the French might go and see themselves. We went from thence by Water in a Canoe the Governour of Canada gave us. We mett several French by the Way. When we came to the mouth of the Lake near to Isle De La Mote, sixty french Men lay on the main, they were there to Cutt Timber for Ship Building. Further up we came where twenty Men lay upon the Island to Cutt Timber for the Same Use. We staid on the Island all night near to their House, and on the morning Early two Men came out to Carry in wood, we shott one and brought away the other Prisoner. Upon the noise of the Gun the Rest of the People came out of the House and I (Hendrick) fired amongst them, and so we came away. The Governour of Canada gave me a Letter to the Commandant at Crown Point, but I did not deliver it there, I gave it to Mr. Lydius.

When we came on this Side the Crown Point, we mett four french Men and three Onnogonga Indians who had been at Saratoge but had gott no opportunity to do any Damage. The Comissioners desired Hendrick to send to Mr. Lydius for the Letter he had deliver'd to him which Hendrick did but Mr. Lydius would not return it.



ABSTRACTS FROM THE EARLIEST WILLS ON RECORD
AND ON THE FILES IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK,
MASS.

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK.]

Continued from Vol. xix. p. 311.

ELIZABETH BITFIELD. The last will and Testament of *Elizabeth Bitfeild*, Widdow,* being in her right and perfect memory, this 13th of the 11th month, 1663. To my sister *Crowne*, £20; to my sister *Mar-*

* Savage says Samuel Bitfield, constable, Boston, in 1652, died 1 Sept. 1660, leaving widow Elizabeth. In *Drake's Boston*, p. 250, we find, that Feb. 24, 1640, 20 acres of land were allotted Samuel Bitfield, for 5 heads.

garet Parker, £20. If either of my sisters die first, the last suruiuo^r shall Receiue the other £20. In case both my sisters die before mee, then my will is, that £20 of it shall goe to *Ann Jeffryes* Children that bee not Quakers. The other £20 to my Cozen, *Katherine Darke*, her children. This to bee paid to them within seauen yeares after my death, if they send for it within that time specified after their first intelligence after my death. Vnto M^r. *Thomson*, £5; vnto M^r. *Flint*, I give £5 in money. To the Church of Boston, £10; vnto *John Steuens and Samuells Steuens*, £5 between them; vnto *William Titcomes* children, £5 to bee Equally diuided Amongst them; to *Samuells Plummer's* children, £10, to bee Equally diuided amongst them. To Deacon *Marshall*, 50s.; to *William Dinsdall*, 50 shillings. Elder *James Penn*, of Boston, to bee my Executo^r, *John Sunderland* and *Godfrey Armitage*, Ouerseers, and as a token of my loue doe Giue them 50s. apeece. To my dau. *Mary Plummer*, £10; to my dau. *Elizabeth Tilcomb*, £10, to bee paid in money; to *James Mattock*, £3; to M^r. *Wilford*, £5; to M^r. *Allen*, £5; to *Sam: Armitage*, 20 shillings.

ELIZABETH BITFEILD.

Wittnes hereunto—*Thomas Cox*, *Joseph Pease*, [sic.]

Proved—Sept. 23, 1669. *Joseph Pearse* deposed.

Inventory of the Goods of Widdow Bitfeild deceased the 30th of the 7th month, 1669, and what shee gaue away by word of mouth on her death bed since her will was made. Taken by *John Search* and *William Read*, 20th: 7: 1669.

23 Sept., 1669. Elder *James Penn* deposed.

THOMAS WOODWARD. 15 Aprill, 1669. M^r. *Henry Taylor* Appeared before the magistrates and Recorder and Acquainted them that the late M^r. *Thomas Woodward*, of Neuis, deceased, as Appears by the letter of *Walter Symonds*, of the said Neuis, dated the 10th of December, 1668, and produced a bill of Lading, Containing Certaine Goods of the said Woodwards, and an account of the said Goods vnder his hands, said *Taylor* desiring it, Power of Administration to the Estate of the said *Thomas Woodward*, as it lyes and is within the Jurisdiction of this Court, is granted to the said *Henry Taylor*, to sattsify what just debts shall Appeare to the Court that the said *Thomas Woodward*, or his late wife, Contracted in these parts, and in behalfe of such as shall Appeare to have most right to the said Estate, bringing in a true Inuenty of the said Estate into this Court, and giuing security to Administer hereupon according to Law.

EDW: RAWSON, Record^r.

THOMAS SNOW. The last Will and Testament of *Thomas Snow*, of Boston, although weake in Body, yet of perfect memory, my Will is, that I leaue all my Estate, after my debts are paid, to my beloued wife, *Milcha Snow*, to bee disposed of according to her discretion, soe long as shee liues to haue the vse of, and after her decease that which is left to bee disposed of according to her discretion amongst my children, and my will further is, that my wife shall be my sole Executrix. My desire is, that my beloued Brethren, M^r. *Edward Belcher*, *Edward Rainsford*, *Theophilus Frary*, and *Jacob Elliott* be the Ouerseers of this my last will and Testament. Wittnes my hand the 10th day of November, 1668.

The marke of THOMAS T SNOW.

Wittnes: *Mary Lane, Timothy Harkman*, who deposed April 28, 1669.

Inventory of the Goods and Chattles of the late *Thomas Snow*, of Boston, deceased, taken the 13: March, 1668-9, by *William Davis, Peter Olliuer*.

The new and old dwelling House and all the Land belonging thereto, £200. Whole amt. of Inventory £239 4.

An Inventory of Debts to be paid out of the Estate to Mr. *Samuell Shrimpton*, in money, £100; to *Goodman Swift*, of Dorchester, for malt, £3 05; to *Edward Crowell*, for boards, £1 16; *Goodman Howard*, of Deadham, for hoops, £1; to *Ensign Davis*, of Roxbury, for wood, £1 12; to *Timothy Horton*, for seruis, £2; to Mr. *Belcher*, 5s.; *Samuell Mason*, 7s.; Mr. *Stoddard*, 6s. 6d.; Mr. *Holloway*, 9s. To Excise, which is yet owing out of my husbands Estate, and our Custome not affording it must be pd. out of stock w^{ch} is more then Cann be done, about £7.

Milca Snow deposed, 28 April, 1669.

SAMUELL POOLE. *Edward Bates*, aged sixty Three yeares or thereabouts, and *Mary Raines*, aged about Twenty-eight yeares, sworne, say that being present with *Samuell Poole*, of Weymouth, when hee lay vpon his death bed, hee did declare, being of a disposing mind, vnto vs as followeth: That his will was, that his wife should haue all his Estate Reall, and Personall, vntill his daughter *Mary* came of Age or was married. That at the time of Age or marriage his dau. should haue halfe of the whole aforesaid Estate, and at the death of her mother shee should haue the whole. In Case the dau. dye before Age or marriage, his will was, his wife should Pay his Brother, *Benjamin Poole*, £3.

April 30, 1669. Elder *Edward Bates* and *Mary Raines* deposed.

Inventory of the Estate taken by *Edw: Bate, John Holbrooke*, 29: 1 mo., 1669. Amt. £74 12. Mentions the dwelling house and the out-housing with the Land adjoining to it, £50; 2 acres fresh marsh, £3. &c. &c.

30 April, 1669. Power of Administration to the Estate of the late *Samuell Poole* is granted to *Mary Poole*, his Relict, in behalfe of hir selfe and Child to perform the non-Cupative will now proued in Court.

Mary Poole deposed.

EWD: RAWSON, Record^r.

RICHARD MATHER. The will of Rev. Richard Mather, of Dorchester, is given entire in this number.

BONIFACE BURTON. I, *Boniface Burton*, being in some indisposition of Body, but through the Lord's mercy in good memory and vnderstanding, declare this to bee my last will. My body to bee decently interred by my wife, *Francis Burton*, whome I make sole Executrix. To Mr. *Increase Mather*, 10s.; to my neece, wife to *Samuell Bennett*, one shilling; to her Husband, *Samuell Bennet* and to Every one of his Children, Foure pence, Each one of them, the which legacies are to bee paid within one month after my departure. The rest of my Estate I Giue to my wife, *Francis Burton*.

his marke.

21 Feb., 1666-7.

her marke.

BONNIFACE + BURTON.

Wittnes: *Henry Phillips, Sarah + Shelly*.

24th June, 1669. *Henry Phillips* and *Sarah Shelly* deposed.

[In the *Register*, Vol. xvi. page 367, we gave copies of two Wills of Richard Fitch, of Boston, from the originals in possession of the Society. They were published partly as a matter of curiosity, both being on the same sheet of paper, and bearing dates within thirteen days of each other, and in part to settle the fact, that Richard was brother to James Fitch, of Muddy River. Mr. Savage says he was "perhaps brother of James," that James had "Elizabeth, bapt. 15 May, 1636; and I find no more of him, but that he was of Muddy river, 1638." The second will, above referred to, says, "I giue to *Elizabeth Fitch*, y^e onely daughter of my brother *James Fitch*, deceased [this was 29th, 12 mo., 1645], the sixteene acres of land (be it more or lesse) W^{ch} I haue at Muddy River." We have no evidence that either of the wills was acted upon, neither do we find them recorded.

But the chief object of these paragraphs is to draw attention to the fact, that both the wills of Richard Fitch were witnessed by Boniface Burton, in his own hand writing. Was he the farmer of Lynn, who died June 13, 1669, according to Sewall, at the age of 113 years? If so, he must have been about 90 years of age when he signed his name, and the signature is remarkably good for a person of that age. See Mr. Savage's remarks in his *Dictionary*, under Burton; Lewis's *Lynn*, pp. 59, 63; Drake's *Hist. of Boston*, p. 386; Diary of John Hull in the *Transactions of American Antiq. Soc.* iii. 229. According to the latter authority, Mr. Burton was, at his decease, 115 years old. The other age mentioned would make him in his 80th year when made freeman, in 1635.

In the list of early settlers of Reading and South Reading, Mass., from 1640 to 1700, printed in the *Register*, Vol. ii. p. 46, is Boniface Burton. Lewis, in his *History of Lynn* (p. 109), under date of Sept. 7, 1639, says, "Another grant of land was made to the town by the General Court," on "petition of the inhabitants of Lynn, for a place for an inland plantation," "4 miles square," "at the head of their bounds." "The settlement thus begun was called Lynn Village, and included Reading, South Reading, and North Reading."]

BRIEF MEMOIRS AND NOTICES OF PRINCE'S SUBSCRIBERS.

Continued from Vol. xix. p. 209.

THE HON. THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq.

THE HON. EDWARD HUTCHINSON, *Treasurer of Harvard College.*

FRANCIS HUTCHINSON, B.A.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON, jun., M.A., Merchant.

As we have in our last volume given a long account of the family, we will here only say that Thomas, jr. was afterwards the Governor of Massachusetts. Hon. Thomas was his father, and Hon. Edward his half-uncle.

Francis was of a distant branch, being grandson of Eliakim Hutchinson, who was cousin of Edward, of Boston.

W. H. W.

BENJAMIN BROWNE, of Salem, Esq. (for Two).

WILLIAM BROWNE, of Salem, M.A., merchant, (for Two).

This family, which has been very prominent in Essex county, claims descent from Simon¹ Browne, of Browne Hall in Lancashire, who removed to Brandish, Co. Suffolk, about A.D. 1540. His son Thomas² was father of Francis³ Browne, of Wybred Hall, who d. 9 May, 1626. The son of this last, William⁴ Browne, b. 1 March, 1607-8, served an apprenticeship to a merchant in Southold, Co. Suff., and came to Salem in 1635. His first wife was Mary Young; his second Sarah, dau. of Samuel Smith, of Yarmouth. He was Representative and Assistant, and died 20 Jan., 1687. His son Hon. William⁵ Browne was one of Andros's Council, and of the Council of Safety afterwards. He m. Hannah Curwin and had several children. His dau. Mary m. Ch. Just. Benjamin Lynde. He d. 23 Feb., 1716. His son Col. Samuel⁶ Browne, who was a Councillor and Judge, m. 1st, Eunice Turner, who d. s. p. He m. 2dly, 22 Feb., 1705-6, Abigail, dau. of John Kech, or Keach, of Bristol, Eng., and had three sons, Samuel,⁷ William,⁷ and Benjamin.⁷ He d. in 1731.

BENJAMIN,⁷ b. 1715-6, was undoubtedly the Subscriber, as his cousin of the same name was a graduate of Harvard. He d. unm. 14 Aug., 1737.

WILLIAM BROWNE, the Subscriber, b. 7 May, 1709, H. C. 1727; m. 14 Nov., 1737, Mary, dau. of Gov. William Burnet. By her he had William-Burnet,⁸ b. 7 Oct., 1738; Mary,⁸ b. 27 Feb., 1743, d. 1769; Sarah,⁸ b. 13 July, 1745, d. 2 Nov., 1756; Samuel,⁸ b. 1739, d. 20 Oct., 1754; Benjamin,⁸ b. Dec., 1740, d. 1762; Thomas,⁸ b. 1742, d. 1756. His wife d. 1 Aug., 1745, and he m. 2d, Mary, dau. of Philip French, of New Brunswick, N. J.; by whom he had Phillipa,⁸ b. 1750, d. 20 July, 1763; and Frances, b. 1752, d. 30 Oct., 1756. His wife d. in 1761, and he died 27 April, 1763.

William,⁸ son of Samuel,⁷ and nephew of the Subscriber, H. C. 1755, was Judge of the Supreme Court in 1775, was a Loyalist, and afterwards Governor of Bermuda. He d. in 1802. W. H. W.

BELCHER NOYES, M.A.

Was grandson of John Noyes, of Boston, who m. Sarah, dau. of Peter Oliver, and son of Oliver Noyes, who m. Ann Belcher, sister of Gov. Jonathan B., 1 May, 1702. Oliver and Anne Noyes had Anna, b. 17 April, 1704; Oliver, b. 1 Sept., 1707; Belcher, b. 10 Oct., 1709; Sarah, b. 21 Oct., 1710; John, b. 12 Aug., 1713; John, b. 8 Aug., 1718. Oliver Noyes, Esq. d. 16 March, 1720, aged 45.

BELCHER NOYES, the Subscriber, m. 3d March, 1736, Anne Williams, and had Oliver, b. 6 Aug., 1738. W. H. W.

JOSEPH PYNCHON, M.A.

Mr. WILLIAM PYNCHON, of Springfield (for Six).

WILLIAM PYNCHON, jr., of Springfield, Esq.

The Pynchons here were descended from William, who was one of the Patentees of the Colony, Assistant Treasurer, &c. His name occurs repeatedly on our annals, as he unfortunately was involved in religious controversies here, and returned to England.

From the Visitations it seems that Nicholas¹ Pinchon, of Wales, Sheriff of London, in 1532, had a son John,² of Writtle, Co. Essex, who d. 29 Nov., 1573, leaving six children. His son John³ settled

at Springfield, Co. Essex, and had a son William⁴ Pynchon, the emigrant.

John⁵ Pynchon, son of William,⁴ was of Springfield, Mass., and m. 30 Oct., 1645, Amy, dau. of Gov. George Wyllys. He was Councillor, Colonel, and Judge of Probate. He d. 17 Jan., 1703. His wife d. 9 Jan., 1699.

His only son and heir, John⁶ Pynchon, b. 15 Oct., 1647, m. Margaret, dau. of Rev. Mr. Hubbard, the Historian. His wife d. 11 Nov., 1716, and he d. 25 April, 1721, leaving sons John⁷ and William.⁷

We presume this WILLIAM⁷ PYNCHON, b. 1689, was the Subscriber for six copies. He was Judge C. C. P., and m. Catherine, dau. of Rev. Daniel Brewer, by whom he had, Sarah,⁸ b. 17 Aug., 1721, m. Josiah Dwight; William,⁸ b. 12 Dec., 1723; Margaret,⁸ b. 24 Nov., 1727, m. Elijah Williams; Daniel-John,⁸ b. 7 Oct., 1733, d. 22 April, 1754, and Joseph,⁸ b. 30 Oct., 1737.

William⁷ d. 1 Jan., 1741, and his widow d. 10 April, 1747. His son William⁵ was a distinguished lawyer of Salem, but was too young to be the other subscriber.

Col. John⁷ Pynchon, brother of Judge William,⁷ had by wife Bathsheba Tailer, with other children, two sons who were no doubt these we seek. Of these

JOSEPH⁸ PYNCHON, the Subscriber, b. Feb., 1704-5, of whom we know nothing more. His brother,

WILLIAM⁸ PYNCHON, jr., the Subscriber, called jr. during his uncle's life according to custom, was b. 11 Nov., 1703; m. Sarah, dau. of Peletiah Bliss, and had William,⁹ John,⁹ and Sarah.⁹ W. H. W.

Mr. JOHN TRAIL, *Merchant*.

Concerning this family we can learn little, it being highly probable that it came here at a very late date. Undoubtedly, our Subscriber was the owner of the tomb in the Granary burying-ground, and the man whose will, dated in 1757, leaves his estate to his widow, and the heirs of his brothers and sisters, George and William Trail, both deceased, Isabella Coventry and Margery Stuart.

His brother George Trail m. 29 Jan., 1751, Jane Wendell, and d. in the same year. His will mentions real estate in Rowsay, in the Orkneys, in North Britain, and appoints as overseer, his friend Thomas McKenzie, of Kirkwall, in the Orkneys. W. H. W.

FRANCIS BORLAND, Esq. (for Six).

This was another of the Scotch families which came here at a late date. John Borland, in his will dated in 1726, mentions his wife Sarah and only son Francis; also his three nieces, Cecil, Anna, and Euphamie, daughters of his brother Francis Borland, late of Glasford, in North Britain, clerk, deceased; also his brother's other daughter by his second wife; sister Anne Borland, *alias* Mitchel, widow; niece Jannet, daughter of sister Jannet Borland, *alias* Canady; Susanna Maxwell, daughter of sister Elizabeth Maxwell.

John Borland died 30 March, 1727, aged 68; his widow d. Sept., 1727, aged 63. His only son FRANCIS BORLAND, the Subscriber, married 22 Sept., 1726, Jane Lindall, and had, John, b. 5 Sept., 1728; Jane, b. 24 April, 1732, and Francis-Lindall, all three mentioned in their father's will. He was a wealthy and distinguished citizen, and d. 16 Sept., 1763, aged 72. He left a widow (second wife) Phebe

—, who d. 3 April, 1775, aged 80. His daughter Jane m. 4 Sept., 1750, John Still Winthrop, father of Lt. Gov. Thomas-Lindall Winthrop. His son John m. 20 Feb., 1749–50, Anna Vassall, and had twelve children, of whom many descendants survive. W. H. W.

BENJAMIN LYNDE, jun., of Salem, Esq. (for Six).

Simon Lynde (b. at London, June, 1624) was son of Enoch Lynde and Elizabeth Digby, both of families ranking among the gentry. He was of Boston in 1650, and in Feb., 1652, m. Hannah, dau. of John Newdigate. His son Benjamin Lynde, b. 22 Sept., 1666, m. Mary Brown, and had William (who d. *s. p.*) and Benjamin. He was made Chief Justice in 1729, and from 1723 to 1737 was of the Council. He d. 28 March, 1745.

His son BENJAMIN was undoubtedly the Subscriber. He was also for many years of the Council and Chief Justice. He married Mary Bowles, and had three daughters: Mary, wife of Andrew Oliver; Lydia, wife of Rev. William Walter, of Trinity Church, Boston; and Hannah.

He died in 1781, aged about 63.

W. H. W.

WILLIAM BOLLAN, Esq.

We do not know that we can do better than to transcribe a portion of Eliot's sketch of this distinguished officer. He was born in England, and came here about 1740. He married in 1743, Frances, dau. of Gov. William Shirley, who died the next year. He was a lawyer, Advocate General, and Collector of Customs for Salem, &c., and in 1745 was appointed agent of the Colony to obtain a reimbursement of the expenses in the expedition against Cape Breton. He succeeded and returned to Boston. He was again appointed agent to England, and held the place till 1762, though like so many of his predecessors he was grudgingly paid and finally dismissed in disgrace. He wrote many pamphlets on Colonial questions, and was strongly in favor of conciliatory measures on the part of the mother country.

W. H. W.

The Hon. JOHN CHANDLER, of Woodstock, Esq.

JOHN CHANDLER, of Worcester, Esq.

These gentlemen were descended from William Chandler, of Roxbury, who came in 1637, with his wife Hannah and several children. Of these, John, b. in 1635, m. Elizabeth, dau. of William Douglas, of New London, and removed with his family in 1686 to join in the planting of Woodstock, Conn. Here he died 15 April, 1703, aged about 68 years.

His son JOHN, the Subscriber, b. 1665, m. 1692, Mary, dau. of Joshua Raymond, of New London, and resided there several years, having four children born there. He moved to Worcester in 1731, and was appointed first Chief Justice C. C. P., and first Judge of Probate of that county.

His son JOHN, the other Subscriber, b. 10 Oct., 1693, m. Hannah Gardiner in 1716, and had nine children.

Among the descendants we may name the wife of Gov. Lincoln, George Bancroft, and the Stanton and Blake families of Boston.

W. H. W.

GENEALOGY OF THE CAPEN FAMILY.

Prepared by EDWARD F. EVERETT, A.M., of Charlestown, Mass.

1. BERNARD¹ CAPEN, m. Monday of Whitsun week, 1596, Jane Purchis, dau. of Oliver Purchis; he died Nov. 8, 1638, aged 76 years; she died March 26, 1653, aged 75 years. He was freeman May 16, 1636, and came probably from Dorchester, old England, as appears from a Non-cup. will of Henry Russell. His ch. were: (2) *Ruth*,² b. Aug. 7, 1600, Eng. (3) *Susanna*,² b. April 11, 1602, Eng.; died Nov. 13, 1666. (4) *John*,² b. Jan. 26, 1612-3; d. April 4, 1692; m. 1st, Oct. 20, 1637, Redigon Clap, who d. Dec. 10, 1645; m. 2d, Sept. 20, 1647, Mary Bass, dau. of Deacon Samuel Bass, of Braintree; she died June 29, 1704, aged 73 years.

4. JOHN² CAPEN, was freeman May 14, 1634; A. and H. Ar. Co. 1646; Deacon Feb. 13, 1658, Rep. 1671, 3-8, Selectman 1666-81; by trade a shoemaker, and his house is supposed to have stood at the corner of Pleasant and Pond Streets.

Children, by wife Redigon: (5) *Joanna*,³ b. Oct. 3, 1638; d. Nov. 19, 1638. (6) *John*,³ b. Oct. 21, 1639; d. June 8, 1707; m. Nov. 19, 1662, Susanna Barsham, dau. of William and Annabella B., of Watertown.

By wife Mary, had ch.: (7) *Samuel*,³ b. July 29, 1648, at Braintree, d. May 19, 1733; m. April 9, 1673, Susanna Payson, b. June 27, 1655, d. Feb. 3, 1737, dau. of Edward Payson. (8) *Bernard*,³ b. March 24, 1650, d. May 3, 1691, of small pox; m. June 2, 1675, Sarah Trott, b. Jan. 16, 1653, d. June 2, 1724, dau. of Thomas Trott. (9) *Mary*,³ b. July 6, 1652, d. Feb. 8, 1678; m. Sept. 22, 1674, James Foster, who d. Oct. 4, 1732, aged 81 years. (10) *James*,³ b. Nov. 17, 1654, d. Jan. 3, 1717-8, in Charlestown; m. Sept. 21, 1682, Hannah Lawrence, b. Feb. 22, 1658, dau. of John Lawrence, of Charlestown. (11) *Preserved*,³ b. March 4, 1656-7, d. Oct. 20, 1708; m. May 16, 1782, Mary Payson, b. March 19, 1665, dau. of Edward and Mary (Elliot) Payson. (12) *Joseph*,³ b. Dec. 29, 1658, bapt. Jan. 2, foll.; d. June 30, 1725; m. Priscilla Appleton, d. Oct. 18, 1743, aged 88 years, dau. of John and Priscilla (Glover) Appleton, of Ipswich. (13) *Hannah*,³ b. Oct. 1, 1662; m. and living 1691. (14) *Elizabeth*,³ b. Dec. 29, 1666, bapt. next day; d. 1679, aged 13 years.

6. JOHN³ CAPEN, was freeman, Dorchester, May 23, 1666; constable, 1674. He was a tailor, and died intestate. Administration granted July 10, 1707, to relict Susannah Capen, and eldest son Samuel Capen. Inv. Est., £409 5s.

Children by wife Susanna: (15) *Susanna*,⁴ b. Sept. 16, 1664; m. Andrew Hall. (16) *John*,⁴ d. Aug. 7, 1681. (17) *Samuel*,⁴ b. Oct. 23 or 28, 1667, d. 1720; m. Ann ———. (18) *Thankful*,⁴ b. April 22, 1669; m. John Stone. (19) *Sarah*,⁴ b. Dec. 9, 1670, d. unm. 1730-1, in Roxbury, Andrew Hall being appointed administrator of her Estate, Feb. 14, 1731. (20) *Dorothy*,⁴ b. Oct. 13, 1672; d. Nov. 27, 1672. (21) *Dorothy*,⁴ b. Sept. 16, 1673; m. Nathaniel Blancher.

(22) *Purchase*,⁴ b. Nov. 14, 1675, d. before 1708. (23) *Nathaniel*,⁴ b. Oct. 1, 1677, d. Nov. 29, 1682. (24) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. or d. April 17, 1680. (25) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. March 21, 1682; m. Dec. 1, 1703, Samuel Lyon, of Roxbury. (26) *Hannah*,⁴ b. Oct. 21, at 9, A.M.; bapt. Oct. 26, 1684; she was unm. in 1708.

7. SAMUEL³ CAPEN, was freeman, Dorchester, Jan. 9, 1674. His will was made June 29, 1732, and proved June 5, 1733.

Children by wife Susanna: (27) *Samuel*,⁴ b. Feb. 1, 1673-4; d. June 5, 1674. (28) *Samuel*,⁴ b. Nov. 4, 1675; d. Jan. 6, 1675-6. (29) *Hopestill*,⁴ b. Oct. 13, 1677, d. about 1753; m. Aug. 14, 1702, Thankful Baker, of Dorchester. (30) *Mary*,⁴ b. Sept. 23, 1679. (31) *Ebenezer*,⁴ b. April 30, 1682, d. Nov. 1, 1682. (32) *Edward*,⁴ b. Sept. 24, 1683, d. 1769-70; m. Patience Tolman. (33) *Samuel*,⁴ b. March 1, 1686, d. 1751-2; m. Bethiah ———. (34) *Susanna*,⁴ b. Nov. 10, 1688, d. young. (35) *Jabesh*,⁴ b. and d. March 3, 1690. (36) *Jonathan*,⁴ b. March 17, 1691, d. Dec., 1740; m. Feb. 22, 1722, Jane Houghton, dau. of Deacon Ebenezer Houghton, of Milton. (37) *Susanna*,⁴ b. Sept. 5, 1693. (38) *John*,⁴ b. June 19, 1696, d. 1769; m. Abigail Bugbee, of Roxbury. (39) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. Sept. 28, 1698.

8. BERNARD³ CAPEN, was a cordwainer, and died intestate. Inv. Est. taken Feb. 5, 1691-2, £313 8 5. Administration granted June 15, 1693, to relict Sarah Capen.

Children by wife Sarah: (40) *Bernard*,⁴ b. March 26, 1676; m. Dec. 14, 1704, Sarah Clap, of Dorchester. (41) *John*,⁴ b. and d. Feb. 18, 1677. (42) *Sarah*,⁴ b. Jan. 5, 1678-9, d. Sept. 7, 1746; m. June 23, 1703, Jonathan Clap, b. Aug. 31, 1673, d. Jan. 2, 1723-4. (43) *Joseph*,⁴ b. Nov. 28, 1681, d. Sept. 5, 1694. (44) *James*,⁴ b. and d. April 8, 1684. (45) *John*,⁴ b. July 1 or 16, 1685, d. April 5, 1733.

10. JAMES³ CAPEN, is mentioned by his father, in his will, as having received his share of the Estate, on his marriage, in land in Boston and house in Charlestown.

Children by wife Hannah: (46) *James*,⁴ b. Sept. 11, bapt. Sept. 16, 1683; d. Nov. 29, 1750, aged 67 years, 2 mos.; m. 1st, March 21, 1705-6, Elizabeth Coll, b. May 26, 1686, d. Nov. 20, 1721, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth (Crosswell) Coll; m. 2d, Nov. 21, 1722, Hepzibah Harris, bapt. Sept. 8, 1689, d. bet. Jan. 27 and July 5, 1762, dau. of Thomas Harris. (47) *Hannah*,⁴ b. Oct. 13, 1686, bapt. Oct. 17, at Old South; ad. church March 8, 1713; m. Jan. 13, 1708-9, Benjamin Andrews.

11. PRESERVED³ CAPEN, was a cordwainer. Administration on his estate was granted Feb. 24, 1708-9, to relict Mary Capen and eldest son Preserved Capen. Inv. Est. taked Dec. 7, 1708, £1058 13 1.

Children by wife Mary: (48) *Mary*,⁴ b. March 28, 1683; m. May 21, 1701, John Preston. (49) *Preserved*,⁴ b. April 10, 1686, d. Oct. 18, 1757; m. Aug. 11, 1708, Susanna Withington, d. Oct. 14, 1762. (50) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. March 1, 1690; prob. died young. (51) *Ann*,⁴ b. Nov. 12, 1692; d. in infancy. (52) *John*,⁴ b. Oct. 16, 1694, d. 1748; m. Sept. 20, 1722, Ruth Thayer, dau. of Ephraim and Sarah Thayer. (53) *Ebenezer*,⁴ b. Sept. 6, 1698, d. in infancy. (54) *Ebenezer*,⁴ b. Jan. 8, 1700. (55) *Ann*,⁴ b. May 9, 1703; Jonathan Clap appointed her guardian, March 8, 1715.

12. JOSEPH³ CAPEN, was graduated at Harv. Coll. 1677, and ordained as minister at Topsfield June 11, 1684.

Children by wife Priscilla : (56) *Priscilla*,⁴ b. Sept. 1, 1685 ; m. Sept. 21, 1708, Caleb Thomas, of Marshfield. (57) *John*,⁴ b. June 15, 1687, d. April 26, 1732. (58) *Mary*,⁴ bapt. Feb. 17, 1688-9 ; m. Jan. 5, 1709-10, Thomas Baker, of Topsfield. (59) *Elizabeth*,⁴ bapt. April 26, 1691, d. March 22, 1781 ; m. Nov. 12, 1711, Simon Bradstreet, of Topsfield, b. April 14, 1682, son of John and Sarah Bradstreet, and grandson of Gov. Simon Bradstreet. (60) *Joseph*,⁴ bapt. Aug. 6, 1693, d. young. (61) *Nathaniel*,⁴ b. July 13, 1695 ; d. unm. Feb. 16, 1749-50. (62) *Sarah*,⁴ b. April 2, 1699 ; m. May 9, 1717, John Bradford, of Boston.

[Mr. Everett is preparing a genealogy of this Family, and will be obliged to any one who will send him further information. Please address Mr. E. F. Everett, Charlestown, Mass.]

WILL OF REV. RICHARD MATHER.

[Transcribed from the Record, in Suffolk Probate Office, Vol. vi., by WILLIAM B. TRASK.]

[IN the Library of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society is an interesting pamphlet, in small quarto form, pp. 38, bearing the following title :—“ The | LIFE and DEATH | of That Reverend Man of God, | Mr. RICHARD MATHER, | Teacher of the Church | in | DORCHESTER | in | NEW ENGLAND. | Psal. 112. 6. The Righteous shall be had in everlasting remem | brance. Heb. 13. 7. Remember them who have spoken to you the Word | of God. Rev. 14. 13. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord : they rest from their labours, and their works follow them. | *Ministri vita censura & cynosura.* | Cambridge : | Printed by S. G. and M. J., 1670.” | This work was reprinted by Mr. David Clapp, in 1850, in a small volume of 108 pages, which contained, also, “ The Journal of Richard Mather,” copied from the original MSS., which has been preserved nearly 231 years. The manuscript is in possession of the Society, and the volume referred to was published with Preface and Appendix as Number 3 of their “ Collections.”

The edition of 1670 was sent forth under the sanction of the Rev. Increase Mather, and is included in the list of his works by Cotton Mather, in his “ *Remarkables*,” dedicated “ To the Church and Inhabitants of Dorchester in N. E. Grace unto you from God by Jesus Christ. Beloved in the Lord Jesus. *You have here presented to your view, and for your Imitation in the Lord, the Life of him that was to many of you a Spiritual (as to me a Natural) Father : Inasmuch as the greatest part of his time in the Ministry he was a Labourer in the Lord's Harvest amongst you ; Also with you did he finish his course. There is therefore special reason why what is here done should be directed to yourselves. The Composer of this ensuing Relation is not willing that his Name should be published. But it is done by one who hath had the viewing of my Father's Manuscripts ; from whence, as well as from personal and intimate Acquaintance of many years continuance, and other*

wayes, he hath been truly furnished with the knowledge of what is here reported. And indeed the greatest part of the Story is known unto sundry amongst yourselves.

“What remaineth then, Brethren and Beloved in the Lord, but that we should be mindfull of what is by the Lord required, when the Scripture saith, Remember them that have taught (and not onely them that do teach) the Word of God, whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation. What that Doctrine of Faith is, which your blessed Teacher did from the Lord instruct you in, I need not say, onely Remember it. Remember his Farewell Exhortation,* which is now in many of your Houses, and Oh that it were in all your hearts. And as for his Conversation, your selves know that God made him Exemplarily Faithfull, Zealous, Patient, Humble, Holy: Follow him as he followed Christ. So likewise pray that he may do who is

Yours in the Lord alwayes,

Boston, Septemb. 6,

INCREASE MATHER.”

N. E.

1670.

On page 34 of the book it says:—“It hath been the manner of some, in writing Lives to insert the *Wills*,† of those whose Lives and Death they have described. The last *last Will and Testament* of him, whose Life and Death hath thus been related, breathing forth a most humble, holy, and gracious Spirit, we shall subjoyn the Preface and Conclusion of it.” The portion which relates to “the disposal of his Temporal Estate [about two thirds of the whole will], being of private Concernment, we shall not here trouble the World therewith. But after the disposal of that, he concludeth with a most Solemn Charge to his Children, with the rehearsall whereof we shall finish.” So says the book.

We have therefore taken pains to make an *entire* copy of the Will as recorded in the Suffolk Probate Office, and present it now, probably for the first time, as a whole, in print. There are a few slight variations in the book from the record, the most important of which will be indicated in the accompanying foot notes.

We have endeavored to ascertain—thus far without success—whether the original will is in existence. We do not find it on file at the Suffolk Probate Office, and have been informed by the gentlemanly librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, Mass., S. F. Haven, Esq., that it is not among the “Mather Papers,” in that veteran institution.]

* Cotton Mather, in the *Magnalia*, gives the Life of his grandfather (Rev. Richard), in which he states—“Some years before his death [having sent over unto his old flock in Lancashire, a like testimony of his concernment for them] he composed and published, ‘*A Farewel Exhortation to the Church and People of Dorchester*,’ consisting of seven directions, wherein his flock might read the design and spirit of his whole ministry among them; on a certain Lord’s day he did, by the hands of his deacons, put these little books into the hands of his congregation, that so whenever he should by death take his *farewel* of them, they might still remember how they had been exhorted.”

Rev. Dr. Harris, in the appendix to his *Memorials of the First Church in Dorchester*, delivered in two discourses, at the end of the second century, July 4, 1830, enumerates the publications of Mr. Richard Mather, closing with the “Farewell Exhortation.” He says:—This last, he distributed in all the families; and yet a copy is not now to be found. We have recently learned of the existence of a copy in the possession of Rev. A. H. Quint, of New Bedford, Mass. It will, probably, be reprinted.

† On the margin—“So *Beza* in the Life of *Calvin*. *Bannosius* in the Life of *Ramus*, &c.”

The last Will and Testament of Richard Mather, Minister of the Word of God, at Dorchester, in New England, Written with his Owne hands the 16th day of the 8th month 1661 :—I, Richard Mather, Considering the Certanty of death and the Vncertanty of the time thereof, and withall knowing it to bee the will of God that man should see* his house in Order before hee depart this life, doe make this my last will and Testament, in manner following.—First of all, I Acknowledge the rich and Wonderfull Grace and mercy of Almighty God whose hands haue made mee and fashioned mee, and who took mee out of my mothers womb, that hauing made mee a man that might haue made mee a beast, or other Creature, or some deformed monster, † hee hath also by his good Prouidence preserued the Comfort and being ‡ of my life all the dayes of my Pilgrimage vntil now, Euen for the space, almost, § of these sixty and Fiue yeares, during which time hee hath not suffered me to want Either food or Rayment or the Seruice of any Creature that hath benn requisit for my Comfortable subsisting in this World, which I Acknowledge to bee the bounteous guift of him who is the Lord of all Creatures, and the high possessor of Heauen and Earth. Next of all, and more Especially, I am bound to Giue praise and thanks || to him while I haue my being that I, being a child of wrath, by nature, as well as others, and being borne in a place of much Prophanes and Popery, hee hath of his abundant Grace, uouchsafed to draw mee out of that wofull Estate of sinn and ignorance wherein I lay, and to make himselfe and his Christ knowne vnto mee by the Gospell, of which Grace I was most vnworthy, and in his great Patience and mercy to bear with my manifold and great offences, both before and since that time of his gracious calling of mee, though for my vnworthy walking, in many particulars, I might justly haue benn foreuer rejected of him. Yea and such hath benn his Rich grace, that hee hath uouchsafed to put mee, an vnworthy Creature, into the ministry of the Gospell of his Sonn, that I should not only know and profes the same, which is an vnspeakable mercy, but bee also a Preacher of it vnto others, in which imployment, if any thing haue benn done that haue benn pleasing to him, or any way bennificall to any Child of his, it hath not benn I that haue done the same, but the Grace of God which hath benn with mee; for I must needs Acknowledge, to the praise of his Patience and Grace, that in my poore ministration for these two and Forty yeares and vpwards, I haue benn much defectiue in Wisdome and watchfulnes Ouer the Peoples Soules, in purity, in Faithfulnes, in vprightnes, meeknes, Humility and zeale; and because of these, and many other my defects and offences against the Lord, I stand this day in much need of mercy and forgiuenes, through his Christ, and haue noe Cause to looke for any Acceptance with him, ¶ in this or in another World, for any Righteousnes of my Owne, Either as touching my ministry or otherwise, but disclayming all thought of that kind, my only trust and Hope is to bee accepted of him, and when this life shall bee at an

* In the book, *set.*

† “ “ *or some deformed monster, omitted.*
 ‡ “ “ *Comfort and being, transposed.*
 § “ “ *almost, omitted.*
 || “ “ *praise and thanks, transposed.*
 ¶ “ “ *with him, omitted.*

End, to bee saued in his Heauenly Kingdome meerly by his free grace and the Obedience and precious passion and intercession of his deare Sonn. And Concerning death, as I doe belieue that it is appointed for all men once to dye, soe, because I see a great deale of vnprofitableness in my owne life, and because God hath also let mee see such vniuity and Emtines Euen in the best of those Comforts which this life cann aford, that I think I may truly say, that I haue seene an End of all perfection, therefore, if it were the will of God, I should bee glad to be remoued hence, where the best that is to bee had doth yeald soe little Sattisfaction to my Soule, and to bee brought in to his presence in Glory, that there I might find (for there I know it is to bee had) that Sattisfying of* all sufficient Contentment in him, which vnder the Sunne is not to bee Enjoyed. In the meane time I desire to stay the Lord's leasure, but then, † O Lord, how long. Now Concerning my outward Estate of House, Lands, goods and Chattles, ‡ sith the Earth is the Lords and the fulnes thereof, the Inhabitable§ world and all that is therein, to him therefore belongeth the Praise of all that I possess in this kind ; and for the Portion thereof which hee hath giuen mee, it is my mind and will, if soe it please his highnes, that after my decease the same may bee disposed of as followeth.||

First of all, whereas vpon my marriage with my deare wife, Sarah Mather, I receiued of her in Household Stuffe the uallue of Fifty pounds and Engaged my selfe to leaue to her at my decease the dubble thereof, that is 100^{lb}, It is now my mind and will that the said Engagement bee truly performed and fulfilled, and therefore I hereby giue and Appoint to bee paid vnto her, after my decease, the said sum of one Hundred Pounds, the one halfe of it in such Household Stuffe as I receiued with her or shall leaue in my House, and the other Fifty pounds in such good pay as may bee to her just Sattisfaction and Consent, Either in Houshold stuffe, Corne, Cattle or otherwise, in all or any of these. Item, I Giue to her daughter, Mary Cotton, and to her Grand-daughter, Elizabeth Day, to each of them, twenty shillings, as a Testimony of my Acknowledgment of their obseruance and dutiful Respect towards mee whilst they liued in my family. Item, I Giue to the Children of my sister, Ellin Worseley, the sume of Fiue pounds, to bee Equally deuided Amongst them, the said Legacy and gift of Fiue pounds to bee paid within the space of Three yeares next after my decease. Item, of my Bookes, I giue Mr. Perkins workes, in three Vollumes, to my beloued Sonn, Timothy Mather, And to his wife, my deare daughter, Elizabeth Mather, that Treatise of Mr. Scudder Concerning a Christians daly walke. Also, I Giue vnto Samuel Mather, the Eldest sonn of my son Timothy, Fiue pounds, and to all his other Children which shall bee liuing at my decease, to Each of them, Forty shillings. As for all the rest of my Bookes not formerly Expressed, mentioned, together with all my written Papers and manuscripts whatsoeuer, whether in my Desk or without it, in my Study or Else where, Except only such writting as doe Concerne my Lands or other Outward Estate, All these, with the deskes and

* In the book, *and*.

† " " *tho'.*

‡ " " *of House, Lands, goods and Chattles, omitted.*

§ " " *habitable.*

|| The printed part, in book, first portion, ends here.

Tables in my studdy and the Trunck that is there, Also, I Giue to my Beloued Sonns Samuell, Nathaniell, Eliazer and Increase Mather, to bee distributed and diuided Amongst them, in manner following, that is to say, that Nathaniell, Eliazer and Increase, shall Each of them haue one fifth part thereof, and the other two fifth parts to bee to my sonn Samuell Mather. And whereas, I Giue vnto my sonns Samuell, Nathaniell, Eliazer and Increase noe further Portion out of my Outward Estate, but only what is mentioned, I doe it only Conceiuing that the Cost and Charges I haue bestowed on them, in their Education, together with what I hereby now giue them, may as well, if not better, Enable and fitt them, through the blessing of God, to a Comfortable Way of subsisting and seruing the Lord, as if they had had greater Portions left them at my decease and had had their Education in some other Way, that had benn less chargable and Costly, in which regard, what I now giue them and haue formerly layd out for them may bee accounted as Amounting to the full of their filliall Portions. And Concerning my sonn Timothy, in as much as hee hath [not] had soe much Cost bestowed vpon him in his Education as his brethren haue had, therefore I thinck it meete I should otherwise bestow on him and his a greater Portion of my Outward Estate, and therefore, as I haue some yeares since giuen and assured to him in Land, meadow, barne and other building in Cowes, Oxen, bedding, Household Stuffe and otherwise a Considerable Portion, not much less than two Hundred pounds in uallue, as I suppose, if not more, soe vpon Condition that hee, the said Timothy, shall faithfully discharge and pay the seuerall legacies and guifts aboue mentioned, with what-euer I shall mention, hereafter, by my last will or otherwise, vpon these Conditions, I giue to him, the said Timothy, all my House, barne, buildings and Lands in Dorchester, whatsoever or wheresoeuer the same bee, whether in the home Lotts, or in the neck of Land, or in the great Lotts, or in the Commons, or Cowe walke, or wheresoeuer, to bee to the vse of him, the said Timothy, and his assignes, during the time and space of his naturall life, in as full and Ample manner as I, myselfe, or my assignes, haue had and Enjoyed, or doe, might, and ought to Enjoy the same; and after the decease of him, the said Timothy, I giue the reuersion and inheritance of all the said Lands and other before receiued premisses, vnto Samuell Mather, sonn to him the said Timothy, and to the heires of him, the said Samuell, and to the rest of the Children of him, the said Timothy, and to their heires, a dubble portion always reserued to the Eldest Sonn of him, the said Timothy and the Portion of his wife, in Case shee bee left a widdow, alwayes Excepted. And as I hereby giue the reuersion and inheritance of such Lands as are now in my possession, or in the possession of my assignes, vnto the Children of my said sonn Timothy and to their heires, in like sort I giue vnto them the reuersion and inheritance of all such Lands, whatsoever, as I haue latly giuen and assured to him, the said Timothy, during the tearme of his naturall life, by a writting vnder my hand, bearing date, the 4th day of the 11th month, in the yeare 1655; likewise, vpon the Condition or Conditions afore mentioned, I doe hereby giue to him, the said Timothy Mather, all the rest and remainder of my Estate in mouable Goods whatsoever, whether it bee seruants, debts owing vnto mee, brass, pewter, Table stooles, bedding, linnens or other household stuffe, or

Cattle, as Cowes, Oxen, Horses, mares or whateuer, all these, I Giue to him, the said Timothy, vpon the Conditions before Expressed, to bee his owne proper goods in as full and Ample manner as I doe now Enjoy the same, or of right ought or might soe doe ; but all and Euary giuft or guifts, legacy or legacies, whatsoeuer, which I hereby giue or shall hereafter giue or promise to giue, or to bee giuen to any Person or Persons, whatsoeuer, whether writting vnder my hand, or before two sufficient wittnesses and all, and all Couenants and promises whereto I shall Engage my selfe, to any Person or Persons whatsoeuer or have done heretofore. All these same, I doe Appoint to bee taken as part of my last will and Testament, and to bee accordingly performed and fulfilled as well as if they had benn, and as what is hereby by mee in perticular Expressed and set downe. Pro- uided, that all what is heere said shall not Extend to any such per- ticular thing or things as shall by mee bee reuoked, disanulled or repealed before my decease. And,* Concerning my sonn Timothy, with all the rest of my beloued sonns, As I hope God hath already made them pertakers, at least sundry of them, of his sauing Grace, in Christ, for which I and they haue Cause to bee Endlesly thanckfull, soe I thinck it not amiss, for the furtherance of their spirituall good, to lay vpon them this serious and sollemne charge of a dying Father, that none of them presume, after my decease, to walke in any way of sinn or wickednes, in one kind or in an other, or in a Carless neglect of God or of the things of God and of their owne saluation by Christ, for if they shall soe doe (which God forbid) then in such Case I hereby testify vnto them, that their Father which begat them, and their mother which bare them, with all the Prayers they haue made, and teares they haue cryed† for them, their Example, their Admoni- tions and Exortations they haue Administred vnto them, together with this my last will and sollemne charge, all these will rise vp against them as soe many testimonies for their Condemnation at the last day ; but I haue better hopes of them, and doe hereby declare vnto them, that if they shall seriously repent of their sins, belieue in the Lord Jesus and by his grace walke in all the wayes of God and as becom- meth the Gospell of Christ, as this will bee to the Honnor and glory of him that made them, and soe will redoune to their vnspeakable Comfort and bennifit in this and in another world. And their Father that now speakes vnto them, with their deare mother, now with God, shall Exceedingly rejoyce in the day of Christ, when we shall receiue our children into those Euerlasting habitations and shall see ourselues not alone, but those Also that haue proceeded and come fourth out of our owne bowells, to haue there part and Portion in that Eternall Glory. In desire and hope that it may bee soe, I Commend them all to the Lord of Heauens blessing. And let the blessing of God in Jesus Christ bee powred out and remaine vpon them all foreuermore, Amen.‡ Finally, of this my last will and Testament, I nominate and Appoint my beloued sonns, Timothy Mather, and his Brother, Eliazer, my true and Lawfull Executo^{rs}, to Execute the same Faithfully and truly, as I haue therein Appointed. And I intreate my beloued Freinds and

* The second extract in the book begins here.

† In book, *shed*.

‡ Here end the extracts in the Memoir.

Brethren in the Lord, Mr. Henry Withington, Deacon Edward Clap, Leift. Roger Clape, and Ensigne Hopestill Foster, to affoord their helpe and furtherance as Ouerseers, by their best aduice and Care to further the performance and fulfilling of what I haue herein Expressed and Appointed. And that this is my last will and Testament let the subscription of my name Testify, which I haue hereunto subscribed, written with my owne hand in manner following, viz^t.

RICHARD MATHER.

The Testament afore mentioned, in Testimony that this was his last will and Testament, did subscribe his name in p^rsence of vs, viz^t.

Roger Clap,
Hopestill Foster,
Richard Withington,
William Pond.

For Explanation of the mind and will of mee, Richard Mather, in my Testament bearing date the 16th day of the 8th month 1661, and for some addition thereto, I doe hereby declare that it is my mind and will, that my beloued wife, Sarah Mather, shall haue free liberty to dwell and inhabit, where shee now doth, in my House, in Dorchester, for the space of 3 or fowre months after my decease, and during that time shall haue the free vse of that House, which shee now hath, with the Garden and Orchard thereto adjoyning. Item, it is my mind and will, that Samuuell Mather, sonn to my sonn, Timothy, shall haue Competant maintenace aforeded to him out of my Estate, in house and Lands, in Dorchester, for his liuing in the way of learning and studdy, as a scholler, vntill such time hee may bee fitt, by Gods blessing on his studdies, to take the degree of master of Arts, hee Carrying himselfe, in the meane time, as I hope he will, in duty and Obedience to his Parents and other superiors, and in a Carefull Endeauou^r to feare the Lord and walke in his Ways, for the good of his soule; and being for that end dilligent in reading the holy Scriptures and meditating, they being able to make wise vnto saluation, through the Faith which is in Christ Jesus. Item, I Giue vnto this Church and People of Dorchester and Deacons, for their vse, the small mite of the yearly sume of 20s., to bee paid yearly, out of my house and Lands in Dorchester, for and towards the maintenance of the ministry in this Congregation, but if once my sonn, Timothy, or his assignes, shall pay for the vse afore mentioned, the sume of Fiue pounds together, then and in such Case, it is my mind and will, that the yearely payment of the said 20s. shall sease, and discontinue, and be paid noe longer. And the said Fiue pounds being paid to the Deacons, it is my desire, that the same may by them bee bestowed, layd out and disposed of, in sume such way as in their wisdome and discretion may bee most aualable for the End and vse aforementioned, viz^t, for sum helpe towards the yearly maintenance of the ministry in this place, in sume 20s. yearly, vntill the said 5^{lb}. bee paid, and afterwards, the yearely incomb and bennifit of the said 5^{lb}. or of what it shall bee paid out vpon. Item, it is my mind and will that my sonn, Increase Mather, who is now in this Country, and I hope may continue and abide therein till after my decease, may bee added to his brothers Timothy and Eliazer, as joynt Executo^{rs}, with them, of this my last will and Testa-

ment, who I doe hereby nominate and Appoint for that purpose. Lastly, that this Explanation or addition, here written, in part of my last will and Testament, and as such to bee accordingly received and obserued, let the subscription of my name Testify, which I have hereunto adjoynd, written with my owne hand, the 21th day of the 7th month, in the yeare 1664.

RICHARD MATHER.

The testator afore mentioned did hereunto subscribe his name in presence of vs, vizt.

Roger Clap, Hopestill Foster, William Sumner.

Present :

Ri. Bellingham, Gou^r.

Samuell Symons, } Esq^{rs}.

John Pincheon, }
and Record^r.

Att a meeting of the magestrates and Recorder in Boston, 24th May, 1669, Captaine Roger Clap, Capt. Hopestill Foster and William Pond deposed, Respectiuey, Each for themselves, that hauing sub-

scribed their names, Capt : Clap and Captaine Foster to both parts, and the said Pond to the first, on the first, on the day of the date thereof, were present and did both heare and see the late Reuerend M^r. Richard Mather to signe, publish and declare, that the whole Containes his last will and Testament, that when hee soe did hee was of a sound disposing mind, to their best knowledge. This will was thus proued as aboue.

EDW : RAWSON, Record^r.

WARD'S MAGNET.

[Communicated by JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A.M.]

MAGNETIS REDVCTORIVM THEOLOGICVM TROPOLÓGICVM In quo ejus novVs verVs et sVpreMVs VsVs InDICatVr. Si sileant homines, lapides tua facta loquentur; Saxaq; dura virum ferrea corda trahent. Londini, MDCXXXIX. Pp. 166.

This is a curious little book, unique, *multum in parvo*, and composed in the Latin language, by S. Ward, it is supposed, a brother of the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, who wrote the Simple Cobler of Aggawam. It is dedicated to King Charles the 1st, and was originally published in 1637. It is divided into 42 chapters. The idiom of the Latin is for the most part happily preserved, and the allusions to the classics are frequent; but there are some exceptions, where obsolete phrases, and occasionally words which were the coinage of mediæval literature, such as Virgil, and Horace, and Cicero would repudiate, offend the taste. Waiving these blemishes which are not numerous, the diligent reader will find a charm pervading this singular treatise. Avoiding all sectarian prejudices it carries us to the cell of a scholar, and introduces us into the inner, secret chamber of holy meditation. The author compares the loadstone to Christ the Great Magnet, and he illustrates his argument by numerous resemblances, and thus in a beautiful allegory honors the name and attributes of our divine exemplar. Now—in the words of the author of that recent and extraordinary production, *Ecce Homo*—“*as nothing assists conception so much as com-*

parison," I have ventured to offer a brief description of an old work, written in the days of our fathers, which I believe has never been translated; and yet from its sublimity of sentiment and beauty of imagery possesses such intrinsic merit, that I trust the account of it will not be tedious nor out of place in a quarterly so much devoted to antiquarian researches.

Mr. Ward gives the following history of the first discovery of the Magnet. "Omnium adhuc clarissime in Magnete; cujus infimus is est usus, qui lippis pene et tonsoribus notus, primitus a Neandro, bubulco quodam in Magnesia repertus, cum pedi sui cuspidem, nec non crepidarum clavos, dum armenta pasceret, in areâ Magnetica haerentes observaret." Of all things it is most plain touching the knowledge of the Magnet, the use of which was first applied to defluxion of the eyes, and was well known to barbers, that it was discovered by Neander, a herdsman in Magnesia, in consequence of his observing that the foot-point of his crook and likewise the nails beneath his shoes were held fast in a magnetic place.*

The author then gives a picturesque description of the dubious and troubled wanderings of a voyager before the polar attraction of this wonderful stone was discovered and applied to the compass. Directing his course beneath the sun by day and the stars by night, the mariner sailed along cautiously within view of the sea shore, followed the windings of the coast from headland to headland, and kept his eye on trees, and towers and light-houses as he sought the desired haven. Whenever the skies were obscured by clouds, or storms arose, he sought refuge in a harbor. Long and limited and tardy were his voyages. But when art and science had once revealed the power of the needle—that mysterious guide through the ocean—he boldly launched forth his little bark upon the boundless waters, passed the columns of Hercules, and in a few years weathered the stormy Cape of Good Hope; and at last crossed the vast Atlantic, and under the auspices of the immortal Columbus discovered a new Continent. The earth was soon after circumnavigated by those intrepid heroes, Sir Francis Drake and Thomas Cavendish. The magnet thus enlarged the mind of man, and a new world opened on the eyes of nations.

The extension of commerce, as the dark ages were passing away,

* Some writers state that the Magnet was first found in Heraelea, a city of Magnesia in the ancient kingdom of Lydia; but others have attributed the discovery to Magnes—whence it derives its name—a shepherd of Mount Ida, who, with his iron-pointed crook, and according to Lempriere with iron nails under his shoes, was walking over a ledge of magnetic ore and experienced an adhesion to the stone mine. Probably the author of this treatise alludes to the same incident. The ancients reckoned four kinds of Magnets, according to their color and virtue, which came from different places; they also regarded them as male and female. The wonderful properties of this noble fossil lay secret for many centuries; being only used on account of its medicinal virtue for sore eyes called *lippitudo*, and also in some other way known to barbers:—the allusion to which in the above quotation is almost in the words of Horace, but very different from the poet's application when he said *Omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse*.

Plato and Euripides knew its attractive power, and called it the HERCULEAN STONE.

Flavio de Gioia, a Neapolitan, is usually supposed to have been the inventor of the Mariner's Compass in the 13th century; though by some it is affirmed that it was first used by Marco Polo, a Venetian, who introduced it in 1260, having derived it from the Chinese. There is, however, another account which ascribes its origin to Guyot de Provins, an old French poet who wrote about the year 1180, and who expressly mentions the loadstone and compass, and hints at their use in navigation. Had the mariner's compass been known in the Augustan age, it would have been deified as the gift of Mercury, the winged god of merchants, orators and thieves.

and the revival of literature which appeared to dawn upon a new heaven and new earth, compared to the dreamy mediæval night, are not, however, the themes of this curious treatise ; for the grand object, which thrills the heart in every page, is the comparison of the natural loadstone to Christ, the great Magnet which guides the lost soul over the dark and troubled sea of life to another and happier world. In various ways and in different points of view the author likens the earthly metal to that divine talisman, and the comparison is no less beautiful to the taste than cheering to the spirit of the devout thinker. As the loadstone here below draws the dull and passive iron to its embrace and imbues it with its power, so the blessed Magnet from above attracts the heart to things heavenly and eternal. Thus it once drew the fishermen of Galilee from their nets—Matthew from the receipt of customs—Zaccheus from the tree—and the eunuch, a man of great authority, from his chariot to be baptized by Philip. It was the Magnet of the Cross, of which the Redeemer saith, *And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me.*

He elevates this mean, lonely, obscure metal, when taken from its native bed, to a superiority beyond the brightness of gold or silver or precious stones, because there is a surpassing virtue in it which eclipses them all. Thus when a poor, sorrowful, neglected soul lies in the region of darkness and sin, no matter how low its lot, even if a mere *vermiculus*, a little worm of the earth, let Christ once touch it, it becomes transformed—a new creature—a gem of immortality—an object of joy among the angels of Heaven.

An opinion prevailed in our author's time, that the Magnet had no power over iron which was rusty, and covered with impurities. "Ferrum autem utcumq, appetat Magnes, non tamen nisi mundum, et politum attrahit ; mundiciem mirum in modum amat, et affectat, sordes autem valde odit et aversatur." The Magnet has a wonderful love for purity ; it hates filth and turns away from its pollution. Be it so. In like manner the soul of man, under the dominion of vices and iniquity, must be cleansed from transgression by repentance, before it can be a recipient of divine influences. The evil spirit must be cast out before the Holy One can enter the dwelling. The seed of truth must be sown *in the good honest heart*, or it withers away. And as the loadstone, whose power can penetrate glass, wood and various obstacles, makes the clean iron feel and obey it, thus our Lord and Master draws to himself the true disciple, so that neither rack nor fire nor affliction can separate him from the bond of union.

Again, as iron derives its wonderful power solely from the loadstone, so the believer draws his virtues and graces from the heavenly Magnet, Christ ; and though iron, which in itself is a common and inert metal, by a magnetic wedlock becomes active and exalted beyond all minerals, thus in like manner our human nature redeemed from its low and grovelling condition is regenerated, elevated and made glorious by the holy influences of the great Attractor. Moreover, as all things magnetized may hang suspended on each other, even so Christians and churches, says St. Gregory, cling to each other in the bonds of affection.

Divide a magnet into parts, and it is still a multiple of similar power and attraction ; each part will retain its nature and principle and point to the pole. In the same way a Christian ever so

lonely, separated and individualized, still preserves in his heart his love to God, and is illumined with those effulgent rays which emanate from the Sun of Righteousness ; and, as on the other hand, a magnet condensed in one large mass of metal preponderates with amazing force and attraction, so the union of many Christians will kindle and strengthen the mighty power of religion. Were all believers only united with one heart and one accord under the banner of the Cross, their burning love would regenerate the earth.

Finally, the compass is subject to variations of the needle, yet at last ever turning to the pole ; so by controversies, errors and infirmities, the Christian may, and alas ! too often does, deviate from duty and the true course of life ; yet in all his transgressions and wanderings he does not entirely lose sight of that Morning Star which first drew him from darkness to light by its heavenly calling.

Such is a meagre outline of this curious little book, every page of which is rich in imagery and full of suggestion. It breathes the air of Palestine ; and if the Magnet was first discovered by one tending his flock on Mount Ida, well might our author imagine that the great Archetype begins by placing our feet on the hill of Zion where He unfolds the joys of the New Jerusalem. In a word, each chapter exhibits in our author the scholar, the theologian and the warm-hearted disciple of the Lord.

I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. John L. Sibley, Librarian of Harvard University, for the perusal of a book, now rare, and which has been long buried among the rubbish of scholastic learning. It well deserves a faithful translation.

A question arises, who is the author of this treatise ? For it was written by S. Ward, one of two individuals of that name ; as in England there were two Samuel Wards cotemporaries ; one was Dr. Samuel Ward, master of Sidney Sussex College, and author of several tracts in Latin. He was " considered a man of much learning," was appointed by King James the 1st, Commissioner to the Synod of Dort, and chosen by the Long Parliament one of the Assembly of Divines, but " turned out a staunch loyalist." See Dyer's *His. of Cambridge University*, Vol. 2, p. 355-6. The other was the Rev. Samuel Ward, B.D., a preacher of Ipswich, Eng., who wrote a *Collection of Sermons*, one of which was " *Woe to Drunkards*," printed in London, 1627, a copy of which is in the possession of J. Wingate Thornton, Esq. If these two were related, the connexion must have been very remote ; and yet they bore the same name, each of them a divine, both members of the same college, and both eminent for taste and learning.

In the *N. E. His. and Gen. Register*, Vol. xviii., p. 293, there is an interesting account of the family of Mr. Samuel Ward, of Ipswich. His brother, the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, born in Haverhill, England, came to this country in 1634, and was settled as Pastor of the Church in Ipswich, Mass., the same year—an office which he was soon afterwards obliged to resign from ill health. He was the author of the " *Simple Cobler of Aggawam*," a most quaint and facetious effusion, written *to help mend his native country with all the honest stitches he can make*. It was published in London in 1647. See Pulsifer's edition of the same, Boston, 1843. The other son of Mr. Ward was the Rev. John Ward, who was rector of St. Clement's, Ipswich, England. John,

son of Nathaniel, was called as first minister in Haverhill, Mass. I have been thus particular, because the brother and nephew of S. Ward, of Ipswich, England, were distinguished in our infant colony.

From a careful examination of the Collection of Sermons, referred to above, and a perusal of the REDUCTORIUM, a compendium of the Magnet, I have reason to believe they were both written by Mr. Samuel Ward, of Ipswich. A peculiar diction, a rich vein of thought, an exuberance of tropes and figures, especially a fondness for spiritualizing things earthly and evanescent, characterize each work. In the sermon, entitled "The Life of Faith," is this passage: "Doth not this Magnes as easily draw weighty yron, as Iet doth strawes?" This may be but a feather in the scale of evidence; *valeat quantum valere potest*. I have not at command the Latin tracts of Dr. Samuel Ward, of Sidney College, with which to compare the style of this treatise; but I have read some of his letters to Archbishop Usher, and so far from being metaphorical in diction, they were dry as a remainder biscuit after a voyage. There is, therefore, but little reason to believe that he ever wrote the Reductorium. Yet I may be in error, but as near the mark as Archbishop Whately was when he penned the epigram—

"Who wrote Icon Basilikè?
I said the Master of Trinity,
I with my little divinity,
I wrote, who wrote Icon Basilikè."

BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATION OF WIDOW ABIGAIL ALDEN.

Mrs. ABIGAIL, relict of Eleazer Alden, of Bridgewater, completed her 86th year and was visited by more than seventy of her kindred, who united to celebrate her 87th birth-day, on the 12th of April, 1866. Although so far advanced in years, Mrs. Alden is still a house-keeper, and appears at least fifteen years younger than she is. Mrs. Alden is the 8th daughter and 11th child of Captain Abial Peirce and wife Hannah Canedy, and was born in Middleborough April 12th, 1780. Her father held the commission of a Lieutenant in the "old French war," and being detailed upon the staff of an officer of high rank, witnessed the fall and death of General Wolf, upon the Plains of Abraham, before Quebec, Sept 13, 1759. Twenty years later, Lieut. Abial, with brothers Job, Henry and Seth, were all captains in the Patriot army of the American revolution, and a 5th brother (Ebenezer) gave his life to the cause of his country while serving in a subordinate station in that army. On the maternal side, Mrs. Alden was a granddaughter of William Canedy, Esq., of Middleborough, who in 1724 received the commission of an Ensign of a company being raised for service upon the Canadian frontier, but before marching was promoted to Lieut., upon the written recommendation of Colonel Isaac Winslow, of Marshfield (son of Gov. Josiah and father of General John Winslow). See *ancient Military Papers on file in the State House*. He was soon after promoted to Captain for gallantry in action and bravery in battle, a fort in which he was stationed being saved from

capture (so said the report of his military commander in the field) by the brave and highly meritorious conduct of Lieut. William Canedy.

Speeches were made at the dinner table by Jones Robinson, Esq., of Fairhaven, Doct. Morrell Robinson, of Middleborough, and Morrell Robinson, Jr. Esq., of New Bedford. Colonel Abial Peirce Robinson, of Acushnet, Godfrey Robinson, Esq., of Raynham, and Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce, of Freetown, with their families, were among those present.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

- BROWN=POLAND.**—Boston, April 23, by the Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., Mr. Adoniram Brown to Miss Henrietta Poland, both of Boston.
- CHAUNCEY=NICHOLS.**—"Brightside," N. Billerica, Mass., April 28, by the Rev. Elias Nason, Mr. Samuel G. Chauncey to Miss Mary C. Nichols, both of Stoneham, Mass.
- COTTON=MILTON.**—At Northfield, Vt., by the Rev. Samuel Colburn, Mr. Charles S. Cotton, of Boston, and Miss Esther Milton, of Little Falls, N. Y.
- CUSHING=HOLBROOK.**—In Boston, May 29, by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, Hon. William Cushing, of Newburyport, and Miss Ellen M. Holbrook, of Jamaica Plain.
- DEWEY=KEMP.**—At Newark, N. J., March 12, Edgar O. Dewey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Lizzie D. Kemp, daughter of "Father Kemp," of the "Old Folk's Concert," of Reading, Mass.
- HAMMOND=BATES.**—At the residence of the bride's father, May 29, by the Rev. J. E. Todd, assisted by the Rev. E. B. Webb, Henry B. Hammond, Esq., of New York City, and Josephine L., daughter of B. E. Bates, Esq., of Boston.
- HOWE=BREWSTER.**—In Boston, April 12, by the Rev. Dr. Blagden, Major Albert R. Howe and Miss Kate F. Brewster, youngest daughter of Osmyrn Brewster, Esq.
- LOGAN=MURRAY.**—In Boston, by the Rev. C. D. Bradlee, May 12, Mr. John Logan, of Boston, to Miss Esther Murray, of Waltham.
- LOTHROP=HOOPER.**—In Boston, April 30, Thornton K. Lothrop, son of Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, and Miss Annie M. Hooper, daughter of Hon. Samuel Hooper, Representative in Congress from the 4th Congressional District.
- MORTON=GALLOUPE.**—In Boston, March 21, E. W. Morton and Miss Sadi K. Galloupe.
- NASON=FALL.**—In Charlestown, Mass., May 21, by the Rev. J. B. Morse, Hiram J. Nason and Fannie R. Fall, both of Charlestown.
- PEIRCE=CLAFLIN.**—In Hopkinton, Mass., Feb. 28, Edward W. Pierce, of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Emma F., eldest daughter of C. W. Clafin, of Hopkinton.
- PERSONS=LOWE.**—At Cleveland, Ohio, April 4, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, Oscar Persons, of Cleveland, and Miss M. Anna, daughter of Major Wm. Lowe, of Boxford.
- RUSSELL=GATES.**—In South Boston, May 29, by the Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, Nathan Russell, Jr., of Jersey City, and Miss Susan E. Gates, of South Boston.
- SHEAFER=WHITCOMB.**—In Pottsville, Pa., May 24, Mr. William H. Sheafar, of Pottsville, and Miss Eleanor P. Whitcomb, of Springfield, Vt.
- UPTON=FENNO.**—In Boston, May 2, by the Rev. J. E. Todd, Mr. A. F. Upton and Miss Mattie A., daughter of James W. Fenno, Esq.
- VAUGHAN=WELLS.**—In Cambridge, Ms., April 23, by the Rev. J. D. Wells, of Quincy, Dr. C. E. Vaughan and Miss E. F. Wells, daughter of the late Rev. G. W. Wells, both of Cambridge.

DEATHS.

- ADAMS,** Rev. John R., Northampton, Mass., April 25, of Gorham, Me., aged 64 years. He graduated at Yale College, 1831, and was settled in Londonderry, N. H., Brighton, Mass., and Gorham, Me. He was a brother of the Rev. William Adams, D.D., of New York.
- ALDRICH,** Willard, Hopkinton, Mass., Feb. 24, aged 70 years. Himself and

wife Lucy, daughter of Arnold Morse, were brought up in the family of the celebrated Madam Elizabeth, daughter of Commissary Roger Price, once rector of King's Chapel, Boston.

- ANDREWS, George H., New York, April 7th, aged 68 years. Long known and much respected in Boston and New York as a meritorious member of the theatrical profession.
- APPLETON, Mrs. Joseph D., wife of A. Appleton, Jr., Haverhill, Mass., March 23, aged 27 years.
- ATWILL, Benjamin, Swansea, April 5. His twin brother Joseph died the same week without any assignable cause.
- BADGER, Mrs. Mary E., widow of the late George W. Badger, May 12, aged 42 years.
- BARTLETT, Rev. John, Avon, Conn., April 29, aged 82 years. He was born in Lebanon, Conn.; graduated at Yale College in 1807, and was pastor of the church in Bloomfield, then in Avon, from 1835 to 1847.
- BATCHELLER, James, M.D., Fitzwilliam, N. H., April 14, aged 75 years. He was an eminent physician, and well known as a Representative, Senator and Councillor. He was a native of Royalston, Mass., and son of Stephen Batcheller, M.D.
- BEEBE, Charles E., son of James M. Beebe, Nice, France, March 31, aged 27 years. He was a young man of fine natural abilities, which he had adorned by extensive reading, travel and other means of liberal culture. He was high-minded and honorable in all the relations of life; and his manly virtues were beautified and exalted by the beams of Christian Hope, which shone brighter and brighter to the end. He leaves a broad circle of friends to deplore his early departure.
- BECK, Dr. Charles, Cambridge, Mass., March 19, aged 70 years. Dr. Beck was a native of Germany, and at one time Professor of Latin in Harvard College. He is author of a work on Latin Syntax, and was highly esteemed by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. He was a warm admirer of our political institutions, and contributed liberally to sustain the government during the late war, for which, as well as for his learning and his private virtues, his memory will be ever cherished.
- BIRD, Col. Josiah, Somerville, Mass., March 24, aged 63 years, formerly of Dedham.
- BRADBURY, George, of Somerville, at Mass. General Hospital, March 11, aged 56 years.

BRADBURY, Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Charles Bradbury, Somerville, Mass., and mother of the preceding, March 18th, aged 78 years.

BRANDE, William Thomas, D.C.L., F.R.S., England, Feb., aged 80 years. A well known English chemist. His "Dictionary of Science and Art" and "Manual of Chemistry" are best known here, but all his works have gained a world wide reputation. He succeeded Sir Humphrey Davy as Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution in 1813, and was one of the most learned men of his age.

BRICHER, Thomas, Newburyport, Mass., April 12, aged 85 years, a native of Rolvenden, Co. Kent, England.

BURGESS, George, D.D., on his way home from the West Indies, aged 56 years.

The Rt. Rev. George Burgess, D.D., was son of the Hon. Thomas and Mary (Mackie) Burgess, and was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 31, 1809. He graduated first in rank of scholarship in his class in Brown University, where he was for some time a tutor, and he also studied in German Universities. He fitted for the legal profession with his father. Afterwards he prepared himself for the christian ministry, and became Rector of Christ Church, Hartford, Conn., in 1834. While occupying this important station he was chosen, in 1847, first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maine. At the same time he became Rector of Christ Church, Gardiner. His naturally strong constitution gave way beneath his incessant and arduous labors. Under medical advice he sailed for the tropics in December last. On the 23d day of April of this year, on the deck of a vessel in which he had commenced his return to his native land, he calmly breathed his last, in evident unconsciousness of his departure to paradise.

Bishop Burgess was a poet of no mean rank, an accurate and laborious historian, and a reaper in literary fields rarely worked in. His published works are not very numerous, but they are valuable. At the time of his death he was Vice President of the Maine Historical Society, and also a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

In all the relations of life he had but few equals. Where he was best known he was the most highly esteemed and the most dearly loved. Few men could be taken away whose loss would be so widely and deeply felt, as will be the death of this most excellent man.

Almost within the shadow of the

church in which he ministered so long his mortal remains are deposited. No one who knew him can doubt that at the last he will be called to receive the reward which will then be given to those who in their life time manifested an unqualified faith, a holy obedience, and a perfect love. [Com.

CAPEN, Gen. Aaron, Gardiner, Me., April 25, aged 70 years and 15 days, formerly of Dorchester, Mass.

CASWELL, Samuel, Bumstead, N. H., April 20, aged 107 years and 6 months. He was of a mirthful turn of mind, and strong and vigorous until a few days before his death.—*Congregationalist*.

CHANDLER, Mrs. Susan, widow of the late Daniel Chandler, Lexington, Mass., April 15, aged 77 years.

CHILD, Ebenezer, Castleton, Vt., March 10, aged 99 years 6 months and 23 days. He was the oldest inhabitant of Castleton at the time of his death.

CILLEY, Mrs. Jane, Manchester, N. H., March 26, aged 94 years.

CLAPP, Wm. W., Roxbury, April 30, aged 82 years and 6 months. He was the son of Capt. Bela Clapp, and was born in Boston in 1783. He learned the art of printing in the office of the Massachusetts *Mercury*, and in 1805 started the *Gazette of Maine* at Bucksport, Me., which he continued till 1811. In 1817 he purchased the *Saturday Gazette*, Boston, which he continued to publish till 1847, when it passed into the hands of his son. He was a man of great energy and public spirit, and his useful life is intimately connected with the progress of Boston for the last half century.

CLAPP, Rev. Theodore, Louisville, Ky., May 17, aged 74 years. He was long settled at New Orleans, La., and was a most eloquent divine.

COFFIN, Susannah, Charlestown, Mass., March 13, aged 92 years.

COOK, Lemuel, Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., May 20, aged 102 years. He is said to be the last of the revolutionary heroes. Mr. Cook was born, he himself stated, at Plymouth, Litchfield County, Conn., probably in 1764, 102 years ago, and entered the service of his country in the spring of 1781. Just before he died he positively asserted that he was mustered in at Hatfield, Mass., to serve during the remainder of the war. He enlisted for the Second Light Dragoons, Col. Sheldon, but was mustered into Capt. Staunton's company of infantry, and continued in that company and in the service of the United States until June, 1783, when he was, at the ter-

mination of the war, discharged at Danbury, Conn.

He has retained in his possession a copy from the War Department of his discharge, signed by George Washington, which states that he was a private in the Second Light Dragoons, Connecticut regiment. His field officers are stated as Col. Sheldon, Lieut. Col. Jennison, and Major Tallmadge. His discharge closes as follows:—

“The above named Lemuel Cook has been honored with a badge for three years' faithful service.”

Soon after entering the service, Mr. Cook marched with the army to the memorable campaign in Virginia, was at the closing struggle at Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis on the 19th of October, 1781.

Mr. Cook moved to the vicinity of Utica, N. Y., some seventy years ago, lived there for a time, then returned to Connecticut, remained there for several years, and then moved to Onondago County, N. Y., thence to Bergen, Genesee County, and from the latter place to Clarendon, where he resided for about thirty years. Until the third of last March the old gentleman always wrote his name to his application for pensions. On that day, for the first time, he made his mark. He wrote without the use of glasses.

COLLAMORE, Mrs. Laura, wife of the Hon. Horace Collamore, Pembroke, Mass., May 10, aged 42 years.

COLBURN, Mrs. Hattie N., Malden, Mass., March 18, aged 31 years and 11 months, wife of Francis Colburn and daughter of the late Isaac Babbitt, Esq., of Roxbury.

COLEMAN, Col. Jeremiah, Newburyport, Mass., March 23, aged 83 years. A most esteemed and worthy citizen. He was for 25 years agent of the Eastern Stage Company, and held many other important public positions.

CORY, Billings F., New Bedford, Mass., April 28, aged 81 years.

COWING, Mrs. Cynthia, Weymouth, Mass., May 4, aged 79 years. She was a sister of the late Joshua Bates, of London.

CROCKET, Mr. Joseph, Jamaica Plain, Mass., April 5, aged 92 years 6 months and 20 days.

CUMMING, Gordon, at his residence, Fort Augustus, March 24, aged 49 years. His hunting adventures in South Africa some twenty years ago gave him a wide reputation.

CUSHING, John D., Great Barrington, Mass. He was founder of the *Berkshire Courier*, and the oldest newspa-

- per publisher in the western part of the State. His age was about 71 years.
- CUSHMAN, Mrs. Mary Eliza (Babbitt), Brixon, Eng., May 7, aged —, the mother of Miss Charlotte S. Cushman, the talented actress, and the late Mrs. James Sheridan Muspratt, who died in 1859. She was a native of Boston.—“*Genealogy of the Cushmans*,” p. 301.
- DALLAS, Philip Nicklin, Esq., Philadelphia, March 15, aged 40 years, only son of the late Hon. George M. Dallas. When the father was Minister to England the son was Secretary of Legation.
- DEARBORN, Andrew, at his residence in Woburn, April 11, aged 56 years. He was a son of Sherburn⁶ Dearborn, and a descendant of the seventh generation from Godfrey¹ Dearborn, the ancestor of the Dearborn family in this country, through Henry², Samuel³, Henry⁴, Sherburn⁵, and his father Sherburn⁶.—See *Register*, vol. ii. p. 301.
- DEXTER, Miss Mary, Boston, May 14th, daughter of the late John Dexter, formerly of Marlboro’, Mass., aged 82 years 4 months and 18 days.
- DICKINSON, Hon. Daniel Stevens, Elmira, N. Y., April 12, aged 66 years. This eminent statesman was born in Goshen, Conn., Sept. 11, 1800, and at the age of six years his father’s family removed to Chenango Co., N. Y. He was educated as a mechanic, but subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1826. Ten years later he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1842 Lieutenant Governor. He was sent to the U. S. Senate in 1844, where he remained till 1851, supporting the compromise measures and distinguishing himself in the debates on the Oregon question and other important issues. He came very near receiving the Republican nomination of Vice President in place of Andrew Johnson. He leaves a wife and two daughters.
- FAIRBANKS, Mrs. Lois, St. Johnsbury; Vt., May 15, widow of the late ex-Governor Erastus Fairbanks, aged 73 years.
- FARNSWORTH, Hon. Drummond, Norridgewock, Me., May, aged 67 years.
- FAY, Hon. Sullivan, Southborough, Mass., March 5, aged 66 years and 11 months. A gentleman highly respected for integrity and intelligence.
- FEARING, Mrs. Harriet, wife of Lincoln Fearing, Roxbury, Mass., March 24, aged 64 years.
- FESSENDEN, Mrs. Lydia T., Wayland, Mass., April 14, widow of Thomas G. Fessenden, editor of the “*N. E. Farmer*,” &c.
- FISKE, Robert T. P., M.D., Hingham, Mass., May 8, aged 66 years. H. C. 1818. A skilful and beloved physician.
- FOOTE, Hon. Solomon, U. S. Senator from Vermont, Washington, D. C., March 28, aged 63 years. He was the eldest son of Dr. Solomon and Betty Crassett Foote, and was born in Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt., Nov. 19, 1802; grad. at Middlebury College, 1826, and settled at the bar in Rutland, 1831. Representative to Congress 1842 and 1844, and U. S. Senator in 1850, and thenceforward till the time of his decease. He was a gentleman of high moral worth, and wielded great influence in Congress.—*Vide Foote Genealogy*, p. 107.
- FORBES, Mrs. Eunice W., Ashfield, Mass., March 9, at the remarkable age of 103 years and 6 months. She was a native of Upton, and removed to Ashfield when she was 26 years old. Her father, Dr. Jonas Warren, died when he was 90, and her mother when she was 100, and ten of their eleven children were 90 and upwards when they died.
- FROBISHER, Mrs. Eliza C., Boston, May 8, wife of Joseph B. Frobisher, aged 97 years and 10 months.
- GERARD, Mrs. Eliza, wife of James W. Gerard, New York, April 10. She was sister of the late Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, of West Roxbury, Mass.
- GODDARD, Jonathan, Fitzwilliam, N. H., April 5. He was formerly of Boston, and more recently of Natick, Mass. By his will he gives \$5,000 to the Association for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females; \$5,000 to the Home for Aged Men; \$5,000 to the Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys, and \$5,000 to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind. He leaves an estate estimated at \$300,000 to \$400,000. The deceased leaves no children. He was a man of marked peculiarities.
- GOODWIN, Mrs. Esther, Newburyport, Mass., April 30, aged 89 years and 9 months.
- GORDON, John, Esq., Brighton, Mass., March 22, aged 59 years.
- GORDON, Benjamin, Exeter, N. H., May 24, aged 67 years 8 months and 3 days, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Eastman) Gordon. He was a man of an excellent spirit, and greatly beloved.
- GRANGER, Eldad, Alstead, N. H., March 2, aged 100 years.
- GREENE, Rev. David, Westboro’, Mass., April 7, aged 68 years. He was born in Stoneham, Mass., Nov. 15, 1797; graduated at Yale College, 1821, and at Andover, 1826. He was one of the assistant secretaries of the American Board

of Foreign Missions, and one of the compilers of the "Church Psalmody." He married a daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Evarts.

GRIFFIN, J. Q. Adams, Esq., Medford, Mass., May 22, aged 39 years. He was born in Londonderry, N. H., studied law with Hon. George F. Farley, of Groton, Mass., was clerk of the Middlesex County Courts in 1859, and had extensive practice at the bar.

GULLEY, Mrs. Hannah, Smithfield, R. I., May 12, aged 100 years 7 months and 21 days.

GUROWSKI, Count Adam, Washington, D. C., May 4, of typhoid fever. He was a man of learning and a writer of ability.

HALL, Rev. Edward Brooks, D.D., Providence, R. I., March 3d, aged 65 years.

Dr. Hall was a son of Nathaniel and Joanna Cotton (Brooks) Hall (vol. i. p. 166), and was born in Medford, September 2, 1800. He entered Harvard College in his 17th year, and graduated with the class of 1820. He was ordained pastor in the Northampton Unitarian Church in 1826, and in 1832 was installed as pastor of the church in Providence, where he remained till his death.

HALL, Jonathan P., Hancock street, Boston, March 6, aged 67 years. He graduated at Harvard College in 1816, commenced his meteorological observations in 1821, and continued them without interruption 45 years, to 1866. He was an eminent, and probably the oldest meteorologist in this country.

HARDING, Chester, at the Tremont House, Boston, April 1, aged 73 years. He was one of the pioneer portrait painters of this country, and gained an excellent reputation by his ability in that line. He was born in Conway, Mass., Sept. 1, 1792, and was in his earlier years a farmer. He served in the war of 1812, and has, in the course of his life, resided in New York State, in the far West, and three years abroad. Of late he has resided in Springfield. Mr. Harding painted the portraits of nearly all the distinguished men of his day; among them were Webster, Clay, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Allston, of this country, and Samuel Rogers, Lord Aberdeen, Dukes of Norfolk, Hamilton, and Sussex, of England.

Among his latest efforts was a picture of General Sherman, which was admired for its many excellent features at the Artists' reception in this city. His remains will be carried to Springfield for interment.—*Traveller*.

HARFORD, John Scandrett, D.C.L., Blaize Castle, near Bristol, Eng., May, aged 81 years; author of a "Life of Michael

Angelo," and also of a "Life of Dr. Thomas Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury." He is said to have been the hero of Hannah More's celebrated novel, "Cœlebs in search of a wife." He was the eldest son of J. S. Harford, Esq., of Blaize Castle.

HAVEN, Luther, Esq., Chicago, Ill., March 9, aged 59 years. He was Collector of the Port of Chicago.

HOLT, Capt. Charles W., Newtonville, Mass., April 3, aged 30 years.

HOWARD, Mrs. Joanna, Boston, May 5, widow of Jonathan Howard, aged 93 years.

HUNT, Reuben, Charlestown, Mass., aged 84 years.

HUNTINGTON, Ralph, Boston, May 30, aged 61 years and 6 months.

HUTCHINGS, William, Penobscot, Me., May 15, aged 101 years. He enlisted at the age of fifteen, and was present at the battle of Castine, the only battle in which he was ever engaged. He was born near Wolfborough, Carroll County, N. H., which was then a part of Strafford County, and credited to the quota of New Hampshire during the Revolution.

JEWELL, Mrs. Sarah R., South Lancaster, Mass., March 14, aged 35 years; and on the same day, Edie, aged 5 years and 9 months, wife and daughter of Henry Jewell, Esq.

JEWETT, Thomas, Georgetown, Mass., April 17, at a very advanced age, one of the three survivors of the class of 1797, at Harvard College. The others are the venerable William Jenks, D.D., and Horace Binney, LL.D., of Philadelphia.

LEEDS, Arethusa, wife of Joseph Leeds, at their residence in Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1866, in her 66th year. They were married in Boston, in March, 1824, and lived in Boston and Dorchester until 1838, when they moved to Philadelphia. Seven children were born to them in Boston and Dorchester, and two in Philadelphia. Two died in Dorchester in early life, four in Philadelphia in later years, and last, their third son, in Shanghai, China, in his 26th year. Two daughters only, with their father, are now living. Mrs. Leeds was born in Scituate, Mass., Jan. 12, 1799. She was the youngest child of James Clapp, son of Increase, son of David, son of Samuel, son of Thomas, who was born in England in 1597. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Daniel Jenkins, a respected and beloved citizen in that town. Her parents died June 11th and 14th, 1803, aged 41 and 44 years. She was brought up in the family of her grand-

father Jenkins. In her 15th year she became a resident in Dorchester, and there, at the age of sixteen, joined the church under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Codman. In this relation she was a devoted, useful, exemplary member, beloved by pastor and people.

Mrs. L. was a person of great excellence in life and character. From a child her desire was to be useful, and habits of systematic industry were early fixed. As a christian her religion embraced all duty, and she was ready and active in every good work. Her lamp was always trimmed and burning, and her departure was in peace.—[COM.]

LORING, Capt. Israel, Newton Centre, Mass., aged 91 years and 6 months.

MARIE, Amelia, widow of Louis Philippe, and ex-Queen of France, Claremont, Eng., March 24. She was the daughter of Ferdinand the First, King of the Two Sicilies, was born in 1782, and married to Louis Philippe, then the exiled Duke of Orleans, in 1807. In July, 1830, her husband ascended the French throne as King of the French, and during his reign of eighteen years, she shared his troubles without ever seeking to share his power. During the troubles of 1848, with unexpected strength of soul, she endeavored to prevent his abdication, but when resolved on flight she submitted; leaning upon her arm he reached the carriage which bore them from their kingdom to Claremont, where, after two years and a half of exile, he died on the 26th of August, 1850.

McINTYRE, Hon. Rufus, Parsonsfield, Me., April 30, aged 82 years. He commanded a company of militia during the last war with Great Britain, and was formerly a prominent politician in Maine.

MERTAM, Jones, Billerica, Mass., Feb. 23, suddenly, aged 60 years.

MOORE, Rev. Martin, Cambridge, Mass., March 11, aged 76 years. For notice, see "Neerology" in this number of the *Register*.

NELSON, Job Peirce, Esq., Lakeville, Plymouth County, Mass., aged about 51 years. An only son of Deacon Abial and Sally (Peirce) Nelson, grandson of Thomas and Anna (Smith) Nelson, great grandson of Lieut. Thomas and Judith (Peirce) Nelson, and gr. gr. grandson of Thomas and Hope (Higgins) Nelson. On the maternal side he was a grandson of Capt. Job Peirce and wife Elizabeth (Rounsevill), gr. grandson of Ebenezer Peirce and wife Mary (Hoskins), gr. gr. grandson of Isaac Peirce of Middleborough, gr. gr. gr. grandson of

Isaac Peirce of Duxbury, and gr. gr. gr. grandson of Abraham Peirce of Plymouth.

The deceased bore an irreproachable character, and was a leading man in both religious and secular affairs, succeeding his father in the place of Deacon, which office they both used well, and recommending himself by his well ordered life, godly conversation and liberal support he rendered the gospel ministry.

The old town of Middleborough was divided in 1853, and that in which Mr. Nelson resided set off as a new town, and the inhabitants, by vote in open town meeting, decided that the name of the new town should be "Nelson," in honor of their respected townsman, Job P. Nelson, whose modesty caused it to be changed to Lakeville; a modesty worthy of a descendant of the man whose name he bore, who, when making a bequest of forty thousand dollars for benevolent purposes, presented it in the name of a trustee, for Capt. Job Peirce knew that

"Who builds for God and not for fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name."

NOYES, Marie Louise, Newburyport, Mass., April 20, aged 40 years. She was a lady of superior mental culture.

PACKARD, Silvanus, Esq., Boston, April 23, aged 77 years.

PARKER, Rev. Samuel, Ithaca, N. Y., March 21, aged 87 years.

Mr. Parker is widely known as the author of a book of missionary travel in Oregon Territory in 1835-6-7. He was born in Ashfield, Mass., his parents having removed thither from Yarmouth; was graduated at Williams College, 1806, in the same class with Chester Dewey, D.D.; studied theology with Theophilus Packard, D.D., and after spending two years in western New York as a "Domestic Missionary," was graduated in the first class at Andover, of which Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, was a member. Returning west, he was pastor of the Congregational Church in Danby, N. Y., fourteen years, and was there married to Jerusha Lord, a niece of Noah Webster. Subsequently, he was twice a successful agent in New England for Auburn Seminary, and was settled in Apulia, N. Y. His tour of missionary exploration beyond the Rocky Mountains—then a land almost unknown—was prompted by the report of several Nez Peree Indians coming to St. Louis, to inquire about the Bible and the true God. The enterprise was under the direction of

the American Board, but chiefly sustained by the Presbyterian Church in Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. Parker was the first to suggest the feasibility of a railroad, by easy grades, across the Rocky Mountains. He leaves behind him three children, of whom one was formerly the seamen's chaplain and surgeon at Mobile, and another is a Professor in Iowa College.—*Congregationalist*.

PARMENTER, Hon. William, East Cambridge, Feb. 25, aged 76 years. He was born in Boston, March 30, 1789; was four years member of Congress for Middlesex District, and was subsequently Naval Officer of the Port of Boston.

PORTER, Capt. Henry, Assonet Village, Freetown, Mass., March 9, aged 90 years 1 month and 9 days. The deceased was the fourth son and seventh child of Capt. Benjamin and Rebecca (Tisdale) Porter, was born in Freetown, Jan. 29, 1776, and was united in marriage with Betsy Tisdale, of Freetown, Feb. 7, 1807. At his death he was the oldest man in town. For a time in early life he followed the sea, but more as a means of regaining his health than earning a livelihood, being by trade a blacksmith, to which, as an occupation, he devoted most of his life. He was a soldier in the last war with England, and served in a company commanded by Capt. Lynde Hathaway, being promoted to Ensign July 21, 1814, Lieut. Sept. 28, 1816, Captain Sept. 4, 1818, and honorably discharged March 1, 1822. His father served as a soldier in the old French war, and was commissioned Captain of the 1st Foot Company of infantry in Freetown, July 18, 1788.

On the maternal side Capt. Henry Porter was a grandson of Henry Tisdale, an American royalist, born at Freetown, July 22, 1751, married Elizabeth Evans, of F., 1773; proscribed and banished in 1778, and when peace came went to St. John, N. B., and became a grantee of that city. Three years later he returned to Freetown, where he carried on his trade of a blacksmith till his death, July 22d, 1793. He was great-grandson of Ephraim Tisdale, born 1708, married Martha Hodges, of Norton, in or near 1736, and died in Freetown, Jan. 10, 1754; gr. gr. grandson of Joshua Tisdale, who deceased at Freetown, in or near 1715, and gr. gr. grandson of John Tisdale, of Taunton, one of the 26 original purchasers of Freetown in 1659, and who was killed by the Indians in King Philip's war in 1675.

At his death Capt. Henry Porter owned and occupied a farm that had descended to him by heirship through each successive generation from John Tisdale, who purchased of the Indians two hundred and seven years ago. E. W. P.

PUTNAM, Mrs. Betsey, Harmar, near Marietta, Ohio, May 18. Mrs. Putnam was born in Plainfield, Conn., Nov. 6, 1778. She was the fourth daughter and seventh child of Dr. Elisha and Mrs. Sarah (Douglas) Perkins. Her father died in Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1799, of yellow fever. Two of her brothers were graduates of Yale College: John Douglas Perkins, born Feb. 3, 1769, Yale 1791; Benjamin Douglas Perkins, born June 24, 1774, Yale 1793. She married, Sept. 16, 1798, David Putnam, born at Pomfret, Conn., Feb. 24, 1769, Yale 1793, who was the son of Col. Israel Putnam, and grandson of Major Gen. Israel Putnam. Immediately after marriage she removed to Ohio, where her whole subsequent life was spent. She was universally esteemed for her domestic and maternal virtues, and neighborly qualities. She was the mother of 12 children, of whom four sons survive. Her husband died March 31, 1856. Her end was perfect peace. She was an exemplary member of the Congregational Church in Harmar, and has perpetuated her interest in it by a bequest of \$1000 in her will.

ROLLINS, Mrs. Rachel, Groveland, Mass., March 19, aged 91 years 1 month and 15 days.

SOUTHWICK, Joseph, Grantville, Mass., May 10, aged 74 years.

STOWE, Mrs. Hepzibah (Bigelow), Hartford, Conn., April 24, aged 73 years. She was a lady of great personal worth, and mother of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, at whose residence she died.

THOMPSON, Abraham R., M.D., Charlestown, Mass., May 11, aged 85 years.

TUTTLE, Miss Mary Merrow, Cambridge, Mass., March 12. She was born in Newfield, Me., May 7, 1833, and was the only daughter of the late Moses and Mary (Merrow) Tuttle. Her father was the fifth in descent from Hon. John Tuttle, son of John Tuttle, one of the early English planters of Dover, New Hampshire. (*Register*, vol. xiv. p. 188.) Her mother was fifth in descent from Dr. Samuel Merrow, an English physician, who settled in Dover at the commencement of the last century.

WELLINGTON, Marshall, Lexington, Mass., Jan. 11, 1866, 76 years 3 months 15 days; son of the late William Wellington, of Waltham.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by W. M. B. TRASK, Historiographer of the Society.]

COFFIN, Joshua, Esq., a resident member, d. in Newbury, Mass., June 24, 1864, a. 73.

This industrious antiquary and excellent man was born in the house of his ancestors, erected by Mr. Tristram Coffin in 1652, and which still remains in the family, in Newbury (old town), Mass., on the twelfth day of October, 1792, and was the son of Joseph and Judith (Toppan) Coffin, and grandson of Joshua and Sarah (Bartlett) Coffin, who were people of affluence and respectability. The house in which he was born stands nearly opposite the church of Dr. Leonard Withington, from which a most delightful prospect of the ocean may be had, extending from the Isle of Shoals to the mouth of the Merrimack River, Plum Island, Ipswich, Rockport and Cape Ann. In the immediate neighborhood the earliest settlers of old Newbury laid the first foundations of the town; and here some of the oldest houses in this country may still be seen; here, too, in the ancient cemetery sleep many of those hardy men who braved the perils of the ocean and the wilderness that they might taste the sweets of liberty and worship God in peace in the new world.

In some of these ancient houses built by "the forefathers of the hamlet" may still be found the china cups, the pewter and the silver ware; the old chest of drawers; the spinning wheel, the snow shoe, and the fowling piece; the family Bible and the Psalm book of the 17th century; and here, more readily than in any cabinet of archæology, may be learned the genius and the spirit of the men of olden time.

Amid such scenes and associations, young Coffin spent his boyhood; a lover of books; of nature's varied beauties, and of the stories and traditions of the early settlers. His parents dying in his childhood, he was bred in the family of an uncle, and at the age of 17 had qualified himself to teach a district school. He soon after entered Dartmouth College, where he held a high rank as a scholar, until a cataract forming in his eye compelled him to withdraw himself from his studies and submit to a course of medical treatment. He did not, however, on recovery, return to college; but in consideration of his scholastic attainments, received the degree of A. B. in 1823. In the meantime he engaged in the business of teaching, which he followed successfully and cheerfully for more than a quarter of a century. As early as 1821, he was tutor in Bradford Academy, then under the efficient direction of the late Benjamin Greenleaf; he taught also for awhile the academy in Hampton, N. H. He had schools moreover, private or public, in Newbury, Haverhill, Ipswich; in Vermont, and from 1833 to 1843 in Philadelphia.

He had qualities peculiarly adapted to teaching. He was social; affectionate, ardent, fertile in expedient; full of historic anecdote and always in good humor. He had the art of inspiring his pupil with a love of learning, and this is the rarest, yet most important accomplishment an instructor can possess.

By the moroseness, by the stern and habitual sullenness of many teachers who perhaps maintain a kind of military discipline, knowledge is quite driven out of the brains of many pupils and science rendered everlastingly forbidding; but the kind heartedness, the genial smile, the approving word, together with his enthusiastic love of letters, gave Mr. Coffin a power to win the affections of his scholars and to lead them into the paths of knowledge and virtue which but few instructors, though in higher stations, wield. Let me hear the music of your instrument, and I will tell you if an AMATI made it; let me see what men you make, and I will then pronounce upon your rank—diploma or no diploma, from Normal school or log cabin—as a teacher. Judged by this standard, Joshua Coffin, though he closed his labor as an instructor, if I mistake not, in a colored school in Philadelphia, must ever stand high in the category of those who leave their "mark angelic" on the pupil and the world.

But do you ask what men this teacher made? In Newbury he inspired the mind of Cornelius C. Felton, one of the finest Greek scholars America has yet produced, to delve for diamonds in the classic mine. Here is the tribute that accomplished scholar paid him—in a note to the Boston Transcript, dated Cambridge, May 9, 1857.

"Many years ago I was his pupil. I have never forgotten his kind and genial manners, and his unwearied labors, in helping his classes forward in their studies.

His pleasant countenance and good humor, united to a great simplicity of character, stamped themselves on my memory, and are among the most agreeable recollections of my childhood—now, alas! so distant in the past.

“I have a high regard for Mr. Coffin, as a writer of local history and as an antiquary. His literary works in these departments entitle him to an honorable place in the public esteem. But I think of him more as a teacher, whose kindness was never exhausted by the wayward tempers of boys, and who never spared himself any trouble, whether in or out of school, if he could do them any good. It was under him that I mastered the inflections of Latin nouns and verbs, and gained my first acquaintance with that inscrutable mystery to all schoolboys—the Subjunctive Mode.”

Would you judge of the workman by his work? When Mr. Coffin taught at Haverhill, his loving nature turned the mind of John G. Whittier, one of the freshest of New England poets, to taste the sparkling waters of the Helicon; and well has the generous quaker owned the debt of gratitude in his noble tribute to his beloved teacher.

Had we space, it would be pleasant to give this beautiful poem entire, and follow the writer in his allusions to the teacher, parish clerk, justice of the peace, and antiquary; but it has been published in Whittier's works, and a few lines here must suffice.

“Old friend—kind friend! lightly down
Drop time's snow-flakes on thy crown!
Never be thy shadow less,
Never fail thy cheerfulness
I tho' urchin unto whom,
In that smoked and dingy room,
Where the district gave thee rule
O'er its ragged winter school,
Thou didst teach the mysteries
Of those weary A B C's
Luring us by stories old,
With a comic unctious told,
More than by the eloquence
Of terse birchen arguments.” . . .

During his long service as a school teacher, Mr. Coffin employed his leisure moments in garnering up knowledge. He read with avidity every work that fell into his hands, and lost no opportunity whatever of acquiring useful information. His favorite poets were Burns and Cowper, whom he often quoted; his special studies, however, were the works of the historians and philanthropists of his own country. He was, it might be said, an anti-slavery man from the start; being one of the twelve who formed the abolition society in Massachusetts, and who thus set in motion that mighty revolution in public sentiment which has now swept our national iniquity and disgrace away. He was an abolitionist not in theory alone, but also in earnest practice, as the following characteristic letter will show. He had been sent, while residing in Philadelphia, to rescue two free blacks, who had been kidnapped and were then in bondage at the South.

On board Steam Boat Brazils, Dec. 23d, 1838.

“It is with feelings of peculiar gratification that I hasten to inform you that I left Memphis on Friday morning, having succeeded in my undertaking in a remarkable manner, for which I cannot be too grateful to that kind Providence who has crowned my efforts with such success. My health has been good, and nothing has happened from the beginning to the present moment to disappoint my calculations.

“I am now, Sunday evening, 218 miles from Memphis, and 8 miles from the mouth of the Ohio river, on my way home. Isaac Wright, the person whom I went after, is with me on the Brazils. I took him away from Memphis without the consent or knowledge of any human being in Memphis or Raleigh; and nobody in either place, except an old slave in Raleigh, had the least suspicion of the object of my mission to Tennessee. I have in fact kidnapped him into freedom, and *colonized* him with his own consent from M. He is a fine fellow, and his gratitude and joy on being delivered is unbounded. We are the happiest fellows alive, and it would be hard to tell which is the happier, he or I. I could not tell you all the particulars of my journey. Some of my adventures are almost as romantic as those of Robinson Crusoe. You remember that Capt. Thomas Lewis sold Isaac Wright, Robert Garrison and Stephen Dickinson to Alexander Botts, who put them in the New Orleans jail, tied them, gave them 25 lashes each, and threatened them with instant death if they ever told that they were free. Botts sold them to Jno. Rudesel, who sold Stephen D. to a Kentuckian, Isaac and Robert to Mr. McMahan. McMahan, when he found that they were entitled to their freedom, wrote to Mr. James Hill, of Philadelphia, that he would set them free if their free papers were sent on to him. He soon after died. The next news we

heard was from a letter written by Hinson Gift, that McMahan had sold Isaac to him, and that he would give him his freedom if any person would bring or send him his free papers. Here my mission commenced. I arrived in Memphis on Thursday evening. On the next day I walked to Raleigh, 10 miles, to see Hinson Gift. I started at noon, and arriving at Raleigh at supper time, spent the night at the tavern. In the morning I felt so anxious about the issue of my mission, that I determined to take a walk in the woods. About half a mile from the town I found in different places several slaves cutting wood. I asked each of them if he could tell me where H. Gift lived. None of them could tell me but the last. He told me just what I wanted to know. I ascertained that Gift was a gambler, and was *then* down river gambling; that before he went away he lost \$1200 gambling with Jno. Simpson, and had paid him with Isaac; that Simpson was down river, and that Isaac was keeping house for him. This was a new feature in the case, and required an alteration of my plan. I walked back to Memphis in the evening; the slave rode ahead, and agreed to bring Isaac with him to a place in the woods, where I was to wait till they came. Faithful to his promise, he came with Isaac. Having paid Dudley the slave, for his services and holding his tongue, I sent him home, and agreed with Isaac to meet him in the woods a half mile below the town on the banks of the Mississippi. As it was rainy we got into a hollow tree, and there settled our plan. At three o'clock, P.M. on Thursday we met in the hollow tree again. 'Now Isaac,' said I, 'as soon as the boat which you now hear coming stops at the landing, go straight on board and take your place among the deck passengers, and I will go to the Captain and agree for our passage.' So said so done, and the next morning, a warm and pleasant morning, we bade good bye to Memphis; and here we are safe and sound in an excellent boat. We are now 8 miles from Illinois."

On his return from Philadelphia to Newbury, in 1843, he engaged enthusiastically upon his most important work, "A Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury, from 1635 to 1845," which was published in one volume, pp. 416, in 1845. It is written in the form of annals, in a clear and entertaining style, and is in many respects a model of this kind of history. The preface is peculiarly excellent, and every page of the work evinces the research, the historic ardor and the correct antiquarian taste of the author. In 1860 he published a "History of Slave Insurrections;" and two years later, "The Toppans, of Toppan's Lane, with their descendants and relations."

He was much engaged in antiquarian pursuits, and contributed valuable matter to our *Register*. The genealogical facts contained in the articles entitled, "The Early Settlers of Essex and old Norfolk," in vols. vi. vii. and viii., of this work, were collected by Mr. Coffin. He copied from the files in the office of the Judicial Court, the papers relating to the settlement of estates by the Probate Court, from the commencement to 1691, making three volumes, and in all 2241 pages. Many of these papers are not in the records of the Probate Office. Alfred Poor, Esq. has since indexed those three volumes, and has made good progress in indexing the volumes at the Probate Office.

My own personal acquaintance with Mr. Coffin commenced in 1843. I found him always genial, friendly, communicative; and though he was then deeply engrossed with antiquarian studies, and though he was rapidly passing into the "sere and yellow leaf," he was nevertheless so fully bent on the acquisition of knowledge, that he attended a course of lectures of the French language I was then giving, and commenced learning that tongue. I afterwards saw him in a singing school, sitting with the children—for such was the simplicity of his manner—learning the notes and beating the time with his hand. He was also a member of a debating club which I attended, and I well remember his quick reply to a dentist of the club who had arrived at a conclusion somewhat different from his own. "If, Sir, you draw teeth no better than you draw an inference, you shall not draw mine."

There were few subjects within the range of human knowledge which Mr. Coffin had not to some extent examined, and as his memory was remarkably retentive, the neighbors sometimes called him the "walking Encyclopedia." His correspondence was extensive, and among his personal friends he reckoned some of the ablest men of the country. He became a member of this Society in 1845, the year of its organization, had been connected with the Massachusetts Historical Society, and belonged to the St. John's Lodge of Masons. He held the office of Town Clerk of Newbury, from 1850 to 1857, and was also a Justice of the Peace. He married for his first wife Clarissa Dutch, of Exeter, N. H., Dec. 2, 1817; and for his 2d wife, Mrs. Anna Wiley Chase, of Philadelphia, April 20, 1835. Children by his first wife: *Sarah Bartlett*, b. Nov. 21, 1818, m. Rev. John M. Prince, Dec. 7, 1852; *Lucia Toppan*, b. Sept. 6, 1820, m. Edwin T.

Chase, of Philadelphia, June 19, 1841. By his second wife, Mr. Coffin had *Elizabeth Wiley*, b. Jan. 26, 1836, m. George A. Cheney, Jan. 26, 1855; *Anna Lapsley*, b. July 17, 1838; *Mary Hale*, b. Dec. 29, 1840. The last three were born in Philadelphia.

Owing to a determination of blood to the brain, Mr. Coffin was at times greatly depressed in spirits, and voluntarily sought treatment in the insane asylum at Worcester. He died, however, in the house in which he was born, June 24, 1864, aged 73 years—leaving a wife, five children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His character has been drawn by his friend and pastor, Rev. Dr. Withington, as follows:—

“He was more distinguished for his moral and mental qualities than for his prudential. He had no desire to accumulate a fortune, and no power if he had had the desire. He was born of one of the oldest families of New England, and in what is now one of the oldest houses. He grew up under New England Institutions, and with New England impressions. His education was not consecutive and was never finished. His general character was everywhere the same, in youth, in manhood and in age. He was always a lover of liberty, and of liberty of the New England type, combined with order and founded on religion. He always threw himself, whatever cause he espoused, into its whole conviction and importance. He was no half way man.

“His memory was peculiar, miscellaneous, discursive and founded on general literature. He was full of anecdote and a considerable share of wit, which made him a very agreeable speaker in those assemblies which he was called to address. In his early course he was sometimes called by his opponents a man of one idea, so absorbed was he in the cause which he espoused; but there is no harm in being a man of one idea, provided the idea is big enough to fill the heart of man and God. Christ seemed to the Jews to be a man of one idea, and the apostle Paul owns up to the same impeachment. He frankly says, “I determined to know nothing among you but Jesus Christ and him crucified.”

“When Mr. Garrison first broke ground against American Slavery, Mr. Coffin was one of his early and ardent supporters. In his suffered persecution and in his continued unpopularity, it was curious to see how our friend tempered his course, how he steered through the whirling straits, how he adjusted his former admiration of men to his present convictions. He had been a great admirer of Webster. He never lost his reverence for his abilities or virtues, and never railed at him.

“He admired Garrison without imitating his faults. He joined in his cause and avoided his impediments. Here one of his singularities was manifested which we consider of the utmost importance. Here the brightest part of his character shone forth. His pious friends felt some solicitude lest in the general apathy of the church, and the influence the Anti-Slavery cause had on thousands in shaking their faith and clouding their Christian simplicity, our departed friend too should be borne away by the torrent. But he drew the line and was as firm as a rock. Though the most zealous of abolitionists, he never forgot that he was a humble Christian. He blamed Christians, but never trampled on the church. He advocated liberty, but never discarded his Bible. Indeed, he drew his Anti-Slavery sentiments from the Bible. I follow Mr. Garrison, said he, ‘usque ad aras’ and no farther. Let all who shared in his philanthropy find it on the same faith.

‘Should all the forms that men devise
Assault my faith with treacherous art,
I’d call them vanity and lies
And bind the Gospel to my heart.’”

His Epitaph, written by his pupil and constant friend, J. G. Whittier, is unique and beautiful:—

“Teacher and Christian rest!
The three score years and ten,
Thy work of tongue and pen
Abiding well the test
Of love to God and men.
Here let thy pupils pause, and let the slave
Smooth with free hands thy grave!”

BRADFORD, William Bowes, a resident member, died in Boston, April 16, 1865, aged 77. He was son of Wm. Bowes and Mary (Tufts) Bradford, and was born in Boston Oct. 31, 1787. He had the rare distinction of being descended from two Governors of Plymouth Colony, the two William Bradfords, father and son. He was of the sixth generation in descent from the former, through William, Samuel, Gershom, Job, and William Bowes Bradford, his father. The latter was born in June, 1763, and died Jan. 28, 1835. (See Genealogy of the Bradford family in the *Register*, vol. iv. pp. 39-50, 233-245, by Guy M. Fessenden, of Warren, R. I. Gen. Fessenden ac-

knowledges his indebtedness to Wm. B. Bradford, Esq., our late member, for his assistance in the work.)

The subject of this notice was educated in the Boston Latin School.

After serving an apprenticeship, he entered business for himself at No. 4, south side of Faneuil Hall market, in wholesale West India goods. He was unfortunate in partnership connexions, and experienced many trials and difficulties in his early career. But he was not discouraged, and throughout, diligence, exactness, punctuality and a strict integrity, characterized his transactions.

About 1844, he relinquished the occupation of wholesale grocer, and, during the remainder of his life, was a merchandize broker; for which employment, his long experience and faithfulness peculiarly qualified him.

His vigor and activity continued unabated until about a year and a half before his death, and he did not relinquish his personal attention to business until six months before he died.

In August, 1815, he married Ann Child, daughter of Samuel Child, of Warren, R. I., who now survives him. By this marriage he had three children. The oldest son died suddenly at the age of 23. The other two, Julia, wife of Thomas D. Quincy, and Martin L., reside in Dorchester.

He was a consistent member and communicant of the Episcopal Church. Early in life he commenced taking abstracts of sermons, and left a record of a very large number which he had heard from divines of every denomination. His religion was without bigotry. He felt a sympathy with and exercised a large-hearted charity to all the servants of God, of whatever name or sect; was kind and benevolent in word and action.

A sincere lover of his country, he always had a deep interest in the political movements of the day, and took an active part in every presidential election which has occurred since the year 1800, although he could only assist at the first election by writing and distributing votes, being too young to cast a vote himself. At the second election of Abraham Lincoln, although very feeble, he went to the ward room and organized the meeting as warden.

His memory of dates was extremely accurate, and his recollection of historical events and of persons unusually good.

He became a member of this Society in 1863.

MOORE, Rev. Martin, a resident member, died in Cambridgeport, Mass., March 11, 1866, aged 75. He was son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Richardson) Moore, and was born in Sterling, in the County of Worcester, April 22, 1790. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from *John¹ Moore*, who was at Sudbury in Sept., 1642, where he died Jan. 6, 1673-4, leaving a wife Elizabeth. *John¹* had eight children, among them *John²*, who m. Ann Smith, Nov. 16, 1654. This second *John Moore* was among the earliest settlers of Lancaster. When that town was destroyed, in King Philip's war, he took refuge in Sudbury, but afterwards returned to Lancaster. He was known as "Ensign *John Moore*." His seventh child, *Jonathan³* b. in Lancaster, May 19, 1669, m. Hannah Sawyer. They probably resided in Bolton. Of the nine children of *Jonathan³* *Oliver⁴* b. in 1708, m. Abigail Houghton, Dec. 18, 1729. He resided at Sterling, and had, also, nine children, of whom was *Jonathan⁵*, the father of our deceased member.

Martin⁶ Moore married Sarah Fiske, July 29, 1814. She was born in Natick, Aug. 21, 1786, and died at Boston, Feb. 4, 1858. By this connection Mr. Moore had seven children, viz.: *Jonathan Fiske⁷* b. Aug. 23, 1815; *John Eliot⁷* b. April 2, 1818; *Francis Clifford⁷* b. Aug. 8, 1820; an infant son, b. Jan. 18, 1825, d. Jan. 24, 1825; *Henry Martyn⁷* b. July 13, 1828, died April 30, 1857; *Edward Payson⁷* b. April 13, 1830; *Sarah Elizabeth⁷* b. May 12, 1832. All these children were born in Natick. Mr. Moore m. for his second wife, Susan Cummings, of Topsfield, April 6, 1859, who survives him.

He grad. at Brown University in 1810; studied theology with the late Rev. Elisha Fiske, of Wrentham, and was for a time Principal of Day's Academy in that town.

He was ordained at Natick, Feb. 16, 1814, succeeding the Rev. Freeman Sears, the first minister in the Central Church, organized in 1802. He was dismissed from Natick August 7, 1833, and installed pastor of a church in Cohasset, Sept. 4th, of the same year. After a pastorate of about eight years at the latter place, he removed to Boston. At the beginning of the year 1844 he connected himself with the *Boston Recorder*, and continued near twenty years one of the editors and proprietors of that well-known religious journal. In 1863 the paper passed into other hands. During the latter years of his life he was acting pastor of the church in North Abington, two years.

When not engaged in professional duties he made himself useful as agent for several religious and charitable societies. Few ministers in the denomination, it is thought, have preached in more different pulpits in Massachusetts. He published the following works, besides contributing articles for various periodicals. 1st. *A Sermon delivered at Natick, Jan. 5, 1817, containing a History of said town from 1651 to the day of delivery.* Cambridge: 1817. 8vo., pp. 27. 2d. *Memoirs of the Life and Character of Rev. John Eliot, Apostle of the N. A. Indians.* Boston: 1822. pp. 174; a second edition of this work was printed in 1842. 3d. *Memoir of Sophronia Lawrence.* 4th. *A History of the Boston Revival in 1842.*

Mr. Moore was elected a member of this Society in 1847, and has ever been a prompt, faithful and efficient member. He was Vice President five years, from 1861 to 1866, and often presided, as is well known, at our meetings. The resolutions passed by the Society, on occasion of his decease, will be found in the notice of the proceedings at the April meeting, in this number of the *Register*.

“Mr. Moore had a cheerful, sunny temper. Wherever he went he threw a genial social influence around him, changing sorrow into gladness, tears into smiles. No man ever enjoyed a bright and witty saying more than he; and he was always happy in relating anecdotes of clerical wit and wisdom, especially of Dr. Emmons and the Rev. Mr. Howe. Though not a pulpit joker, he nevertheless, occasionally, said or did some startling thing in the service to awaken attention to the subject under view. Observing on a certain very warm Sabbath afternoon that many of his congregation were asleep, he stopped suddenly in his discourse and said, ‘Let us sing—

My drowsy powers, why sleep ye so?’

which the choir immediately did with vigor. It had the desired effect, and Mr. Moore then went on with his sermon. As a preacher he was solemn, earnest, plain, effective, and he magnified his office.”

From a notice of Mr. Moore in the *Boston Recorder* of March 23, 1866, we extract the following:—

“Mr. Moore’s intellect was clear and comprehensive, and his strong common sense was never confused by any of the vagaries of mysticism. From the pulpit and from the press, he proclaimed the distinguishing doctrines of the Gospel without reserve or qualification, a staunch defender of the old Puritan faith, of the truth of which he never seemed to entertain a doubt. A remarkably strong physical constitution enabled him with an almost tireless activity to pursue his professional labors for more than half a century so uninterruptedly, that he was never kept from the pulpit by sickness except once for a single Sabbath, when suffering under a sudden and short attack of acute rheumatism. But when at the beginning of the year, a mortal disease, cancer of the stomach, fixed its unrelenting grasp upon him, the energies of the strong old man yielded like the grass under the scythe of the mower, and he rapidly hastened to his grave. Death in its approach had no terrors for him. He gloried in the cause in which he had spent his life. He said, perhaps somewhat characteristically, that it was “a good fight” in which he had been engaged; how well he had used his weapons must be decided above, but yet it had been a good fight. He seemed to rejoice like an old soldier leaving the field of battle where he had fought long and bravely in a just and glorious cause.

“At the twilight of the Sabbath, the great day of his labors, soon after the sun had sunk below the horizon, he too passed from mortal view, throwing back, as he receded from the sight of his many friends and acquaintances, the light and glory of a well spent life.”

SPARKS, Jared, LL.D., a resident member, died at Cambridge March 14, 1866, aged 76. He was born in Willington, Conn., May 10, 1789. He was one of the many self-made men of our day who have become renowned in the land, working themselves upward through trials and difficulties, from obscurity to the highest positions. In his boyhood he labored on a farm, tending at intervals a grist and saw mill in the neighborhood. In his native village he received the rudiments of a good common school education. A copy of the now obsolete Guthrie’s geography, in which he had become interested, proved a stimulant to him in that line of studies; and other elementary works that fell in his way at his country home, were made subservient to the high-minded boy in his intense cravings for knowledge. He became apprenticed to a carpenter, and with his fore-plane, broad axe and saw, might be seen at early morn, wending his way to his daily toil. For two years he labored in this honest mechanical employment, but his love of study was greater far than the love of the business in which his hands were then engaged. He was

destined, altogether unknown and undreamed of to others and to himself, to become a distinguished architect in the temple of literature and of fame, and to preside over that institution, his afterward loving alma mater, which for more than two centuries has been copiously pouring out streams of knowledge for the enlightenment of its favored recipients. Jared's employer, with a due regard to the tastes and proclivities of the embryo student, relinquished his claim on his services. The young man became, at once, a schoolmaster in the town of Tolland, situated on the westerly side of the Willimantic river. Here he taught in the winter, and in the summer returned to his former avocation. The Rev. Hubbel Loomis, a clergyman of Willington, having had his attention drawn to the young man, instructed him in mathematics, in which Mr. Loomis was well versed, and induced him to study Latin. In return for his kindness, and as compensation in part for tuition and board, he shingled the good minister's barn. It soon became manifest to the neighbors that young Sparks was a lad of more than ordinary promise. He was accordingly encouraged by the more prominent among them, to prosecute his studies and to put himself in the way of obtaining, as was befitting him, a collegiate education. The Rev. Abiel Abbot, late of Peterboro', N. H., aided him in securing a scholarship at the Phillips Academy, Exeter, on a charitable foundation, so that he was thereby provided with a home and instruction, free of expense. He travelled to Coventry, to confer with Mr. Abbot, who was then minister in that town. He went from thence on foot, to Exeter in New Hampshire, where the pedestrian duly arrived, at the end of the fourth day, covered with dust, and wearied doubtless by his long travel. This was in 1809. He was placed under the care of the celebrated classical scholar, Dr. Benjamin Abbott, who was then and for many years after the Principal of that noted seminary. He remained at this institution two years, teaching school one winter in the town of Rochester, N. H. Among his fellow students at Exeter, were John Gorham Palfrey, afterwards a classmate with him at Cambridge, and George Bancroft, who entered the college two years subsequently to Mr. Sparks. It is a somewhat singular fact that this trio of American historians, should in their early years have been companions at the same seat of learning, and together received the initiatory instruction which has ripened into a fruitful harvest of results in a similar field of literature.

He entered Harvard College in 1811, at the mature age of 22, a period of life when graduates usually have made a beginning of their professional studies. He was an especial favorite of President Kirkland, who was very kind to the young man. "From the first, Dr. Kirkland recognized the rare qualities of his pupil, and was fond of predicting the distinction of his future course." He assisted him to a scholarship, the resources of which Mr. Sparks eked out by district school-keeping a portion of the year in New England, and an engagement in the first two years of his undergraduate course at a private school, as far off as Havre de Grace, in Maryland, to which he was recommended by President Dwight of Yale. While in this latter place it was invaded by the British troops in 1813. Before the assault he served in the militia, and remained to witness the conflagration of the town. He returned to Harvard College, where he graduated in 1815. After teaching a classical school in Lancaster, Mass., he went back to Cambridge and studied Divinity under Rev. Henry Ware, D.D. While prosecuting his theological studies, he was also in 1817 appointed, by the college, Tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy, subjects in which he was well versed, his strongest predilections at college, it is said, being in their favor. His memoir on the physical discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, which gained for him the Bowdoin prize in his senior year, is spoken of as "a masterpiece of analytic exposition, philosophical method, and lucid and exact statement." *The North American Review* had been established about two years previous, by Wm. Tudor, and Mr. T. now assigned the work to several associates, one of whom was Mr. Sparks, who became its working editor. Two years after, in May, 1819, he was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church in Baltimore, Maryland, which had then been recently established, chiefly by natives of New England who had settled in the monumental city. Rev. Dr. Channing, of Boston, delivered the discourse. It was the day of Unitarian controversy, and Mr. Sparks felt impelled to buckle on his armor and defend the faith, as he understood it, against the stalwart champions of the so-called orthodox views, by whom he was so strongly surrounded. Among these antagonists was the celebrated Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., of Princeton, N. J., and the Rev. William E. Wyatt, D.D., of the Episcopal church in Baltimore, both of whom were replied to in an earnest manner by the Unitarian Divine, whose productions were given to the press. One of these volumes on Episcopacy was published in 1820. In 1821, he was elected chaplain to the House of Represent-

tatives, at Washington. The same year he commenced a monthly periodical in duodecimo form, entitled *The Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor*, which was continued two years, during his stay at Baltimore. His series of Letters to Rev. Dr. Miller, enlarged, was published at Boston, in 1823. A *Collection of Essays and Tracts in Theology, from various Authors, with Biographical and Critical Notices*, was commenced in Baltimore and completed at Boston in 1826, in six duodecimo volumes.

After a ministry of four years in Baltimore, the physical powers of Mr. Sparks became impaired. He relinquished his ministerial labors, and travelled a short time in the Western States for his health. Returning to Boston he purchased *The North American Review*, and became its sole editor. Under his direction this now famous quarterly was ably conducted. "He was wise in the choice of his subjects, and conscientious and thorough in their treatment." He published, in 1828, a *Life of John Ledyard, the American Traveller*, which has since been included in his series of American Biography. After nine years of preparation, his great work, *The Writings of George Washington*—in pursuance of which he had examined, personally, papers in the public offices of the thirteen original States and the department at Washington, securing the Washington papers at Mount Vernon, transcribing documents in the archives at London and Paris, which were then for the first time opened for historical purposes—his great work, we repeat, was consummated. It was published in successive volumes from 1834 to 1837. The first volume, *The Life of Washington*, has been issued separately. In 1829-30, he published, with the aid of Congress, a series of twelve octavo volumes, the *Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution*. In 1830, he originated *The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge*, the first volume of which was edited by him. This work was continued by others until 1861 inclusive, making thirty-two consecutive volumes of one of the most valuable publications of the times. In 1832, he published *The Life of Gouverneur Morris*. Of the *Library of American Biography*, conducted by Mr. Sparks, containing sixty lives, eight were written by him. Two series of the work were published, the first of ten volumes from 1834 to 1838, the second of fifteen from 1844 to 1848. In 1840, *The Works of Benjamin Franklin*, in ten volumes; and in 1853, *The Correspondence of the American Revolution*, in four volumes, appeared. An accession, therefore, was made to our libraries through these works of Mr. Sparks, of sixty volumes of literature of national interest.

Mr. Sparks was McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History at Harvard College, from 1839 to 1849; and from 1849 to 1852 was President of that Institution, which position he was compelled to relinquish on account of ill health.

From a notice of Mr. Sparks in the *New York Independent*—a paper of different theological views from those held by Mr. S.—we copy the following. "Amid the glare and rush of American life, his career of quiet energy and faithful working deserves to be held in grateful and honorable remembrance. He was known, at first, chiefly by his zeal and vigor as a religious controversialist. But he had no sectarian tendencies in his nature. His efforts as a partisan were merely the accidents of his position. After leaving Baltimore, he was little known as a theologian. He gradually lost his interest in dogmas, but never ceased to cultivate the virtues of the Christian life." "His fairness of mind was proverbial. He made no enemies, and all who knew him were his friends." "If he was not the man to take the public by storm with the gifts of the imagination and eloquence, he has left the remembrance of a beautiful scholarly life, which it is of wholesome influence to cherish."

Mr. Sparks married, Oct. 16, 1832, Frances Anne, daughter of William Allen, Esq., of Hyde Park, N. Y. She died of consumption at Hyde Park, July 12, 1835, leaving one daughter, Maria Verplank. This daughter died in Cambridge, Jan. 3, 1846, aged 12 years 4 months. Mr. Sparks married, May 21, 1839, Mary Crowningshield, dau. of Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, of Salem, Mass. There are now living, four children, one son and three daughters: Florence; William Eliot, b. in Cambridge Oct. 19, 1847, a member of the Freshman Class, Harvard College; Elizabeth, b. in Cambridge, May 1, 1849; Beatrice, b. in Cambridge, March 26, 1851.

He became a resident member of this Society in 1846. See a pleasant notice of Mr. Sparks, with a list of his works, in the *Historical Magazine* for May, p. 146, written by Mr. Wm. R. Deane.

HARVEY, Hon. Matthew, a resident member, died in Concord, N. H., April 7, 1866, aged 84. He was born in Sutton, New Hampshire, June 21, 1781. His father, Matthew Harvey, was a native of Amesbury, Mass., where he was born in

1750; but in 1772 he removed to Sutton, and cleared up a farm from the wilderness. He was a civil magistrate, and an exemplary Christian. Under the present constitution of New Hampshire he was the first Representative from Sutton to the Legislature, and was annually re-elected until his death, which occurred in 1799. He married Hannah Hadley, who was born in Weare, N. H., in 1761, and died in Hopkinton, Nov. 8, 1827.

Their son Matthew was the second son in a family of five sons and two daughters, of whom none are now living. Of the brothers, Hon. Jonathan Harvey, who died in 1850, was a well-known public man, and had been a member of Congress from New Hampshire. In consequence of the illness and death of his father, Matthew was unable to make the usual preparations for college, but by subsequently placing himself under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Wood, D.D., of Boscawen, he was fitted to enter Dartmouth in 1802, and graduated in 1806. Of his classmates only eight were living in 1864. Immediately after receiving his degree he commenced the study of law with the Hon. John Harris, of Hopkinton, and was admitted to the Hillsborough county bar in September, 1809. Soon after, he opened a law office in the town above mentioned, where he continued to practise to a greater or less extent until 1830. The first appearance of Mr. Harvey in public life was in 1814, when, as a Democrat, he represented the town of Hopkinton in the State Legislature. He was annually re-elected for seven successive years, the last three of which he was Speaker of the House. In 1821 he was elected a Representative to Congress, and was re-elected to the same office in 1823. In 1825, 1826 and 1827 Mr. Harvey was a member of the State Senate, and during all that time he was President of that body. In 1828 and 1829, he was a member of the Executive Council, under Governors John Bell and Benjamin Pierce, while in 1830 he was himself elevated to the Gubernatorial Chair of New Hampshire. Thus, from 1814 to 1830, inclusive, and without interruption, he held some public office to which he was annually elected by the voluntary suffrages of the people, except the four years passed in Congress.

In 1830, and while Governor of the State, he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire, which office he held to the time of his death. Up to May, 1863, Judge Harvey had never been absent from a single session of the District and Circuit Courts within his jurisdiction, and since that time we believe his seat upon the Bench has never been vacant. He began the duties of presiding Judge under Mr. Story, the eminent jurist and Professor, of Boston, and was subsequently associated with Judges Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, Benj. R. Curtis of Boston, and Nathan Clifford of Maine. In connection with the United States Courts Judge Harvey retained a complete and wonderful use of his faculties to the very last. In 1863 an eminent lawyer of Portsmouth remarked that he had practised constantly for many years in the Courts over which Judge Harvey presided, and he had failed to notice the slightest decadence in his (Judge Harvey's) intellectual powers. He then and afterwards fulfilled his duties with the same ability and faithfulness as he did twenty years before.

Gov. Harvey was the first chief magistrate of New Hampshire who recommended by message to the Legislature the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, and although the public mind was not then prepared for the adoption of the proposed measure, yet in 1840 an act embodying such an amendment to our laws was passed by our Legislature and went into effect in 1841.

In 1811 Judge Harvey was married to Miss Margaret Rowe, of Newburyport, Mass., who died not long since. Of two children, a son and a daughter, the latter died in 1836. The son, Frederic Rowe Harvey, was a graduate of Union College in 1834, and subsequently studied medicine and became a practising physician. He died in Louisiana in 1862.

Judge Harvey was originally a Baptist in religious belief, but in 1806 he was confirmed as a member of the Episcopal Church in Hopkinton, and ever afterwards made good, in an eminent degree, his sincere professions of a Christian life. For many years, and up to the day of his death, he was a prominent member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Concord. Aside from his position as an able jurist, as an upright legislator, and as a public-spirited citizen, there was a "beauty in his daily life" which ever secured for him the highest esteem and universal respect. Kind to all with whom he associated, liberal in contributions to all worthy objects, and ever seeking the highest good and happiness of all, the deceased has left behind a name which will be revered and honored for many years to come. His offerings for the comfort of our soldiers during the recent war and for the amelioration of the freedmen since the close of the conflict, showed that his heart beat warm and true for the Union and its defenders. In the death of Judge Harvey New Hampshire

and the country at large lose an eminent citizen and public officer, who, during a long and eventful career, proved himself faithful to every trust committed to his charge.

The funeral rites were solemnized in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in the afternoon of April 8th, Rev. Dr. Eames officiating. The attendance was very large. The pall bearers were ex-President Pierce, Chief Justice Perley, ex-Judges Minot, Fowler and Upham, Judge Perkins, Mr. Jacob Carter and Mr. Hamilton.—*Boston Journal*.

He was elected a member of the Society in 1857.

LEEDS, Benjamin, a resident member, was born in Dorchester, Lower Mills Village, June 11, 1798. He departed this life at his residence in Roxbury, on Sunday, April 8, 1866.

His father was Benjamin Bass Leeds, of Dorchester, son of Daniel Leeds, a celebrated schoolmaster in that town, who was son of Hopestill Leeds, the son of Joseph Leeds, the son of Joseph Leeds, a twin brother of Benjamin, born July 4th, 1637, the son of Richard and Joanna his wife.

The fathers thus named, were born in Dorchester, excepting Richard, who came from England in the spring of 1637. They all lived in Dorchester, died there, and their bodies rest in the old burial ground in that ancient town. His mother was Sally Babcock, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Babcock, of Milton, a mother whose life portrayed every Christian excellence that adorns female character, and whose memory is a treasure. His father also, through a long life, in seasons of mourning or gladness, of success or disappointment, was strong and cheerful in his steadfast faith in God, and his love for the holy Scriptures.

The subject of this notice was the second of twelve children. Three died in infancy. One sister and six brothers are living. The earliest and best teachings from maternal lips made an impress on each mind, never to be effaced, while paternal solicitude and care will ever be remembered. Benjamin received a good school education in Dorchester and Boston. In 1813, and for several succeeding years, he assisted his father in the manufacture of woolen goods at the south end of Boston, then No. 28 Orange Street, now Nos. 741 and 745 Washington Street. On this ground, in Nov., 1817, he commenced dry goods business with his brother Joseph, under the firm of J. & B. Leeds. Their store became very extensively known, and was patronized by numerous families and individuals in and around Boston, and many others from towns in Massachusetts and other States. In 1822, he was married to Ann B. Glover, granddaughter to the late John Brazer, Esq. In 1824, J. & B. Leeds moved down to Kilby Street. In 1836 to 1838, Benjamin retired from dry goods business and has attended more or less to real estate since that time. About five years ago, he bought a beautiful residence at the head of Lambort Avenue, on the highlands in Roxbury, where with his wife and son and daughter he has lived, enjoying much the quiet, rural situation of his happy home. Through life, he was honest, consistent, upright, and reliable. As a Christian, he was humble, devoted, conscientious, and prayerful. Religion was with him in every duty and every act. At his home, at his counting room, at church, and every other place, he was governed and guided by the teachings of the divine Master, and he exhibited Christian cheerfulness and charity towards every body. Many have been encouraged by his kind words and advice, and numerous are the humble poor he visited, who found in him a substantial friend. His benevolence was, like his life, quiet, gentle, unobtrusive, yet a constant dropping into that treasury, which never ceases to enrich the Christian heart.

He loved the Seasons, and took delight in visiting the scenes of his childhood. The pastures, trees, rocks, hills, vales and streams, where in youth he roamed, played or rested, were all very dear to him. In the time when "the flowers appear on the earth and the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard," or the full bloom of Summer appears, or the harvest and thanksgiving are at hand, or Christmas and old Winter are present, he found in each a source of joy and gladness and gratitude, and his heart responded to the enjoyment of others who were around him. He loved his kindred and friends old and young, he loved "Auld Lang Syne," every where, he loved music, especially the good old soul-inspiring anthems and psalm tunes of former years, and he loved the faithful performance of every duty.

He has been called to his reward. His vacant place on earth is seen, but he yet lives here in many, many hearts, for he was esteemed and respected by all who knew him, and earnestly beloved by those who knew him best.

Com.

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, March 7, 1866.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 13 Bromfield Street, Hon. George Bruce Upton, vice president for Massachusetts, in the chair.

Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., the corresponding secretary, reported that since the last meeting letters accepting membership had been received from George Russell, Henry Edwards and John C. Merriam of Boston, and Hon. Hampden Cutts, of Brattleboro', Vt., as resident members.

J. H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported that since the last meeting there has been presented to the Society 43 volumes and 58 pamphlets.

Dr. Winslow Lewis presented, in behalf of the widow of Dr. Lane, the log-book of the ship Protector, date 1780, the commission of John Foster Williams as captain, and also the commission of the second lieutenant of said ship. This ship performed a very important part in our revolutionary war, and a short but comprehensive account of several of its battles are recorded in this log-book. Dr. Lewis also presented the Society, from himself, a very valuable collection of autographs, among which were those of Henry IV. and Gov. Endicott.

Dr. Lewis also presented to the Society a very splendidly executed document on parchment, in gilt and illuminated letters and illustrations, being the diploma of an apothecary by the name of Domenico Ferrimonte, who kept at the sign of the Umbrella, near the Church of St. Stephen, in Venice, in the olden time.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mrs. Lane and to Dr. Lewis for their valuable donations, and the Library Committee were instructed to have such documents as require it appropriately framed.

Wm. B. Trask, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of the late Joseph Hockey of Chelsea, Isaac Osgood of Charlestown, Jacob Quincy Kettelle of Boston, resident members of the Society.

Rev. Wm. Chauncey Fowler, LL.D., of Durham, Conn., read a paper on "The Conditions of Success in Genealogical Investigations as Illustrated by the Character of Nathaniel Chauncey, who died in Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1865."

Dr. Fowler's paper was a finished production, and was spoken with emphasis and power. It was a thorough representation of the qualifications necessary to success in genealogical research, and a most interesting statement of the real value and importance of acquisitions in that line of history. He illustrated his subject by stating the qualifications necessary to a successful study of genealogy to be: 1st, Love of kindred; 2d, Love of investigation; 3d, An active imagination; 4th, A disciplined judgment; 5th, A conscientious regard for truth. All these qualifications were most happily united in the character of the late Nathaniel Chauncey, of Philadelphia, Honorary Vice-President of the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society for Pennsylvania. The subject was exemplified by the very remarkable results of Mr. Chauncey's researches, which have not, from his innate modesty, yet been given to the public from the press.

The thanks of the society were voted to Professor Fowler for his philosophical and eloquent address, and a copy was requested by the society for publication.

Dr. Fowler is engaged in writing the history of Durham, Conn., and gave a very interesting statement of the beginning of this enterprise, as an example and encouragement to other New England towns.

Boston, April 4.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon at the usual place and time, Winslow Lewis, M.D., in the chair.

The corresponding secretary reported that letters accepting membership had been received from Rev. David Q. Cushman, of Hubbardston, Alfred B. Berry, of Randolph, Henry B. Groves, of Salem, Francis French, of North Bridgewater, and Robert Hooper, Jr., and Henry L. Hobart, of Boston, as *resident*; and from Jared P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, O., and Andrew M. Haines, of Galena, Ill., as *corresponding*.

The librarian reported that since the last meeting, 32 volumes, 205 pamphlets, 8 manuscripts, and several photographs had been received as donations.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of the late Jared Sparks, LL.D., and W. B. Bradford, resident members, and Rev. A. L. Baury, a corresponding member.

On motion of Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of the Rev. Martin Moore, late vice president of this Society, we most sincerely lament the departure of a warm and generous friend and ally; an efficient officer and a most worthy man. His venerable form, his cheerful smile and encouraging words we cherish in our memories, and we tender our cordial sympathies to the surviving members of the bereaved family.

Edward S. Rand, Jr., offered the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That in the recent death of Jared Sparks, LL.D., the distinguished editor of the writings of Washington, this Society has to deplore the loss of the sympathy and support of a highly honored member ; the living words of a wise counsellor and constant friend ;—that the country has been deprived of a scholar who has labored most assiduously and successfully to add lustre to its greatest name ; and the world of letters mourns the departure of an ornament to literature, to education and humanity.

Rev. Elias Nason, of North Billerica, read a paper on the part taken by Americans in producing the great French revolution. He gave a picture of the labors and influence of Silas Deane, Dr. Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Joel Barlow, Thomas Paine, and J. P. Brissot, in behalf of popular government in France ; defending the course of the first-named gentleman from the aspersions of historians, and stating the fact that the preliminary articles of the National Assembly of France were drawn up under the eye of Thomas Jefferson. After sketching the subsequent train of events through the revolution, and the part William Foster (who lately died in Boston, at the age of over 90, *ante* vol. xvii. p. 368), Joel Barlow, Thomas Paine and others took in them, the speaker referred to the prospective grandeur of America, the march of liberal principles at home and abroad, to the probability that though America wielded great influence in the old, she would of necessity exercise a still more potent one in the new, French revolution which in the course of time is sure sooner or later to come.

Dr. Lewis presented to the society various exceedingly valuable documents from France, written upon vellum, containing the autographs of Francis I., 1517, Francis Duc d'Anjou ; Henry III., 1585 ; Louis XIII., 1618 ; Louis XIV., 1745 ; Louis XV., 1779 ; and Louis XVI., 1779 to 1792. These documents, as it were, transported the audience to the very time and scenes of the history of France and the revolution there.

Hon. E. L. Hamlin of Bangor exhibited a very ancient brass box, recently found in Maine, with various Dutch characters engraved upon it ; and a committee consisting of Samuel G. Drake, Williams Latham and Frederic Kidder were appointed to report upon it.

Wm. B. Trask exhibited an ancient pitch-pipe, which belonged to his late grandfather, Mr. John Pierce, of Dorchester, and was used by him when chorister of the First Church in that town, for more than forty years. He died Dec. 11, 1833, aged 91 years. This rude instrument, of pine, is more than a foot in length, with a slide, on which the letters of the scale are marked ; and though manufactured upwards of a hundred years ago, it retains its tone and is still good for its original use. It is a little remarkable that the maker of the "pipe"—Mr. Timothy Tileston—as also the one that used it, lived to the advanced age of 91. Mr. Tileston was born in Dorchester in 1728, and died there, April 20, 1819. He was the eldest child of Timothy⁴ Tileston, who was the eldest of Timothy,³ the eldest of Timothy,² who was the eldest of Thomas¹ and Elizabeth Tileston, who were among the early settlers of Dorchester.

The eldest son of Timothy,⁵ the nonogenarian, also named Timothy,⁶ we are informed had a son Timothy.⁷ See *Register*, Vol. xiii., p. 122.

Mr. Kidder offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to report upon the date of the Sudbury Fight, April, 1676, which was adopted, and Frederic Kidder, Rev. F. A. Whitney, and Gen. Adin B. Underwood were chosen as the committee.

The thanks of the society were voted to Rev. Mr. Nason for his eloquent paper, and to Dr. Lewis for his donation of rare and valuable manuscripts.

Boston, May 2. A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Winslow Lewis, M.D., in the chair.

The corresponding secretary reported that David Clapp and Charles Carleton Coffin had accepted resident membership.

The librarian reported that within the last month 25 volumes, 176 pamphlets, 22 newspapers, 7 valuable autographs, and 2 ancient maps had been presented to the society.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of the Hon. Albert S. White, of Lafayette, Ind., and Hon. Matthew Harvey, of Concord, N. H., Judges of the U. S. District Court for their respective States ; the former a corresponding and the latter a resident member of the society.

Rev. David Q. Cushman, of Hubbardston, then read an elaborate and interesting article, being an historical review of the early voyages to Maine, and of the settlements of Pemaquid, Georgetown and ancient Sheepscot. It was shown that not only the coast of America in general, but of Maine in particular, early attracted the attention of the

Western nations of Europe. Her 300 miles of coast line—her beautiful bays and harbors, extensive rivers, fisheries and opportunities of settlement, drew thither Voyagers, Discoverers, Adventurers, Traders, Fishermen and others in numbers greater than is generally supposed. Settlers were found at the places above named as early as 1623; and these places, like three sisters, dependent on each other, and sharers of each other's toils and sufferings, had a common origin, a common life-experience and destiny. Pemaquid was the main point by sea; and Sheepscot, as an inland town, had peculiar attractions to the farmer, the mechanic and the settler. Industry and thrift marked all the places: but Sheepscot held out rewards to the tempest-tossed settler that the others did not possess. An enterprising population planted themselves there, and the place had all the elements of growth and greatness. Had it been spared the Indian torch and tomahawk, it would have led the way to a position, that subsequent years have given to other places. The visits of early voyagers had a special relation to the settlement and growth of this place and its surroundings. In its re-settlement in the 18th century, an industrious, talented and active class of citizens selected their homes there. The Cargills, the Murrays, the Nickels and the Farleys were amongst those who succeeded in clearing the forests and planting free institutions. While much has been said of Pemaquid, less has been known of Sheepscot. Its true history remains to be written. Mr. Cushman also spoke briefly of Popham's expedition to the mouth of the Kennebec river. He has evidently made much research in the early history of Maine, and his remarks were listened to with deep attention. We understand that he is preparing a work on this subject for the press.

An invitation was read from the New Jersey Historical Society to attend the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of Newark on the 17th instant. Voted to accept it, and Dr. Winslow Lewis, Hon. George B. Upton, John H. Sheppard and William H. Whitmore were chosen a committee to attend the same.

Mr. Sheppard read an interesting letter from the treasurer, William B. Towne, dated at London April 12th.

BOOK NOTICES.

Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, containing Province Records and Court Papers from 1680 to 1692, Notices of Provincial Councilors, and other articles relative to the early History of the State. Vol. viii. Edited by NATHANIEL BOUTON, Cor. Sec. of N. H. Hist. Society. Concord: Printed for the Society by McFarland & Jenks. 1866. 8vo. pp. xvi. 484.

The Provincial Records and Court Papers occupy 303 pages of the volume before us. They were all carefully copied and compared with the originals, or with attested copies of them, so that great confidence may be placed in the correctness as far as honest endeavors and pains-taking efforts can secure it. Many of the original papers were defaced and torn, or injured to that degree, that it was considered impossible to decipher their contents. We feel satisfied with the result, for we believe the editor "has done the best he could." He deserves the united thanks of all historical students for his faithfulness and reliability, and for his unwearied assiduity in this department of knowledge. These papers are indeed invaluable, for they contain important commissions, laws, depositions of various kinds, letters, province rates for Hampton, Exeter, Dover, Portsmouth, &c., with the names of the taxpayers and the amounts assessed, petitions from individuals and towns and from the Province. We would direct attention to the Letter of Wm. Vaughan, commencing on page 182, containing a Journal of Transactions during his imprisonment, dated Portsmouth, Feb. 4, 1683-4.

Hon. Samuel D. Bell, of Manchester, furnishes brief notices of some of the Early Councilors of New Hampshire, viz.: Cutt, Vaughan, Gilman, the Waldrons, Dalton, Fryer, Hinckes, Wadleigh, Coffin, Martyn, Daniel, Hussey, Stileman, Clements, Nutter, Elliot, Champernoon, Green, and Weare. Fac-simile autographs of several of these Councillors are given, of Martyn, Vaughan, Elliot, Hinckes, and Coffin. Also, of other distinguished men whose names are found in the papers published in this volume, of Edward Cranfield, Francis Hooke, B. Chamberlain, Secr., Walter Barefoote, Henry Roby, James Sherlock, Joseph Raynes. Notes by Judge

Bell, on the Unsettled State of the Province, follow ; an account of the Massacre at Dover, in 1689, with a map of Cocheco ; three articles by Rev. Edward Ballard, A.M., of Brunswick, Me., on the Character of the Penacooks ; Indian mode of applying names ; Indian names connected with the Valley of the Merrimack ; miscellany.

We are pleased to see such a valuable collection of papers relative to the early history of New Hampshire published in this volume, and hope that other papers of an earlier date, even, illustrating important points and periods, will ere long be made public. The plan of the publishing Committee "if they find their efforts sustained, will be to publish all that comes to their knowledge," relative to the Provincial Government. Scattered fragments of such records are to be found in "the Recorder's office of Rockingham county, others in the Secretary of State's office, at Concord, and in the New Hampshire Historical Society, and some have been found in private hands." Let them be collected and published, and the historical world will bless, if they do not remunerate, the doers of such a good work.

Some remarks worthy of notice are given on pages 455 and 456, by Judge Bell, and by the energetic Librarian of the Society, Capt. Wm. F. Goodwin, on the use of the word "Colony" and "Province," applied to New Hampshire. The latter says, "that New Hampshire never had a *Charter*;" that it was a *Province* till Jan. 5, 1776, when the Congress at Exeter, '*Resolved*, that *this* Congress assume the *Name, Power and Authority* of a House of Representatives, or Assembly, for the *Colony* of New Hampshire.' This was the *first* written Constitution in the United States. It remained a 'Colony' till Sept. 11, 1776, when it was 'Enacted by the Council and Assembly that this *Colony* assume and take the name and style of *The State* of New Hampshire.'"

A Brief Memoir of the Rev. Giles Firmin, one of the Ejected Ministers of 1662. By JOHN W. DEAN, Vice President of the Prince Society. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers. 1866. pp. 16.

A fine specimen of critical biography from the pen of a most accurate and accomplished antiquary. Every point in the clear, concise and interesting narrative is established by notes and references which indicate the careful investigation and close research of the writer. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and so Mr. Dean has thought and practised in preparing this historic *morceau*. Were this principle generally adopted, the trouble of writing history over and over so many times, would be in the main avoided ; and the world saved from many ludicrous mistakes as well as acrimonious altercations.

Addresses of Hon. I. A. Lapham, LL.D., and Hon. Edward Salomon, at the Dedication of the Rooms in the South Wing of the Capitol for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wednesday evening, January 24, 1866. Madison, Wis.: 1866. 8vo. pp. 31.

Hon. Increase A. Lapham, of Milwaukee, is the President of the above-named Society, and Hon. Edward Salomon, ex-Governor of the State, one of the Vice-Presidents. The exercises were appropriate for the occasion. The pamphlet contains an appendix, giving an account of the origin of the Society, written by the Corresponding Secretary, Lyman C. Draper, Esq., a statement of its present condition from Gov. Fairchild's message of Jan. 11, 1866, and the *State Journal* of Jan. 24th ; with a list of officers, 1866-68.

It appears that suggestions and preliminary movements toward forming such a Society were made in 1845, the year our Society was organized, and that in 1846 the Wisconsin Historical Society was formed and duly organized, but the meetings were afterwards neglected. Like many other institutions that have originated elsewhere, it promised well, but failed for want of care and attention. The Society, however, revived, and was again organized on the evening of January 30th, 1849, but for the four following years little was effected. "On the 18th of Jan., 1854," says the Corresponding Secretary, "the Society was re-organized, a new constitution adopted, frequent meetings provided for, a live system of operations agreed upon, which, with the annual appropriation soon after secured from the Legislature, gave it a vitality it never before possessed ; and from that day the STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN entered upon a career of prosperity and usefulness second to none in the Union."

In 1849, when the Society was re-organized, "a small book case, three and a half feet wide and four feet high, was amply large enough to contain these five years collections," but in that year 1,000 volumes and over 1,000 pamphlets were added, and the

Corresponding Secretary, the present efficient officer, was obliged to open the doors of his private residence to receive the collection. In 1855, a small room in a corner of the basement of the Baptist Church was obtained. In this "dark, damp and dingy" place, their collections have accumulated; and now the Legislature have wisely granted them a suite of rooms in the south wing of the Capitol, so that it may henceforth be considered, without losing its organization, or the full control of its members, "for all practical purposes," says the Governor, "the historical, statistical and miscellaneous department of the State Library." "The library now numbers 21,366 volumes, bound and unbound, of which 1,136 are bound newspaper files. Of the latter, 138 were published in the last century, several of them by Dr. Franklin, and one volume in the century preceding. The Society has, moreover, sixty oil paintings, mostly portraits; over 400 atlases, maps and diagrams, some of them giving us the vague ideas entertained of the American continent nearly two hundred years ago. The Society also has an exceedingly interesting collection of mementoes and relics of the war, and many curious articles, both natural and artificial, sent it from various sections of the State." The Governor commends to the Legislature the granting to the Society "the privilege of issuing a volume of collections once in three years; it would be the medium," he says, "of preserviug many valuable narratives of our gallant Wisconsin soldiers in the war for the preservation of the Union." The Society have published four volumes, at least, of "Historical Collections," which have been donated to our Library. We heartily rejoice in the increasing prosperity and usefulness of such a noble sister Institution, and wish that other States would be as generously inclined as the pattern State of Wisconsin.

T.

Random Recollections of Albany, from 1800 to 1808. By GORHAM A. WORTH. *Third edition, with notes by the publisher.* Albany, N. Y. J. Munsell, 78 State Street. 1866. pp. 144.

An exquisite portraiture of the "character" and customs of a delightful old Dutch town, in the stirring and political times of Thomas Jefferson. The sketches of Solomon Southwick, Esq., Monsieur Garrot, Old Mr. Banyar; Mr. Balthazar Lydius, raw boned and "gruff as a bear," but upright and honest withal; of the Marquis du Barraille, his politeness and his *parlez-vous Francais* pupils, remind us of the genial pen of Paulding, as with a magic wand the writer summons these half-forgotten people from the shadows of oblivion, and brings them forth distinct in form and feature to the eye. The tribute to Dr. Nott, whose decease we regretfully recorded in the last number of the *Register*, is as beautiful as it is justly deserved; and the steel engraving of his face is excellent. The valuable notes of Mr. Munsell—always to the point—the fine illustrations of the ancient buildings of Albany, the beauty of the typography and the paper, combine to render this one of the most charming and attractive volumes ever issued from the celebrated antiquarian press of that city.

Mourt's Relation, or a Journal of the Plantation at Plymouth. *With an Introduction and Notes.* By HENRY MARTYN DEXTER. Boston: John Kimball Wiggin. 1865. Sm. 4to. pp. xxxi., 16 and 176.

This is an elegant reprint of a well known book, which was first printed at London in 1622. "In 1624, John Smith introduced an abstract of much of it into his *General Historie*, under the head of *A Plantation in New England*. In 1625, it was condensed about one half (and not very accurately) by Purchas, and inserted in the fourth volume of his *Pilgrims*." The abridgment of Purchas was reprinted, with notes by Rev. James Freeman, D.D., in 1802, in the eighth volume of the *Massachusetts Historical Collections*. In 1822, the portions omitted by Purchas were reprinted, with notes by Dr. Freeman and Hon. John Davis, LL.D., in the nineteenth volume of the *Collections*. In 1841, Rev. Alexander Young, D.D., reprinted the entire work from the original edition, with notes and modern spelling, in his *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers*. "In 1848, Rev. George B. Cheever, D.D., of New York city, issued an edition which he intended should be an accurate reproduction of the *Relation* in its spelling; though he made no attempt to cast his book into the mould of the original as to form, and freely modified it in the matter of paragraphs and punctuation; adding more than two hundred and fifty pages of comment or dissertation, suggested by the contents. The present is, therefore (throwing out the abridgments of Smith and Purchas), the fourth reprint (fifth edition) of the book, and the first reissue in which the endeavor has been made to follow exactly the first copies, in style of type, paging and identity of embellishment."

The publisher has spared no expense in producing this edition. The paper and print are of superior quality, and "every caption, initial letter and ornamental heading has been engraved in fac-simile from the original." An excellent index by Rev. Mr. Vinton is furnished.

The editor has done his part of the labor in a very thorough manner. His Introduction contains a bibliographical history of the work, with all that is known of George Morton, the supposed author of its preface, and some genealogical notes relative to his descendants. His annotations are very full; and he also adds a chronological table of events and two illustrative maps.

Rev. Dr. Dexter adopts Dr. Young's conjecture that "G. Movrt," who signs the preface, and who seems to have been the person who caused the work to be printed, was George Morton, father of Nathaniel Morton, author of *New England's Memorial*. The conjecture is not improbable. Such abbreviations of names were sometimes used at that time. We have seen the name of Thomas Pickering signed "Th. Pick.," to a preface, and other instances could be furnished. It is a fact worth noticing, that John Farmer, in his *Genealogical Register*, printed twelve years before Dr. Young's *Chronicles*, gives George as the Christian name of Mourt. The book itself furnished only the initial, G.

The present volume is No. 1 of Mr. Wiggin's *Library of New England History*. The edition of this series consists of 250 copies in small quarto, and 35 copies in royal quarto.

The Hastings Memorial. A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of Thomas Hastings, of Watertown, Mass. From 1634 to 1864, with an Appendix and Index. Boston: 1866. 8vo. pp. 183.

The work before us is by a lady—Mrs. LYDIA NELSON (HASTINGS) BUCKMINSTER, of Framingham, Mass. Her name does not appear in the title-page, but it ought to, because it is so much a custom, that in every work of the kind the name of its author is expected to be there. In works of Fiction, to be read, or half read, as the case may be, it is of no consequence whatever; but to a book that is to be used and referred to for ages, let the Author's name appear to us with the title of the work.

One of the excellent features of this work (and we can advert to but very few of them) is its biographies. They are necessarily brief, and although our *space* is also brief we must refer to a few of them:—Mr. Isaac Hastings, of Lexington, was a boy of nineteen, and was on Lexington Common when the British troops attacked the people there on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. He served before Boston, at the capture of Burgoyne, and on other fields. Maj. Samuel Hastings, also of Lexington, at the age of 18, witnessed the 19th of April affair, soon after volunteered in the service of his country, was one of Gen. Lee's Life Guard, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island. After his release he settled in Lincoln, and died there in 1834, at the age of 76. Jacob Hastings, born 1772, married Sarah H., daughter of Eleazer Weld, of Roxbury. Her father's homestead (at Jamaica Plain) had been in the Weld family for four generations, when it became the famous Bussey estate, and is now in the occupation of Thomas Motley, Esq., who married his granddaughter. After certain contingencies it goes to Harvard College.

Descendants of distinction in other names cannot be particularized without a seeming invidiousness, did our limits allow of notice.

The authoress was a native of Dedham, married William Buckminster, Esq., of Framingham, a second wife. He was a lawyer, but became one of the Editors and sole proprietor of the BOSTON CULTIVATOR, which was famous under his management. In 1841, he established the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, which afterwards passed to his son William J. Buckminster. He died at his seat in Framingham, June 9th, 1865, in his 82d year. He was cousin to the late Rev. Joseph Buckminster, of Portsmouth, N. H. The Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, of Brattle St. Church, Boston, a connection by marriage, conducted the funeral services. Mrs. Buckminster has no children.

The "Hastings Memorial" is a very valuable accession to our genealogical library, apparently done with great care and scholarly ability; but the arrangement is very objectionable, inasmuch as so frequent a repetition of the same numbers leads to constant confusion in attempting to trace a line forward or backward.

The compiler acknowledges obligations, among others, to the Rev. Mr. F. A. Whitney, of Brighton. She could not have had a more careful and accurate adviser.

The Heraldic Journal; recording the Armorial Bearings and Genealogies of American Families. No. xiv., April, 1866. Boston: Wiggin & Lunt, 13 School St. 8vo. pp. 49-96.

The second number of the quarterly issue of the *Heraldic Journal* (*ante* p. 184) has made its appearance, filled with valuable matter. The articles are—1, The Pyncheon Family, tracing it from 1532 to 1789; 2, The County Families of England, being a review of Evelyn Philip Shirley's *Noble and Gentle Men of England*, in which is given a list of the families numbering 330 represented in the male line, descended from knightly or gentle houses, of prior date to 1500, still possessing landed property in England; 3, Official Seals, giving those of Samuel Shute and Jonathan Belcher, successively governors of Massachusetts; 4, Review of the History of the Family of Montgomery, giving the pedigree for thirty-two generations to James T. Montgomery, Esq., of Philadelphia; 5, Review of the Washingtons, by Rev. Mr. Simpkinson (*ante* xvii. 249), giving a synopsis of what is known of the pedigree of the Virginia Washingtons, showing the improbability of John and Lawrence, sons of Lawrence and Margaret (Butler) Washington, being, as has been assumed, the Virginia emigrants, and expressing a hope to be able in the next number to give the result of very extensive searches in England which "will prove the impossibility of these being the emigrants;" 6, Monumental Inscriptions in Copp's Hill Burial Ground, Boston; 7, Suffolk Wills, giving seals from the wills of James Lloyd, John Borland, John Gibbs, Richard Loft, Daniel Quincy and Simon Lynde, of which seals that on Borland's will appears to bear his own arms, and that on Lynde's, those of his father Enoch Lynde who married Elizabeth Digby, whose arms are here impaled; 8, The Digby Family; and 9, Heraldic Notes and Queries.

The present number of the Journal is edited by William H. Whitmore, chairman of the Committee on Heraldry of the Historic-Genealogical Society, who has edited the work with great ability "from the start." The subscription price is three dollars a year.

Dwight's Journal of Music, a paper of Art and Literature. Boston, March 3, 1866, No. 650. JOHN S. DWIGHT, Editor. Oliver Ditson, Publisher.

Always elevated, always welcome. An *Arbiter Elegantiarum* in every thing pertaining to the culture, practice and history of music.

The History of King Philip's War. By BENJAMIN CHURCH. *With an Introduction and Notes.* By HENRY MARTYN DEXTER. Boston: John Kimball Wiggin. 1865. Sm. 4to. p. 205.

This is the second number of Mr. Wiggin's *Library of New England History*, and is issued in the same beautiful style as Mourt's Relation.

The first edition of Church's *Entertaining Passages relating to Philip's War* was published at Boston in 1716; the second, under the supervision of Rev. Ezra Styles, D.D., appeared at Newport, R. I., in 1772; the third, edited by Samuel G. Drake, Esq., at Boston in 1825; and the fourth, by the same editor, was stereotyped and published at Boston in 1827. A great number of editions, with the names of various publishers, have been taken from the stereotyped plates of this issue, which plates long since passed out of the hands of Mr. Drake.

The Newport edition of 1772, of which subsequent editions are reprints, contained some material errors. The present is intended to be a literal reprint of the original edition of 1716.

Rev. Dr. Dexter's editorial labors on this work, as on *Mourt's Relation*, have been very thorough. Besides the bibliographical account of the book and the annotations, a memoir of Benjamin Church, a genealogy of his descendants, a chronological table of the principal events here narrated, and a map of the territory where Church's exploits were performed, are given.

The original edition professes to be by T. C., that is, Thomas Church, the eldest son of the subject of this narrative. It contains also a preface signed by Benjamin Church himself, in which he informs us that the narrative had been compiled, from his minutes, by his son, and that he had perused it and found in it "nothing amiss." Its value as an original authority is therefore of the highest kind.

A very full index by Rev. John A. Vinton makes the contents of the work available.

Conditions of Success, or Genealogical Investigations, illustrated in the Character of Nathaniel Chauncey. A Paper read before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, in Boston, March 2, 1866, by WILLIAM CHAUNCEY FOWLER, LL.D. Published by the Society. Alfred Mudge & Son, printers, No. 34 School Street.

This is a pamphlet beautifully executed in typography, written by an erudite scholar, and exhibiting the character of one of those model men, whose learning, taste and Christian graces endeared him to a large circle of acquaintance. He has left a memory without spot or wrinkle, and when such a one dies, we may well say with Shakspeare—

“ His life was gentle : and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *This was a man!* ”

Dr. Fowler has laid down five principles or essential qualifications to form an adept in Genealogical Investigations: Love of kindred—love of investigation—an active imagination—sound and well-disciplined judgment—and a conscientious regard to truth. Each of these points is clearly and happily set forth by the learned writer, and are so fraught with usefulness and instruction to an inexperienced genealogist that they have been extracted and re-published in the present number of the Register.

Nathaniel Chauncey was born at New Haven, Conn., 27 Feb., 1789, and died Feb. 9, 1865. He was educated at Yale College, where he took his degree in 1856, studied law, and practised at the Philadelphia Bar, until ill health compelled him to relinquish the profession. After the death of his father in 1823, whom this most affectionate son came home to watch over and take care of to the last, he devoted five years to travel in Europe, and while absent he traced an unbroken lineage of his family to Chauncey de Chauncey, a Norman Knight, who came to England with William the Conqueror.

He left two MS. volumes of his pedigree at his decease. He was married to Elizabeth S. Salisbury, of Boston, June 8, 1836, leaving two sons, Charles and Elihu, graduates of Harvard University. June, 1865, he was elected Honorary Vice President of this Society for Pennsylvania. But our space forbids any farther particulars. A biographical sketch of him may be found in the last volume of the Register, p. 369-370.

Dr. Fowler remarks that Mr. Chauncey fulfilled the five conditions of success as a genealogist. Indeed, it is seldom we are called upon to notice the death of any one whose life was so exemplary and endeared by such a tender attachment to his connections; especially to his honored parents and fond brothers and sisters. The countenances of that happy group must have been a miniature picture of Heaven in their family meetings; for we cannot read Dr. Fowler's description without loving Nathaniel Chauncey as the ideal of a good man. s.

The Niagara Frontier: embracing sketches of its early history, and Indian, French and English Local Names. Read before the Buffalo Historical Club, February 27th, 1865. By ORSAMUS H. MARSHALL. Printed for private circulation. Buffalo: 8vo. pp. 46.

In this pamphlet, Mr. Marshall notices, briefly, the earliest historical account of the great lake region, and of the Indians once inhabiting there. He speaks of “the Attiouandaronk, or Neutral Nation, called *Kahkwaw* by the *Senecas*,” whose “hunting grounds extended from Genesee nearly to the Eastern shores of Lake Huron.” “They are first mentioned by Champlain during his winter visit to the Hurons in 1615.” In 1650 an open war occurred between these “Neutrals” and the Iroquois, which resulted in their total destruction. Scarce a trace of their language remains; it is known, however, to have been of a similarity with the *Senecas* who are their successors. No evidence of the occupancy of these early aboriginals now exists, remarks Mr. Marshall, “save the rude mounds which mark their final resting-places.” A lasting memorial of their existence remains, however, “in the name of the beautiful and noble river that divides their ancient domain.” The *Senecas* have also departed, “some to locate on the adjacent Reservation, and others to seek ‘a wider hunting ground,’ beyond the Mississippi.” But the graves of their fathers remain, except where desecrated by the ruthless hands of the white men. It is therefore appropriately suggested that the Buffalo Historical Society—before one of the weekly club meetings of which these sketches were originally read—should take initiatory measures toward the protection and preservation of the remains of these friends of the founders of their now flourishing city, and that the bones of the chieftains should be permitted to repose in some consecrated spot in their new cemetery.

The key to the pronunciation of the Seneca names is given in the Appendix. The Indian, French and English local names are historically illustrated and explained, making the work of interest to those who wish to learn in regard to the Niagara frontier, and to students in general, who are endeavoring to solve the nomenclature of the red men.

The pamphlet is creditable to the author, as also to the printers, Joseph Warren & Co., of the Courier office in Buffalo.

An Address delivered in Wales, October 5, 1862: being the Centennial Anniversary of the Municipal Organization of the Town; with additions and extensions upon some matters needful to bring the History of the Town down to January 1, 1866. To which is annexed a "Roll of Honor," being a Catalogue of the names, etc., of soldiers from this town who served in the armies of our Government in the late civil war. By ABSALOM GARDNER. Springfield: 1866. 8vo. pp. 44.

The nature of the contents of this pamphlet is pretty well indicated by the title page. In the year 1762, South Brimfield, in the now County of Hampden, was incorporated a district, being set off from Brimfield; but "in 1775, the Legislature enlarged its powers to those of a town, and that year South Brimfield sent her first representative to the 'Great and General Court.'" In 1827, the people having become desirous of changing their corporate name, decided to call it *Wales*, after James L. Wales, Esq., one of their prominent citizens, who afterwards bequeathed to them a legacy of an estate which has yielded the town a net income of more than \$4000. Accordingly, in 1828, the Legislature, on petition of the inhabitants, changed the name to Wales.

A brief history is given of the town from its commencement, in 1762, to the present time, with short biographical sketches of the early families. Among them are the names of Andrews, Brown, Bullen, Carpenter, Collins, Davis, Dimmick, Fenton, Fisk, Gardner, Green, Houghton, Hovey, Johnson, Jordan, Mellen, Moulton, Munger, Needham, Nelson, Perry, Rogers, Royce, Shaw, Smith, Stewart, Thompson, Tiffany, Walbridge, Wales, Walker, Wight, Winchester. A list of physicians and ministers; an account of meeting houses, manufacturers, &c., with the "Roll of Honor," is included in the historical sketch.

Widow *Rachel Trask*, who died here August 9, 1845, aged 99 years, 1 month, 12 days, is believed to have been the oldest person who ever died in the town.

Anthology of New Netherland, or Translations from the Early Dutch Poets of New York, with Memoirs of their Lives. By HENRY C. MURPHY. New York, 1865. Royal 8vo. pp. 206.

This volume contains "the earliest poems written within the State of New York, as far as is known." They were "produced while the country was under the jurisdiction of the government of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. They are all the compositions of Hollanders born, and have hitherto existed only in the Dutch language; most of them now see the light, even in that language, for the first time; and none of them have ever before been rendered into English."

The authors of this collection of poems are Jacob Steendam, who had been in the service of the West India Company, and afterwards spent about ten years in New Amsterdam, commencing as early as 1652, but who died in the East Indies; Rev. Henricus Selyns, the earliest settled minister of Brooklyn, and Nicasius de Sillè, first Counsellor of State under Gov. Stuyvesant. The Dutch originals are printed with translations by the editor.

Mr. Murphy expresses his opinion of these poems in the following words:

"Though not devoid of poetical merit, they are deemed at least of sufficient historical interest and importance to be entitled to preservation in this form; commemorating as they do, the first essays in the art upon our own soil, and especially illustrating the nature of the country, and the character, habits and manners, both generally and particularly, of our first settlers, as well as their perils and dangers. Taken as a whole, they may be said, from the facts and events they narrate, to constitute our first epic, simple, unpretending, and perhaps wanting in high excellence, yet truthful and spirited in description. If the early ballads of a nation are, as has been well observed, invaluable for its history, how should these more authentic pieces commend themselves to our precious care."

The present volume is the fourth of the publications of the Bradford Club, an association of gentlemen in New York city, which is doing a noble work in illustrating the history of our country and its literature, by carefully prepared works which are all issued in the highest style of typography. This volume is from the press of Mr. Munsell, of Albany, and does great credit to him as a tasteful printer.

Dinner to Señor Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Mexico, on the 29th of March, 1864. New York, February, 1866. 4to pp. 49.

This elegant pamphlet contains the speeches and other proceedings at the dinner given to the Mexican minister in 1864, in New York city. There is a great unanimity of sentiment among our people upon the injustice done to our sister republic by the French invasion and occupation of her territory, and we are glad to see this record of sympathy. John W. Hamersley, Esq., one of the committee of arrangements, in presenting a copy of the pamphlet to the Historic-Genealogical Society, writes: "Our object is simply to endorse our then expressed views, and to give to Mexico the advantage of the moral effect of an æsthetic memorial."

The Moral and Intellectual Influence of Libraries upon Social Progress.
By FREDERIC DE PEYSTER. 1866. 4to. pp. 96.

The President of the New York Historical Society, on the 21st of November last, at its 61st Anniversary, delivered the above Address; and if the audience were as much delighted in the hearing, as we were in the reading of it, they must have had a choice treat at the literary banquet. It is an elegant and classical production, richly fraught with historic facts, full of instruction, and admirably suited to stir up the community with an ardent desire to encourage a love of literature and promote the welfare of societies whose grand aim is to gather up the memorials of the past and preserve public events, and also the private deeds of distinguished men, for the pen of the historian and biographer. These points have been happily set forth by Mr. De Peyster, in a glowing and easy style, in which we seem to glide along from thought to thought in his learned lucubrations.

Horace told us, nearly 2000 years ago—Odæ iv., 9 :

"Vixère, fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi; sed omnes illacrymabiles
Urgentur ignotique longâ
Nocte, carent quia Vate sacro."

Many brave men lived before Agamemnon; but they have all gone, unknown and unlamented, to the night of oblivion, because there was no *Historical Society*. Such can no more be the case in our happy land; and every name of note in our late terrible Rebellion, which Mr. De Peyster so eloquently describes in the opening of his remarks, will be recorded, where no night will follow.

Our space will only allow us to touch here and there on this exceedingly valuable address; but we cheerfully recommend it to our readers. They will find an elaborate history of the great Libraries which have tended to enlighten and adorn the ages of civilization, from Egypt to the present day. "The most splendid library in France and in the world, is the Bibliotheque Imperiale, in Paris;" it contains 860,000 printed volumes. The British Museum is the largest library in the British empire; its buildings cost above five millions of dollars, and "the books occupy more than forty miles of shelves."

The importance of preserving even inferior books and *obscure pamphlets* is clearly and emphatically set forth; as he remarks, "the very worthlessness of such productions may be a fact which it will be at some time most important to know;" and again, "No one can tell what value may finally come to be attached to that which is apparently the most insignificant book or MS." He elucidates these remarks by a peculiarly interesting and happy reference to the report from Pontius Pilate touching the Crucifixion, found in the Roman archives 200 years after the birth of Christ. He thinks the evidence of its authenticity conclusive, though Gibbon has questioned it.

The New York Historical Society received in October, 1865, from the State, a grant of the location where stood the New York Arsenal in the Central Park; and they intend to erect on the spot a Museum of Antiquities and Science, and a Gallery of Art. The building is to be called "The Historical Museum" and will be a magnificent affair. Mr. De Peyster is at the head of its management, and *nil tetigit, quod non ornavit.*

Recollections of the Jersey Prison-Ship ; from the original manuscripts of Captain Thomas Dring, one of the Prisoners. By ALBERT G. GREENE. Edited by HENRY B. DAWSON. Morrisania, N. Y., 1865. Royal 8vo. pp. xxxii. and 201.

Mr. Dawson has again laid the historical student under obligation. The present publication, like his previous reprints, is thoroughly edited, and is brought forth in an elegant style.

The work appears to have been originally published by H. H. Brown, at Providence, R. I., in 1829. It was prepared for the press by Albert G. Greene, Esq., of Providence, whose historical tastes and scholarship are no less decided than his poetical talent, though they are less widely known. The second edition was published at New York, in 1831, by P. M. Davis. Both have long been out of print, and are seldom to be met with now.

In the present edition, which is supposed to be the third, much new and valuable matter has been added. Besides the introduction, notes and contemporary documents illustrating the work, we have here comprehensive histories of the Chance from which Mr. Dring was captured, the Belisarius, which captured him, and the Prison Ship Jersey in which he was confined; with biographical sketches of Capt. Daniel Aborn and Sailing-Master Sylvester Rhodes, both captured in the Chance, with Mr. Dring, and confined with him in the Jersey; and of Mr. William Drowne and Capt. Roswell Palmer, also imprisoned in that vessel. The sketch of Mr. Drowne has been contributed by his grand-nephew, Rev. T. Safford Drowne, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and that of Mr. Palmer—to which is appended some memoranda of his experience on board the Jersey—has been furnished by his son William Pitt Palmer, the poet, who has written a sonnet upon the Jersey, which is here printed, as is also another by George William Curtis. The appendix contains other interesting matter.

Photographic portraits of Captains Dring and Aborn, from contemporary portraits in the possession of their families, are given.

The Journal and Letters of Samuel Curwen, an American in England, from 1775 to 1783, with an Appendix of Biographical Sketches. By GEORGE ATKINS WARD. 4th Edition, 1864. 8vo. pp. 678.

When the American Revolution commenced, and the fire of liberty was glowing in the hearts of a great majority of the people and drawing towards the welding heat of Independence, there was a small minority of citizens and office-holders who were decided Loyalists, and attached to the government and institutions of the mother country. Some from timidity, some from education, were opposed to public measures; and others had no faith in an armed opposition against a foe so formidable and possessed of such vast resources as Great Britain. Many of these loyalists were men of upright and excellent principles, and were disposed to be quiet and inoffensive spectators of the contest. But the zeal of party spirit was too hot for them; they were driven from the country into exile. Of such was Judge Curwen, who was at once denounced by his enemies in no measured terms.

Time has since softened these fiery feelings. Nearly one hundred years have passed away, mellowing those rough passions and disarming our prejudices; and we can now look on both sides, regarding the patriot with admiration and the refugee with respect, and be ready to do justice to talents, virtues, and honest motives of conduct, wherever found. We can read the Journal and Letters of Samuel Curwen without doing violence to our own love of freedom or endangering our political creed.

This work was handsomely got up by the late Mr. Ward, and is adorned with a portrait of his venerable ancestor. It was originally prepared by Judge Curwen "by way of pastime" and for his friends:—that intention the editor has carried out. In the preface he quotes the complimentary remarks of Charles Dickens in his "Household Words," and they are generous and just; from such a critic it is indeed *laudari a laudato viro*. We can assure the lover of books that he will find this whole work, with the biographical sketches, a mental feast, and not the least course of the entertainment is the account of the exile's visit to noted places in England and Wales. He remarks that when in the British Museum he saw—to use his own words—"the first Bible printed by authority, on vellum, and turning to the 91st Psalm 5th verse, instead of *Thou shalt not be afraid of the terror by night, &c.*, I saw the following, *Thou shalt not fear the bugs and vermin by night,*" p. 34. There is no word in the original Hebrew which justifies such a ludicrous translation.

In Memoriam. Jared Sparks, LL.D. Obit. March 14, 1866. [New York, 1866.] 8vo. pp. 32.

This is a reprint of the excellent memoir of Ex-President Sparks, of Harvard University, which William Reed Deane, Esq., of Brookline, contributed to the May number of the *Historical Magazine*. It is got up in an elegant style, with thick paper, clear typography and a wide margin. Only thirty copies were printed, a part of which are on tinted paper.

Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto in the Conquest of Florida, as told by a Knight of Elvas, and in a Relation by Luys Hernandez de Biedma, Factor of the Expedition. Translated by BUCKINGHAM SMITH. New York, 1866. Royal 8vo. pp. xxviii. and 324.

This is the fifth volume of the regular publications of the Bradford Club, and the last that has been issued. The previous works are—1. Papers concerning the Attack on Hatfield and Deerfield; 2. The Croakers, by Halleck and Drake; 3. The Operations of the French Fleet under De Grasse; and 4. The Anthology of New Netherland.

The present volume is devoted to the career of Hernando de Soto, and consists of a life of that adventurer by Mr. Smith, and translations of two different works relating to his last expedition; namely, the *True Relation of the Vicissitudes that attended the Governor Hernando de Soto*, by an anonymous writer, and a *Relation of the Conquest of Florida presented by Luys Hernandez de Biedma in the year 1544, to the King of Spain in Council*.

The former is a Portuguese work, printed at Evora in the year 1557. "Two translations into English have been published at London; the earlier, made by Richard Hakluyt, was first printed in 1609, with the title, *Virginia richly valued by the description of the mainland of Florida her next neighbour*; the later was printed in 1686, one year after the first edition in French was issued, of which it is a translation. The book was also printed in Dutch in 1706." Hakluyt's translation, *Virginia richly valued*, is reprinted by Force in the fourth volume of his *Historical Tracts*. The present translation is made from the original Portuguese edition, copies of which are very rare. The translation of Biedma's relation is from the original Spanish document.

Mr. Smith was for several years Secretary of Legation at Madrid, and also held a diplomatic position in Mexico. He improved the opportunities which these situations afforded him in collecting documents, both published and unpublished, relating to the Spanish discoveries in and intercourse with America, particularly that part which now comprises the United States. He has published a number of works illustrating the Spanish portion of our history, which have given him a high reputation for research and candor. The present publication will add to that reputation.

The work is illustrated by a map of the march of Hernando de Soto, 1539-44, compiled by J. Carson Brevoort, Esq., a member of the Bradford Club, which must have cost him much labor, and which adds greatly to the value of the book; and by a portrait of Soto.

The present volume is printed in an elegant manner by Mr. Alvord, of New York. The historical notice of the Bradford Club is embellished with an engraved view of the gravestone of Mr. William Bradford, the first New York printer, who died May 23, 1752, and from whom the Club takes its name.

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Statistics and Natural History, Established March, 1848. Vol. iv. No. 2. Lowestoft: Printed by Samuel Tymms, 60 High Street, 1865. 8vo. pp. 65-98.

The articles in this number of the Proceedings, are—1, The Ecclesiastical Remains of Bungay, by J. J. Raven; 2, Mettingham Castle and College, by C. R. Manning, with a colored lithographic plan of the Castle and grounds, and a wood-cut of the College seal; 3, The Etymology of Beccles, by Richard S. Charnock; and 4, Rose Hall, Beccles, by Samuel Tymms. The authors of the last two articles are corresponding members of the Historic-Genealogical Society.

The Institute, of which the Marquess of Bristol is patron, and the Right Hon. and Ven. Lord Arthur Hervey is president, is doing much to preserve materials illustrating the history of Suffolk, from which county many of the early settlers of New England emigrated.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

- SALE OF FINE AND RARE COPIES OF AMERICAN BOOKS.—The Collection of J. B. Fisher, of Philadelphia, comprising many rare and scarce works on American History, was sold at New York on the 5th of March last. Many of the books were costly in binding and uncut. The following brought the prices named. J. C.
- A Narrative of Col. Ethan Allen's Captivity, written by himself. *First Edition*, 8vo., Philadelphia, 1789. \$54.00
- Historical Nuggets; A Description of Henry Stevens's Collection of Rare Books relating to America. 8vo., London, 1862. 14.00
- Memorial of Sebastian Cabot. *Portrait*. Philadelphia, 1831. 14.00
- New England Judged by the Spirit of the Lord. London, 1703. 11.50
- Bossu, Travels through Louisiana. London, 1771, 2 vols. 6.50
- Boston Massacre, Fifth of March Oration by Hon. John Hancock. *Full length Portrait of Hancock, by Norman*. Boston, 1774. 17.00
- Buccanniers of America. London, 1684, 4to. 19.00
- Expedition of Burgoyne from Canada. London, 1780. 19.00
- Wilson's Orderly Book, under Gen. Amherst. Munsell, Albany, 1857. 26.00
- B. Trumbull's First Planters from England. Hartford, 2 vols., 1818. 9.25
- N. B. Craig. The Olden Time; A Relation of Early Explorations at the head of the Ohio. Pittsburgh, 2 vols., 1846, 1848. 15.00
- Cutler's Description of the State of Ohio, Indiana and Louisiana. *Plates*. Boston, 1812, 12mo. 10.00
- Drayton's Memoirs of the American Revolution. Charlestown, 1821. 16.00
- Easton's Philip's Indian War, 1675, 1676. Munsell, Albany, 4to., 1858. 50.00
- Florida, History of, by Capt. B. Romans. New York. *Plates*. 1775. 25.50
- Force's Early Tracts relating to America. 4 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1836-'34. 28.00
- Heywood, John. History of Tennessee, from its first settlement in 1768. Nashville, 1823. 26.00
- Jacob, J. J. Biographical Sketch of the Life of Capt. Michael Cresap. Cumberlandland, Md., 1836. 31.00
- Johnson, William. Sketches of the Life and Correspondence of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Charleston, 2 vols., 1822. 22.00
- Josselyn, John. Two Voyages to New England. London, 1674. 27.00
- La Honton. New Voyages to North America. London, 2 vols., 1703. 11.00
- McAffee, R. B. History of the late War in the Western Country. Lexington, Ky., 1816. 8.50
- Lee, Richard Henry. The Campaign of 1781 in the Carolinas. Phila., 1824. 7.50
- Lee, R. H. Proceedings of a General Court Martial for the Trial of Maj. Gen. Charles Lee. Cooperstown, N. J. 15.00
- Lewis & Clark's Expedition across the Rocky Mountains. 2 vols., Phila., 1814. 14.00
- Louisiana, History of, by F. Z. Martin. 2 vols., New Orleans, 1827-1829. 22.00
- Moultrie, Gen. William. Memoirs of the American Revolution. 2 vols., New York, 1802. 33.00
- Garden, Alexander. Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War. Charleston, 8vo. 1822. 28.00
- Another copy. 22.00
- Gilpin, Thomas. Exiles in Virginia, 1777-1778. 8vo., Philadelphia, 1848. 9.50
- Life and Correspondence of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, by William Johnson. 2 vols., 4to., Charleston, 1822. 22.00
- Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society, on the Indians of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1819. 15.63
- Hennepin's New France and New Mexico. London, 1698. 13.00
- Holmes, Abiel. A Memoir of the French Protestants who settled at Oxford, Ms., 1686. Cambridge, 1826. 5.25
- Hubley, Bernard. History of American Revolution. Vol. 1. All published. Northumberland, Pa., 1805. 13.75
- History of New Hampshire, by Jeremy Belknap. 3 vols., Boston, 1813. 30.00
- History of New Jersey to the year 1721, by Samuel Smith. Burlington, N. J. 1765. 21.00

H. R. Schoolcraft. Indian Tribes of America. 6 vols., 4to., Phila., 1865.	93.00
Stedman, C. History of the American War. 2 vols., London, 1794.	38.00
Stiles, President. History of the three Judges of King Charles I. Hartford, 1794.	11.50

THE FIRST SCREW VESSEL.—A contributor to the *Providence Journal* relates the particulars of the building of a screw vessel at Providence sometime from 1807 to 1809. It was constructed by the ingenuity of Jonathan Nichols, blacksmith, a native of Vermont, and David Grieve, tailor, from Nantucket, and was about forty feet long, and worked by four horses. A small model boat had been before successfully worked. On 24th June, 1807-8 or 9, the craft went to Pawtuxet with a party to attend a Masonic gathering, and a happy couple to be married at that place.

The trip to Pawtuxet was made in about two hours, but on the return the vessel, being destitute of a keel, drifted ashore in a thunder-squall. She was not much injured. A Boston mechanic afterwards bought her at a sheriff's sale, but while being towed home by a sloop was obliged to cut loose from her, and she went ashore and was totally lost in Buzzard's Bay.

George Cruikshank, the celebrated caricaturist, is now seventy-six years of age, and a number of his friends and admirers in London have chosen a committee, of which John Ruskin, the Art author, is Chairman, to present him a testimonial.

The eightieth birthday of Mrs. Obed Baker, widely known as the inventor of straw braid in this country, was celebrated by her kindred and friends, fifty-eight in number, at her house in Dedham, on the 29th ult. A beautiful gift was presented to her by the teachers of the West Dedham Baptist Sabbath school, of which she was the founder in 1816. [April, 1866.]

"THE PATRIOTIC WHISPER in the Ears of the KING; or the grand Request of the people of AMERICA made manifest. Intended as a CHARIOT of LIBERTY for the SONS of AMERICA, and a standing memorial of the Rights of the American Colonies. Being a political LIBERTY ORATION, upon the Branches of the American Charters, proving them to be as Sacred as the British Constitution; delivered on the last Annual Thanksgiving, at MOUNT PLEASANT in the WILDS of America.

"By John Allen, V.D.M., an humble Lover of Liberty. Dedicated to the Inhabitants of America, and calculated to support and strengthen the Common Cause of the Rights of the Colonies against the Power of TYRANNY."

The above is copied from the Boston Evening Post of August 8, 1774. Do any of the readers of the Register know of a copy extant? H.

June, 1866.

WRECKS ON LAKE ERIE. Maj. Wilkins, wrecked on Lake Erie, Oct., 1763—lost 20 Battcaux, 70 men, 2 officers and 1 surgeon—90 miles from Detroit.—Vide "*Parkman's History of Conspiracy of Pontiac.*"

Gen. Bradstreet, wrecked on Lake Erie in Sept., 1764—after leaving Sandusky—and marched overland to Fort Niagara. Gen. Putnam, with a company of Connecticut Rangers, was with the expedition, also the Indian Chief who captured Putnam at Ticonderoga in 1758.—Vide Humphrey's "Life of Putnam"—also Parkman, &c., also MS. Letters of Sir Wm. Johnson.

Any facts relating to those Expeditions are desirable.

The localities I have detected by discovering relics of arms, coins, &c.

J. P. KINTAND.

LONGEVITY. The widow of John Streeter, who served in the Revolutionary army on the quota of Becket, Massachusetts, of which town he was a resident till 1793, when he removed to the West, is now (Feb., 1866) living in Windham, Portage County, Ohio, in the one hundred and fourth year of her age.

There are now living (Feb. 17, 1866), in Newport, Maine, Jesse Atwood and wife, whose united ages amount to 179 years. Mr. A. is eighty-eight and his wife ninety-one years old. Mr. Atwood was born in Ware, and his wife in Sandwich, N. H.

Miss Ramsey, aged eighty-four years, granddaughter of the distinguished Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, is still living. (March, 1866.)

Mrs. Meriam Fletcher, of Westford, in Middlesex County, completed her hundredth year on the 15th of March, on which day, according to her own report, she was in good health and spirits.

A solid or cubic inch of fine gold weighs 10.1509 ounces, and is worth \$209 84. A cubic inch of fine silver weighs 5.5225 ounces, and is worth \$7 14.

The first deposit of California Gold Dust at the United States Mint, was on the 3th of December, 1848. J. C.

At the raising of the Rev. Mr. Parker's church in Derry, N. H., in 1769, the parish "voted that the Comity by four hundred weaight of Cheas, and two thousand Bisket, and three Barl of Rum, & five Barl of Syder, for the meeting house raising."

The Rev. James McGregoire preached the first sermon in this town, April 12th, 1712, O. S., under a large oak at the east end of lake Tsienneto, now Beaver Pond, and soon after formed here the first Presbyterian church in New England.

ROBERT AITKEN, Printer, Bookseller, Bookbinder and Stationer, at Pope's Head, in Market Street, near the Coffee House, has just finished and has now ready for Sale, *The first Edition of the Holy Scriptures, in the English language, ever printed in America.* (Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1782.)

This Edition was recommended by a Committee of Congress, of which James Duane was the Chairman, and also by Rev. Dr. William White, and Rev. George Duffield, Chaplains to the Congress. J. C.

I have in my possession a curious document presented by H. Laing, Esq., of Edinburgh (author of "A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals"), to the Rev. A. L. Post, who has presented it to the Am. Philological Society. It is an "Inquisition" or "Retour," made at Cupar, in the county of Fife, May 26, 1489, in the Court of Alexander ———, Sheriff of Fife, by the persons named therein, and who find that Henry Putare died at Forthare, and that Henry Putare is the legitimate and apparent heir to his lands. The names of those forming the Inquest and making the "Retour," are,

Andrew Balfour, of Dowany ;	David Ramsay, of Ryland ;
William Malville, of ——— ;	Thomas Serymgour? of Pitcarthe ;
Alexander Athembty, of that Ilk ;	Lawrence Ramsay, of Denfeld ;
Robert Foret, of that Ilk ;	Henry Pyot, of ———.
Thomas Sibbald, of Thanesland ;	

The seals of all these persons were appended, but only one now remains, which appears to be one of the Ramsays. CHARLES H. S. DAVIS, New York.

POSSIBLE EASTERN ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE. I made the following extract from a volume printed in London about twenty-five years ago. It is the "Journal of a Residence in England, . . . originally written in Persian by H. R. H. Najaf Koolee Meerza, . . . London," without date. Vol. ii. p. 146. "As to America, which is known in the Turkish language by the name of Yankee Dooniah, or the New World." On asking, I found that this is generally correct, but the literal translation of the words is "End of the World." W. S. A.

The "strange name" which recently appeared in the Canterbury papers, in England, respecting claims on the estate of "Acts-Apostles Pegden," has brought out an explanation. Mr. Pegden had four elder brothers, who were named Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, in succession. When the happy parents were presented with their fifth son, they deemed it a matter of religion to adhere to the order of the calendar; and so, when the infant Pegden was presented at the font, and the minister demanded, "Name the child," the good parson was startled with the response, "Acts Apostles." All remonstrance was vain. And so Mr. "Acts-Apostles Pegden" has handed down a name memorable to posterity.

Jamestown in Virginia, the first settlement in British America, was settled by Captain John Smith and his companions, on the thirteenth of May, 1607. The site is a point of land projecting into the James River. The water is gaining on the shore, and the time may arrive when the waves will roll over it. Of this deeply interesting spot, little remains but a church-yard, and the tower of an ancient church—a venerable memento of antiquity, carrying back the mind of the traveller, as he hurries by in a passing steamer, to scenes long since vanished "down time's lengthening way."

Can any one inform me why Friday—said to be the "unlucky day"—is appointed as the "hangman's day"? Tuesday was the day for the execution of criminals in Pennsylvania prior to 1816, since which period Friday has been selected—why? B. P.

What is the origin of the term "codfish aristocracy" applied to ignorant people in New England who have attained social position by means of wealth alone?—s.

CLARKE (*ante*, p. 164).—By the April number of the Register, I see that information is wanted respecting the birth and parentage of Barnabas Clarke, who died in Boston about 1772, and who "is said to have come from the Cape." In looking over my minutes of the Harwich family of Clarke, I find that a Barnabas Clarke, son of Nathaniel, was born in Harwich Feb. 19, 1722-3. But further respecting him I find very little. I think he must have been the man by this name found in Boston in 1747.

His father Nathaniel married in Yarmouth, Mass., in 1720. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas Clarke, who was a trader in Boston, and who died in Plymouth March 24, 1697, aged 98.

Nathaniel Clarke, father of Barnabas, settled in Harwich, where he probably died during the middle part of the last century. JOSIAH PAINE.

Harwich, June 5, 1866.

NOTE to the article on "the Widow of John Robinson, pp. 151-155 of the April number.

Mr. Charles Deane has called my attention to the fact that the last appearance of Mrs. Bridget Robinson upon the Leyden records was nearly three months *before*, rather than eight months *after* Sherley's letter from London, in which he says if she "were well over" he would not disburse a penny for the rest. I made no argument upon any such supposed sequence, but I confess that when I wrote the article I was under the impression, for the moment, that the year in Old Style began with March 1st, rather than March 25; so that the 8th of March, 1629 [O. S.] in London would be a previous date to the 13 Dec., 1629 [N. S.] at Leyden. The reverse is obviously the truth; and I thank Mr. Deane for the correction, and freely grant that the fact of the sale of her property in Leyden in December, and Sherley's writing as he did of her in the *following* March, is a circumstance, which if it could find corroboration in some record hinting arrival in this country, would strengthen the theory that she did come. In the absence of such hint, it is perhaps of no great force either way.

Mr. Deane also interprets Sherley's letter as indicating Mrs. Robinson's presence at the date of his writing *in London*. I had not so understood it, though I am willing to confess that the passage would be every way, perhaps naturally, susceptible of that rendering, if there were any proof, from any other source, that Mrs. R. was then in England. H. M. D.

Hillside, Roxbury, 1 June, 1866.

CURRENT EVENTS.

By Rev. ELIAS NASON, of North Billerica, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xx. page 163.]

MARCH, 1866.

1. The Fenians are causing great excitement in Canada.
5. Gold 1.32. Grand Military ball in Boston. Tickets \$15.
6. The ground is entirely free from snow.
10. Ninety deaths in Boston during the week. The weather has been for the past few days very cold and disagreeable. Winds northwest.
11. The Right Rev. John J. Williams is consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boston.
- Gen. U. S. Grant is said to have received presents since the close of the war to the amount of \$170,000.
14. Jared Sparks, LL.D., dies at Cambridge, aged 77 years.
- Rufus R. Lord, broker, New York, is robbed of \$1,500,000 in U. S. Bonds.
16. A very warm day, Ther. 72 in the shade at 2 P. M. The chief detective of the Treasury department states that no less than 75 different counterfeits of the U. S. fifty cent currency notes are in existence.
19. The new town of Hudson, taken from Marlboro' and Stow, Middlesex Co., Mass., incorporated.

20. The sun crosses the line at 3 o'clock and 11 minutes P. M.

First snow storm in March.

Miss Mary Anne Carney, of Roxbury, brutally shot. Gold 1.28.

21. Steamer "Gen. Hooker" lost between Charleston and Georgetown, S. C. and eight persons perish.

23. The old mansion of Gen. Stark at Manchester, N. H. which, since the fire at the State reform school, has been occupied by the boys of that institution, entirely destroyed by fire. The house was valued highly on account of its historic associations, and was recently repaired at the expense of the State. Gen. Stark built it in 1765, upon the same site where his father built his house in 1736, and occupied it as a family residence until his death in 1823.

Pike's Opera House and other buildings destroyed by fire in Cincinnati, Ohio.

26. A cold, stormy, blustering day—wind northwest.

Nebraska has now a population of about 50,000 inhabitants.

27. The President vetoes the "Civil Rights Bill."

30. A total eclipse of the moon. The sky is clear and the opportunity for observation favorable.

APRIL, 1866.

1. The Handel and Haydn Society perform the Mendelssohn's oratorio of "St. Paul," at the Music Hall, Boston.

2. The President issues a proclamation declaring the rebellion at an end.

4. Gen. A. E. Burnside elected Governor of Rhode Island.

5. Fast day in Massachusetts. It is very generally observed.

7. Gold 1.27.

9. The "Civil Rights Bill" passed both houses of Congress over the veto of the President.

11. The car drivers in New York "strike" for higher wages.

Christopher Deering and family are brutally murdered by Antoine Probst, a German.

13. Edward W. Green, the murderer of Frank E. Converse, of Malden, Mass., is executed.—The steamer "City of Norwich" is lost on Long Island Sound. Ten or twelve persons perish.

14. The Fenians under Col. O'Mahoney make a futile demonstration on the British Provinces.

16. Ice is still one foot in thickness on Lake Winnipiseogee, N. H.

24. Remarkable depression of the barometer, the mercury standing at N. Billerica, Mass., at 2 P. M. at 28.95 inches.

30. A great fire at New Haven, Conn., by which the clock manufactories and other buildings are destroyed. Loss \$200,000.

MAY, 1866.

1. A serious riot occurs at Memphis, Tenn., during which as many as 30 freedmen lose their lives.—George Peabody, the London banker, arrives in New York.

The amount of U. S. paper currency in circulation is \$980,808,471.

2. There are 274 churches in New York.

9. The barque "Schamyl," Capt. Crosby, also the schooner "Addie M. Chadwick," sail from Boston to Ivigtul, Greenland, for Chrysolite.—A shell explodes at Waltham, Mass., killing three persons.

10. Henry A. Smythe, Esq., appointed Collector of the Port of New York.

Jefferson Davis indicted for treason.

11. Col. O'Mahoney resigns his position as "Head Centre" of the Fenians.

12. Gold 1.29. Apple trees in bloom.

14. The body of Preston King is found in New York harbor.—Two deaths occur from Asiatic Cholera at New York Quarantine.

There is an unusual drought prevailing in New England, and many forests are on fire.

15. A frost occurred last night, by which early vegetables were injured. Ice made in this vicinity as thick as window glass.

The President vetoes the Colorado Bill.

The Fenians of New York hold a festival in honor of the arrival of James Stephens.

17. The city of Newark, N. Jersey, celebrates the 200th anniversary of its settlement.

22. The New York Academy of Music and other buildings destroyed by fire. Several firemen are killed.

23. Benjamin F. Butler is elected Major General of the Massachusetts Militia. Gold 1.37 3-4

25. Dr. Solomon Andrews ascends in his "flying ship," at New York—and makes good progress against the wind. He remains aloft one hour, and performs an aerial voyage of about five miles.

29. Winfield Scott, late Lieutenant General of the U. S. Army, dies at West Point, N. Y., aged nearly 80 years. Gold 1.38.

30. The school fund of Connecticut is \$2,066,532.

31. Gen. Santa Anna is now residing at Elizabethport, N. J.

Two cases of Asiatic Cholera occur at New York.

CENTENNIAL AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDINATION OF ISRAEL W. PUTNAM, D.D. TWO DISCOURSES DELIVERED IN MIDDLEBOROUGH, MASS., MARCH 19, 1865. Rev. Dr. Putnam was for twenty years Pastor of the First Church in Portsmouth, N. H., where he was ordained March 15, 1815. He was installed at Middleborough, Oct. 28, 1835, the united pastorates making nearly fifty years. The ancient church in Middleborough was formed in 1694. Rev. Samuel Fuller, of Plymouth, its first pastor, died Aug. 17, 1695, aged 71, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Palmer, who left June 30, 1708. Rev. Peter Thacher, son of the Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, was ordained their third pastor Nov. 2, 1709, and died April 22, 1744, aged 55. Their next minister was the Rev. Sylvanus Conant, of Bridgewater, who settled March 28, 1745, and died Dec. 8, 1777, aged 58. Rev. Joseph Barker, of Branford, Conn., ordained Dec. 5, 1781, who died July 25, 1815, aged 64, was their fifth pastor. Next, was the Rev. Emerson Paine, of Mansfield, whose settlement took place Feb. 14, 1816; resigned June 4, 1822. The immediate successor of Rev. Dr. Putnam, Rev. Wm. Eaton, a native of Framingham—who had been ordained at Fitchburg, where he remained several years—was installed at Middleborough, March 10, 1824, and resigned April 10, 1834.

Rev. Dr. Putnam, in his discourses which were published (Middleborough: 1865, 8vo. pp. 34), presents some views of the Christian ministry appropriate to the occasion, with a sketch of his efforts and labors in the two pastoral fields where a good Providence had placed him.

CENTENNIAL DISCOURSE AT NANTUCKET, MASS. Rev. S. D. Hosmer delivered a centennial discourse at Nantucket, Oct. 15, 1865. The first church at Nantucket, or its germ, was planted there through the early labors of the Mayhews, among the Indians; but the historical proof concerning its origin fixes the real date about 1711. In June, 1732, Rev. Timothy White (grad. H. C. 1720) officiated there;—taught school as well as preacher—removed to Haverhill, where he died in his 64th year. "Rev. Mr. Mayhew," probably Rev. Joseph, was invited to preach, and remained 5 years. The church was re-organized at the settlement of the Rev. Bezaleel Shaw, Nov. 25, 1767. Mr. S. died in 1796, after a ministry of 30 years. Rev. David Leonard was the next pastor. Rev. James Gurney, installed in 1799, dismissed in 1819, removed to Freetown, where he died in 1839. Rev. Abner Morse succeeded Mr. Gurney, and preached at Nantucket three years. His successors were Revs. Stephen Bailey, Nathaniel Cobb, Stephen Mason, Wm. J. Breed, George C. Partridge, J. S. C. Abbott, Charles Rich, George Thacher, Benjamin Judkins, Joseph E. Swallow, H. E. Dwight, Isaac C. White, and the present incumbent, the author of the discourse, which was published at Nantucket, 8vo. pp. 16.

CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE CHURCH IN GREEN'S FARMS, CONN. The people in Green's Farms—one of the three parishes in Fairfield, Conn.—held a most delightful Celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Church. The Indian name of this place, as found on the earliest records, was Machamux. Subsequently it was called Green's Farms, after John Green, one of the first settlers there, who with Thomas Newton, and Henry Gray, were allowed by the town of Fairfield, in 1648, to "sit down and inhabit" in

this precinct; each to have 20 acres in upland, and a convenient quantity of meadow, as expressed in an agreement, the items of which are extant.

On the 26th of October, 1865, the celebration took place. Hon. James C. Loomis, of Bridgeport, was chosen President of the day. Invocation and reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Thomas B. Sturgis, of Greenfield—a parish of Fairfield, rendered memorable by Rev. Dr. Dwight, in his poem entitled *Greenfield Hill*. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hewitt. Singing by the choir, of the 1st version of the 78th Psalm, to the tune, "Coronation." The historical discourse, giving a narrative of the settlement and early history of the parish, was then delivered by the present pastor of the church, Rev. B. J. Relyea. His predecessors were the Rev. Daniel Chapman, their first pastor—the Rev. Daniel Buckingham—the Rev. Hezekiah Ripley, who continued in the pastoral office over the church, from 1767, for more than half a century—the Rev., afterwards Dr. Edward W. Hooker, the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, the Rev. Dan. C. Curtis, the Rev. Giles M. Porter, and the Rev. Charles Bentley. The services of the morning were closed with singing and the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Hewitt.

A sumptuous dinner was served under a tent erected for the occasion. The repast being finished, the social entertainment followed. Among the speakers were the Hon. James C. Loomis, President of the Day, Rev. Mr. McLean, Pastor of the ancient church in Fairfield, H. W. Ripley, Esq., grandson of Rev. Dr. Ripley, Jonathan Godfrey, Esq., of Southport, Dr. Noyes, of New Canaan, Rev. Dr. Hewitt, of Bridgeport, Major-General Couch, Prof. Wm. B. Clark, of Yale College, Rev. Wm. J. Jennings, Rev. Mr. Elwood, Rev. Enoch Burr, and Rev. B. J. Relyea, pastor of the church. The exercises closed with singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and a doxology.

The Discourse by Rev. Mr. Relyea has been published, with an appendix, 8vo. pp. 56.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF OHIO, AT MARIETTA. On the 7th of April, 1866, was celebrated this great event. The weather was unpropitious, but the exercises on the occasion were highly interesting. The services, held in the Congregational Church, at Marietta, in the building dedicated May 28, 1809, consisting of voluntary on the organ; prayer by Rev. Thomas Wiekens, D.D., the pastor; singing by a quartette, "God of our fathers," etc.; address of welcome to the pioneers and invited guests, by Col. Wm. R. Putnam, President of the Day, and grandson of Gen. Rufus Putnam, who led the first colony to that point, April 7, 1788. E. B. Reeder, President of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association, responded. Hon. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, gave some pleasant reminiscences. The settlement at the latter place was made more than eight months after that at Marietta, namely on the 24th of December, 1788. Judge Storer located in Cincinnati in 1817, then a place of 5000 inhabitants. Thomas Hughes, a New England shoemaker, and Wm. Woodward, a New England tanner, he remarked, were the founders of its schools. Dr. David Oliver, of Butler county, who was born in "Farmer's Castle," Belpre, in the neighborhood of Marietta, May 18, 1791, stated that he had helped raise the church in which they were then holding their exercises, which when built, nearly sixty years ago, was considered the best church structure in the West, and but few now excel it. Wm. Moody, the first male child born in Cincinnati, was present. Mr. Walker, of Clermont county, gave reminiscences of his pioneer life, and Hon. Adam N. Riddle, of Cincinnati, followed in a speech, among other things stating, in a pleasant manner, how the first court was inaugurated at Marietta. Hon. Wm. P. Cutler, grandson of the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, one of the foremost members of the Ohio company, was the next speaker. The exercises of the forenoon closed with the singing of "America" by the quartette, in which the audience joined.

At 3, P. M., the visitors were conveyed to the College, where the Chapel and Library, and the fine Halls of the Alpha Kappa and Psi Gamma Societies were thrown open. Pioneer curiosities and relics were here exhibited, some of them taken there from New England, by the early settlers in Ohio; and many family keepsakes and pleasing mementoes of the past were shown. There were about forty portraits—oil paintings of early settlers—which graced the Halls. Among them those of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Maj. Anselm Tupper, Gov. Return J. Meigs, Jr.; Dr. Gleason and Mrs. Gleason, painted prior to the Revolution; Hon. Levi Barber, D. H. Buell, Dr. John Cotton; Wm. Dana, 1788; Caleb Emerson, 1807; Dr. S. P. Hildreth, 1806; David Putnam, 1798; Rev. Manasseh Cutler, Judge Ephraim Cutler, 1795; Mrs. True, 1790; Mrs. Dana, 1788; Mrs. Col. Barker, 1788; Mrs. Rebecca Bosworth, 1811; Mrs. Col. Battelle, a photograph from a painting by Stuart, painted about 1790; Maj. Gen. Ward and Nahum Ward his grandson; Col. Nye, 1788; Levi Whipple, 1799; Capt.

Daniel Greene, Major Gen. Greene, James M. Booth, 1810; Henry Bartlett, 1796; Dea. Wm. R. Putnam, Joseph Holden, 1795; Benj. Dana, Wm. Skinner, Judge Jos. Barker, Judge B. Steadman, Charles Shipman. The dates attached to the foregoing signify the time in which the several parties went to the West.

The reunion in the College Chapel was an agreeable occasion. A bountiful repast was provided. The singing was fine, and many pleasant reminiscences and remarks by those assembled, graced the interesting and successful celebration.

The *Marietta Register* of April 12, 1866, furnishes a good account of the proceedings on this 78th anniversary, from which paper we have compiled our notice.

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. The bi-centennial anniversary of the settlement of Newark took place May 17, 1866. The meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church in that city. In the absence of Hon. James Parker, President of the Society, John Rutherford, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents, presided. The exercises were conducted by Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, and opened by the reading of the 78th Psalm, and prayer by the Rev. J. F. Stearns, D.D., of the First Presbyterian Church. An ode written for the occasion, by Dr. Abraham Coles, of Newark, was then sung by the choir, to the tune of Lenox. The Historical Address was by Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., of Newark, Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society. Thomas Ward, M.D., now of New York, gave the Poem, and Hon. Wm. B. Kinney the Oration. A guidon belonging to the 10th N. J. regiment, found in Libby Prison, by Capt. Bride, of the 81st N. Y. regiment, was unexpectedly presented to the Governor by Mr. W. H. Bergfels (of the Freedmen's Bureau), who had just arrived in town. The Governor expressed the thanks of the regiment and of the State for the return of the guidon, and called upon Gen. Penrose, of the First New Jersey Brigade, to give some account of the manner in which it was lost. The General stated that in the battle of Aug. 17, 1864, in the Shenandoah Valley, under Gen. Sheridan, the 1st brigade, wherein was the 10th regiment, was attacked by an entire corps of the enemy; that he supposed the standard bearer was captured and took the flag with him to Libby.

The exercises concluded by the singing of Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the 100th Psalm by the choir, the congregation joining. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Few Smith.

The military display was fine, notwithstanding the dulness of the weather, and the Fire Department was well represented.

The platform in front of the pulpit was occupied by Gov. Marcus L. Ward and his staff, consisting of Gens. N. N. Halsted, W. H. Penrose, and E. A. Carman; Cols. R. S. Swords and J. W. Woodruff, and Dr. A. N. Dougherty; Mayor Thomas B. Peddle; the orator, officers of the N. J. Hist. Society, clergy of the city, and representatives from other Societies, viz.: N. Y. Hist. Society—Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Hon. John R. Brodhead, Judge Charles P. Kirkland; Pennsylvania Hist. Society—Horatio G. Jones, Charles E. McAllister, J. S. African; American Antiq. Society—Nathaniel Paine, of Worcester, Mass.; N. E. Hist. Gen. Society—John H. Sheppard, of Boston; Connecticut Hist. Society—Erastus Smith, of Hartford. On one side of the pulpit was a large map of "OUR TOWNE ON PASAYAK RIVER," as laid out in 1666, with a list of settlers' names.

Mr. Whitehead's address was an elaborate, and interesting history of the early settlement of Newark, wherein he spoke of an emigration from Branford, Milford and New Haven, Conn., and traced their salutary influence in the industry, piety and beauty of this delightful spot, with its fine gardens and spacious streets so attractive to the stranger. We understand this valuable discourse will soon be published. The poem by Dr. Ward was a just and feeling tribute to the memory of those brave Red Men, whose very graves like those in many other cemeteries have not escaped desecration in the march of modern improvement. The Oration was an able and patriotic address.

The Reception in the evening was a brilliant affair; the music, dancing and collation were worthy an occasion on which the memory of two hundred years ago, and the blessings and joys of the present, drew together so much beauty and elegance to grace the scene. Those who were present at this festivity will long remember the living picture of the enterprising and hospitable citizens of NEWARK.



JAMES WILKINS.

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MEMOIR OF JOHN PHILLIPS, FIRST MAYOR OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON.

JOHN PHILLIPS, the accomplished civilian, orator and mayor, was the son of William and Margaret (Wendell) Phillips, and was born on the ancient Phillips place, now 39 Washington St., Boston, on the 26th day of November, 1770. His father was a trader, and died on the 4th day of January, 1772.

His mother was a woman of uncommon energy of mind as well as of ardent piety, and early instilled into the heart of her little, bright-eyed son, the principles of religion and a love of learning and of his native land. She placed him, at the early age of seven years, in the family of his kinsman, Lt. Governor Samuel Phillips, of Andover, where he remained until he entered Harvard College in 1784. In this excellent and pious family, and in the academy under the charge of the learned Dr. Eliphalet Pearson, young Phillips acquired the rudiments of a sound scholarship, as well as that urbane and conciliating manner which were so conducive to his success in subsequent life. Judge Phillips and his excellent lady took a lively interest in the studies of their ward; they examined him from time to time, not only in his catechism, which was then regularly taught, but also in respect to his literary efforts and acquirements; they corrected his errors in grammar and pronunciation; they encouraged him to make strenuous efforts to obtain a high rank as a scholar, speaker, gentleman and Christian. Nor were their labors lost. Young Phillips was prepared, on leaving Andover, to take an elevated stand in college, which he maintained to the completion of his course, when the honor of pronouncing the salutatory oration was conferred on him by the college Faculty. Mr. Phillips chose the profession of the law, for which the logical cast of his mind, the elegance of his language and the grace of his manners well fitted him.

His practice soon became extensive, and such had his popularity as a speaker become in 1794, that he was invited to pronounce the annual Fourth of July oration before the inhabitants of Boston. "This production," says Mr. Samuel L. Knapp, "bears the finest marks of intellectual vigor," and some extracts from it have found their way into our school books as models of eloquence.

Mr. Phillips was this year married to Miss Sally Walley, daughter of Thomas Walley, Esq., a respectable merchant of Boston, and was now considered one of the ablest and safest among the rising men of the town. On the establishment of the Municipal Court in Boston, in 1800, Mr. Phillips was made public prosecutor, and in 1803 he was elected Representative to the General Court. The next year he was sent to the Senate; and such was the wisdom of his political measures, and the dignity of his bearing towards all parties, that he continued to hold a seat in this body every successive year until his decease; always discharging his duties, either as a debater, or in the chair, to which he was ten times chosen, most creditably to himself as well as most acceptably to his constituents and the State.

In 1809 Mr. Phillips was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; three years afterwards, he was elected a member of the Corporation of Harvard College; and in 1820, a member of the Convention for the revision of the State Constitution. In this able and dignified body he held a conspicuous rank. His remarks upon the various questions which arose were learned, judicious, and sometimes rendered all the more effective by the flashes of his wit. Speaking, for instance, on the 3d article of the Bill of Rights, he said he hoped they would not be like the man whose epitaph was—"I was well, I would be better, and here I am."

The next year, the town of Boston, which now contained nearly 45,000 inhabitants, began to agitate in good earnest the question of adopting a city government.

The first attempt to make an incorporated borough of Boston, was in 1650 (*ante*, vol. xi. p. 206); yet it does not appear that any serious efforts were directed to this end until 1708, when the town rejected an act of incorporation prepared by a committee of 31 members, by a heavy majority. (See Drake's excellent *History of Boston*, p. 535) Propositions were again made for a city charter in 1762, but unanimously set aside; again in a tumultuous meeting in 1784, of which Thomas Dawes, Esq., was moderator, the advocates of incorporating the town into a city were discomfited. The subject was agitated again in 1792, and after warm debates settled by a vote of 701 against 517. The town was growing rapidly, and the question came up again in 1804, and also in 1815; but met with the same fate as in the previous instances. (See Josiah Quincy's *Municipal History of Boston*, p. 43.)

But in 1821, the population of the town had increased to such an extent that a more efficient kind of government was most manifestly demanded, and a committee of 12, of which Mr. Phillips was chairman, drew up and reported a city charter for the town, which was adopted at a meeting held March 4, 1822, by a vote of 2797 to 1881, and the result formally announced on the 7th of the same month by a proclamation from Governor Brooks.

The two prominent candidates for the office of Mayor were Harrison Gray Otis and Josiah Quincy, both men of high accomplishments and enjoying a large share of public confidence; but the friends of these gentlemen, after a vote had been taken April 8, 1822, resulting in no choice of Mayor, suddenly agreed on Mr. Phillips, who at the town meeting held on the 16th of April, 1822, received 2500 out of 2650 votes, and thus became the first Mayor of the city of Boston.

The inauguration occurred at Faneuil Hall on the 1st of May following. The ceremonies of the occasion were unusually imposing, the venerable Dr. Thomas Baldwin invoking the favor of Heaven, and Chief Justice Isaac Parker administering the oath.

In discharging the duties of his office, Mr. Phillips wisely avoided sumptuous display on the one hand and a parsimonious economy on the other; but observing that *juste milieu* which good sense dictated and the spirit of our republican institutions demanded, succeeded in overcoming all prejudices against the new form of municipal government, and in establishing a precedent, which, followed by succeeding mayors, has saved the city millions of dollars of needless expense, and has served as a worthy example to many other cities in this country.

Perceiving, towards the expiration of his first term of service, that his health was beginning to fail, Mr. Phillips declined being a candidate for reelection, and on the 29th day of May, 1823, was suddenly stricken down by disease of the heart, he being then in the 53d year of his age. His death was universally lamented, and public honors were paid by all parties to his memory.

He was a good man; true and trustworthy in the various relations of life. He lived in the fear of God, and from his word received instruction for the guidance of his conduct. He lived in stormy times: yet such was the consistency and elevation of his character; such the suavity and dignity of his manner; such the kindness of his heart, the clearness of his conceptions, and beauty of his language, that he commanded the respect and admiration of his political opponents; wielding, perhaps, as great an influence as any public man of the State at that period, and he will ever stand as a worthy model for the incumbents of that high municipal office which his wisdom, prudence, virtue, integrity and eloquence adorned.*

THE POSTERITY OF WILLIAM DAVIS, OF FREETOWN.

[Communicated by Gen. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE.]

Continued from page 217.

113. DEA. ABIAL⁴ DAVIS and wife Lovisa Collins had no children.

Lovisa was a daughter of Jonathan Collins and wife Sarah Rider, and born in 1761, granddaughter of Richard Collins and wife Sarah. Lovisa died January 5, 1815.

116. EDMUND⁴ DAVIS and wife Sarah Wait had: (203) *Perry*,⁵+ b. July 8, 1791; m. Ruth Davoll, Oct. 8, 1812. (204) *Abiel*,⁵+ m. 1st, Mary Borden; 2d, Nancy Cook. (205) *Martha*,⁵+ m. William Boomer.

134. PRESERVED EDDY and wife Lydia⁴ Davis had: (206) *Lois*,⁵

* For the genealogy of his family see Bond's *History of Watertown*, p. 885. The names of the children of John and Sally (Walley) Phillips, are:—1. Thomas Walley, b. January 16, 1797. 2. Sarah Hurd, b. April 24, 1799. 3. Samuel, b. February 8, 1801. 4. Margaret, b. November 29, 1802. 5. Miriam, b. November 20, 1804. 6. John Charles, b. November 15, 1807. 7. George William, b. January 3, 1810. 8. Wendell, b. November 29, 1811. 9. Grenville Tudor, b. August 14, 1816.

m. Joseph Gibbs, of Swanzey; dead. (207) *Patience*,⁵ m. Henry Chase, of Swanzey; dead. (208) *Daniel*,⁵ m. Betsey Slade, of Somerset. (209) *Preserved*,⁵ m. Nancy Pierce, of Somerset; dead. (210) *Wing*,⁵ m. Phebe Slade, of Somerset, (211) *Lydia*,⁵ m. Jonathan Pierce, of Somerset; dead. (212) *Eunice*,⁵ m. Stephen Chase, of Swanzey. (213) *Mary*,⁵ b. Aug. 17, 1790; m. Oliver Simmons, Dighton, March 1, 1810. She lives in Somerset. (214) *Hannah*,⁵ m. Mr. Ingraham, of Bristol; died. (215) *David*,⁵ m. Harriet Baker, of Swanzey. He lives in Swanzey.

135. BRICE WING and wife Mary⁴ Davis had no children, and she had none by her husband Tripp Moshier.

136. STEPHEN BRAYTON and wife Eunice⁴ Davis had no children, and she survived her husband and then married Daniel Brayton, by whom she had no children.

137. JAMES CHASE and wife Sarah⁴ Davis had: (216) *Mary*,⁵ b. July 12, 1782; m. Col. Joseph Kellog, of Somerset; d. 1819. (217) *Stephen*,⁵ b. Dec. 21, 1784; m. Mary Bowen, Feb., 1817; d. 1823. (218) *Martha*,⁵ b. Feb. 11, 1787; lived single. Still active and intelligent. (219) *Sarah*,⁵ b. Dec. 11, 1789; lived single; d. Feb. 4, 1865. (220) *John*,⁵ b. April 7, 1791. (221) *Benjamin*,⁵ b. April 7, 1791. (222) *Ann*,⁵ b. June 3, 1792; lived single. Still active and intelligent. (223) *James*,⁵ b. May 24, 1797; d. Feb. 5, 1806. (224) *Charles F.*,⁵ b. Oct. 10, 1799; died Feb. 14, 1845. (225) *Thomas J.*,⁵ b. Jan. 4, 1802; m. 1st, Ann Scruggs, of Macon, Georgia; 2d, Frances Matthews, of Florida.

Miss Martha and Miss Ann have the thanks of the writer for essential service by them rendered in furnishing facts for the Davis Genealogy.

138. COLLINS CHASE and wife Harriet⁴ Davis had: (226) *Anna*,⁵ b. June 4, 1798; m. Isaac Pierce, of Somerset, Oct. 8, 1851. (227) *Elizabeth*,⁵ b. March, 1801; d. Sept. 5, 1830. (228) *Hannah*,⁵ b. July, 1805; lived single.

Harriet the mother died in 1846.

139. BENJAMIN⁴ DAVIS and wife Sarah Bowers had: (229) *Sarah*,⁵ b. Feb., 1789; m. Luther Chase, of Swansea, Jan. 26, 1812. (230) *Benjamin*,⁵ b. March 26, 1791; m. Mary A. Coleman, of Somerset, Oct., 1813. (231) *Hannah C.*,⁵ b. April 14, 1793; m. Nathan Lewin, of Swansea, 1816. (232) *Mary⁵ Ann*, b. July 25, 1794; m. Edward Slade, of Somerset, 1811. (233) *Eunice*,⁵ b. Nov. 1, 1796; m. James Morgan, of N. York, 1815. (234) *Eliza B.*,⁵ b. May 11, 1798; m. Jerathmal Swazey, of Somerset. (235) *Louisa*,⁵ b. Jan. 31, 1800; m. James Morgan, of N. York, 1825. (236) *Harriet*,⁵ b. April 11, 1802; m. Wm. Coleman, of Providence, Sept., 1822. (237) *Margaret B.*,⁵ b. Feb., 1804; m. Alexander Clark, 1849. (238) *George B.*,⁵ b. April 6, 1806; m. Mary Williams, of Dighton. (239) *David B.*,⁵ b. Aug. 10, 1807; m. Abby Chase, Sept. 22, 1831.

Benjamin the parent died in 1814.

140. DAVID BOWEN and wife Mercy⁴ Davis had: (240) *Jarvis*,⁵ who died young. (241) *Abby*,⁵ b. Sept., 1791; m. Anthony Shove, of N. Port, Jan., 1813. (242) *Mary*,⁵ b. in or near 1793; was very infirm and could never walk; died 1843.

Col. JOSEPH KELLOGG and wife Mercy⁴ (Davis) Bowen had: (243) *Harriet*,⁵ b. Sept., 1800; m. Gardner Anthony, of Somerset, 1844. (244) *Eliza*,⁵ b. March 4, 1802; m. Samuel Marble, of Somerset, Jan., 1846. (245) *Mercy*,⁵ b. June 3, 1803; m. William Newhall, of Fall River.

Col. Kellogg was Postmaster at Somerset, and received the appointment of Adjutant under Colonel Joseph Wheaton, May 3d, 1799, was promoted to Junior Major April 11, 1805, Lieut. Colonel in 1807. He was also a Justice of the Peace. He was succeeded as Lieut. Col. by Abel Shorey, Nov. 5th, 1808. Col. Kellogg married Mercy Davis Bowen, Sept., 1799. While at Somerset he was engaged in merchandize.

141. MICHAEL HOAG and wife Anna⁴ Davis had: (246) *Brice W.*,⁵ b. 1806. (247) *Daniel B.*⁵ (248) *Lydia*,⁵ m. Silas Bowerman, of N. York. (249) *Anna*.⁵

Michael Hoag married Anna Davis in 1805. Resided at Duanesburg, N. Y.

142. GIDEON ROBINSON and wife Patience⁴ Davis had: (250) *Mary*,⁵ b. 1802; d. young, never married. (251) *Abby*,⁵ b. 1805; died 1826, never married. (252) *Anna*,⁵ b. 1808; m. Dr. Isaac Fisk, of Scituate, R. I., Sept., 1835. (253) *Mary*,⁵ b. Sept., 1811; m. Dr. John L. Clark, of Scituate, R. I., 1838. (254) *Eunice*,⁵ b. Dec., 1812; m. Zachariah French.

Gideon the parent was a Friend or Quaker, and died in July, 1817.

OLIVER CHASE and wife Patience⁴ (Davis) Robinson had no children, and he died in May, 1852. They belonged to the religious society called Friends or Quakers. He resided in Tiverton, R. I.

146. JAMES LAW and wife Abigail⁴ Davis had: (255) *Lydia*.⁵ (256) *Mary*.⁵

James the parent formerly resided in the house now occupied by John Francis, in Fall River.

147. AARON⁴ DAVIS and wife Lydia Chase had: (257) *Luke*,⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1794; m. 1st, Content Wood, of Dartmouth, June 20, 1820; m. 2d, Rebecca Wood, of Dartmouth, July 15, 1822; m. 3d, Sylvia Babbit, of Dartmouth, April, 1842. (258) *Chartly*,⁵ m. 1st, Israel Martin, of Dartmouth; 2d, Samuel V. Bliffins, of F. River. (259) *Aaron*,⁵ m. Sally Wardell, of Westport. (260) *Jesse*,⁵ m. Mary Norton, of Swansey. (261) *Sally*,⁵ b. April, 180-; m. Nathan Brightman, of F. River. (262) *Grandison*,⁵ m. Clarissa Wardell, of Westport. (263) *Lois*,⁵ b. March; m. Baylies Snell, of F. River. She died Oct. 20, 1822. (264) *Joseph*,⁵ m. Mrs. Prudence Bennett. (265) *Noah*,⁵ m. Hannah Wardell, of Westport. (266) *Abraham*,⁵ m. Abby Wardell, of Fall River.

Lydia the mother was a daughter of Noah Chase and wife Phebe Davis, and born June 24, 1773, granddaughter of Michael Chase and wife Thankful Cleveland, great-granddaughter of Benjamin Chase, Jr. and wife Mercy Simmons, and great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Chase the cooper, who was the ancestor of the entire Chase family at Freetown.

150. MICHAEL HATHAWAY and wife Hannah⁴ Davis had: (267) *Rachel*,⁵ b. Sept. 18, 1797; m. John Briggs, Jr., of Freetown, 1815.

(268) *Sally*,⁵ b. Sept. 13, 1799; m. Benj. Raymond, of Freetown, 1816; d. May 18, 1841. (269) *Rosamond*,⁵ b. Aug. 12, 1801; lived single. (270) *Patty*,⁵ b. Jan. 17, 1804; m. Maj. Isaac Borden, of Fall River, Oct. 7, 1827. (271) *Michael*,⁵ b. June 9, 1807; m. Maria Wardell. (272) *Anthony*,⁵ m. Louisa Wilcox.

Michael the father was a son of Zephaniah Hathaway and wife Martha Chase. He was born April 8, 1772, and died May 15, 1820. He was a grandson of Ephraim Hathaway and wife Abigail Davis, a daughter of Wm. Davis and wife Mary Makepeace. He resided in Freetown, and upon the farm now owned and occupied by Michael his son. His remains, as also those of his wife, are interred in the family burial ground on the farm aforesaid, and on the easterly side of the highway leading from Assonet Village in Freetown to Westport.

150 $\frac{1}{2}$. EDMUND⁴ DAVIS and wife Hope⁴ Davis had: (273) *Hope*,⁵ m. Oliver Freelove, of Fall River. (274) *Olive*,⁵ b. 1801; m. Samuel V. Bliffins, of Fall River; d. Nov. 24, 1846. (275) *Rachel*,⁵ m. 1st, Anson Bliffins, of F. River; 2d, Oliver Freelove, of Fall River. (276) *Gardner*,⁵ m. Ann Bennett, of Fall River. (277) *Willard*.⁵ (278) *Edmund*,⁵ m. Nancy Hathaway, of Fall River.

Hope the mother (No. 175) was a daughter of Cornelius Davis and wife Keziah Davis, No. 37 and No. 102, and Keziah was a daughter of James Davis No. 16 and wife Susannah Gage, a daughter of Thomas Gage of Freetown and wife Mary Durfee. Susannah was born June 29, 1721, and married James Davis, January 20, 1743. Thomas Gage was elected to represent the town of Freetown in the General Court, May 15, 1722, Nov. 14, 1727, and May 10, 1736, and was an Assessor in 1720. He was by trade a "clothier," or cloth dresser.

April 29th, 1729, Thomas Gage, in consideration of 50 pounds, sold John Farrow, of Hingham, 3 acres in the 11th Lot, and on the west side of the highway, in Freetown (now Fall River).

Sept. 2d, 1729, Gage sold Farrow one fourth part of a six hundred acre lot in Freetown (now F. River). This John Farrow was brother to Thomas Gage's 1st wife Remember, born Feb. 3d, 1682, married John Terry, April 3, 1705, and 2d, Thomas Gage, Sept. 7, 1716; died in 1719.

Anson Bliffins, who married (275) Rachel Davis, occupied the farm of Wm. Davis, the ancestor of this entire branch of the Davis family. Anson was a son of Valentine Bliffins and wife Hannah *Evans*, grandson of Nathaniel Bliffins and wife Mary *Valentine*, a daughter of Samuel Valentine and wife Abigail *Durfee*. Anson was drowned while at work in the floom of a saw mill near the Wardell neighborhood in Fall River.

151. ARTHUR⁴ DAVIS and wife Hartie Brown had: (279) *Philip*,⁵+ b. 178-; m. Polly Simmons, of Dighton; dead. (280) *John*,⁵+ b. July 6, 1789; m. Ruth Marble, of Somerset, Oct. 3, 1811. (281) *Elizabeth*,⁵+ b. 1790; m. Daniel Simmons, of Somerset, 1816. (282) *Lyman H.*,⁵+ b. Aug. 22, 1791; m. Rhoda Marble, of Somerset, 1818. (283) *William J.*,⁵+ b. July 8, 1799; m. Sarah A. Spooner, of Newport, 1826; d. April 24, 1857. (284) *David*,⁵+ b. Jan. 27, 1797; m. 1st, Lavinia Kean, of Somerset, 1816; 2d, Harriet E. Gardner. (285) *Mary B.*,⁵+ m. Thomas B. Marble, of Somerset, 1826. (286) *Leonard B.*,⁵+ m. Eliza B. Pettis, of Somerset, Dec. 15, 1825. (287) *Nancy*,⁵ m. Palmer Eddy, of Somerset.

Hartie the mother was born in 1767, and died Oct. 8, 1819.

152. BENJAMIN⁴ DAVIS had: (288) *John*.⁵ (289) *Joseph*.⁵

153. JONATHAN⁴ DAVIS had: (290) *Lydia*.⁵

154. DAVID⁴ DAVIS and wife Phebe Simmons had: (291) *Mariah B.*,⁵+ b. 18—; m. John Anthony, of Somerset, Oct. 18, 1829. (292) *David*,⁵+ b. Feb. 1, 1808; d. Jan. 28, 1854; m. in 1830, Falley Waldron, of F. River, b. 1808, d. June 18, 1847; m. 2d, Mary Pratt, of F. River, 1848. (293) *Phebe A.*,⁵+ m. Obadiah Mason, of Providence. (294) *Elizabeth*,⁵+ b. 181—; m. Gardner Albro, of F. River. (295) *Edmund*,⁵+ b. Aug. 15, 1817; m. Elizabeth N. Davis, of Somerset, Dec. 4, 1838. (296) *Charles G.*,⁵+ b. Nov. 3, 1819; m. Sarah Simmons, of Dighton, Jan. 15, 1842.

Phebe the mother was born 1782, and died Aug. 16, 1834.

155. ABRAHAM⁴ DAVIS had: (297) *George*.⁵

157. JAMES CHASE and wife Mary⁴ Davis had: (298) *James*,⁵ m. Huldah Luscomb. (299) *Mary*,⁵ m. Nathan Simmons. (300) *Increase*.⁵ (301) *Nathan*.⁵

158. JAMES⁴ DAVIS and wife Lydia Brown had: (302) *James*,⁵+ b. 1783; m. Pattie Cummings, of Dighton, 1807; dead. (303) *John*,⁵ b. Oct., 1785; m. Lydia Sisson, of Swanzey; d. 1810. (304) *Sylvester*,⁵ b. July 4, 1787; lived single. (305) *Peter*,⁵+ b. 1789; m. Polly Corey, of Dighton, d. 18—. (306) *William*,⁵ b. Sept. 28, 1791; lived single. (307) *Abraham*,⁵ b. 1793. (308) *Mary*,⁵ b. 1795. (309) *Lydia*,⁵ b. 1797. (310) *Nathan*,⁵+ b. July 18, 1801; m. Louisa Davis, of Somerset, Nov. 8, 1827.

160. JONATHAN⁴ DAVIS and wife Chloe Simmons had: (311) *Jonathan*,⁵ b. March 6, 1795; dead. (312) *Nancy*,⁵ b. Feb., 1797; dead. (313) *Abby*,⁵ m. John Borden, of F. River, Oct. 15, 1823. (314) *Zephaniah*⁵ S. (315) *Eliphalet*.⁵ (316) *Nathan*,⁵+ b. Jan. 17, 1803; m. Clarissa Bowen, of F. River, Jan. 1, 1826. (317) *Louisa*,⁵ b. July 3, 1806; m. Nathan Davis, of Somerset, Nov. 8, 1827. (318) *Chloe*.⁵ (319) *Bradley*,⁵ m. Sarah Snell, of Dighton, May 15, 1831. (320) *Sarah*.⁵ (321) *Harriet*, b. Aug. 22, 1813; m. Simeon Grant, of Warren, Oct. 30, 1841. (322) *Russel*.⁵ (323) *Sarah*,⁵ b. Dec. 19, 1818. (324) *Sybil P.*,⁵ b. Jan. 16, 1821; m. Perry S. Chase, of Somerset, March 18, 1846. (325) *Phebe A.*,⁵ b. 182—; died young.

Chloe the mother was a daughter of Zephaniah Simmons and wife Abigail Parker, and born June 29th, 1779.

161. JAEI HATHAWAY and wife Mercy⁴ Davis had: (326) *Shadrach*,⁵ b. Sept. 14, 1794; m. Lois Perkins, of Fall River; dead. (327) *Sally*,⁵ b. Feb. 14, 1797. (328) *Jonathan*,⁵ b. June, 1799; m. Rachel Wilson, of Fall River. (329) *Benjamin F.*,⁵ b. May, 1808; m. 1st, Ann M. Bliffins, of Freetown, Sept. 14, 1834; 2d, Helen M. Pratt, of Freetown; 3d, Amy A. Shaw, of N. Bedford; 4th, Angeline Evans, of Freetown; 5th, Susan Brown, of Freetown. (330) *James*,⁵ m. Miss Weeks. (331) *Reuben*,⁵ b. May 7, 1801; died young. (332) *Phebe*,⁵ b. Dec. 27, 1803; m. Leonard Brightman, of Fall River. (332½) *Rebecca*,⁵ m. Mr. Buffinton.

Jael the parent was a son of Lot Hathaway, and resided in Freetown until far advanced in years, when he removed to Fall River, and died when nearly an hundred years old.

162. ELEAZER⁴ DAVIS and wife Mary Marble had : (333) *Richard*,⁵ b. Sept. 21, 1799 ; died in West Indies in 1818. (334) *Sally*,⁵ b. Feb. 11, 1800 ; m. Levi B. Miller, of Rehoboth. (335) *Eleazer*,⁵ b. Feb. 10, 1802 ; m. Permilia Smith, of Taunton. (336) *Charles*,⁵ b. Jan. 4, 1804, died in 1823. (337) *Mercy*,⁵ b. July 25, 1806 ; m. Bailey Brightman, of F. River, July 19, 1831. (338) *Eliza*,⁵ b. 1808 ; m. James Reed, of Fall River.

Eleazer the parent was drowned in Assonet or Taunton river. He fell overboard from a boat in the night time. He resided at Somerset, and was crossing the water from the Freetown shore. Mary the mother died June 7th, 1855, aged about 84 years.

163. JAMES⁴ DAVIS and wife Diana Simmons had : (339) *James*,⁵ b. Jan. 4, 1798.

164. RICHARD⁴ DAVIS and wife Anna Terry had : (340) *Maria*,⁵ m. Joseph Brightman, of F. River. (341) *Joanna*,⁵ m. Samuel Sanford, of Fall River. (342) *Clarissa*,⁵ m. Wilbur Chase, of Dartmouth. (343) *Almeda*,⁵ m. William Lawton, of F. River.

166. HOWARD⁴ DAVIS and wife Ruth Knight had : (344) *Benjamin*.⁵ (345) *Andrew*.⁵ (346) *Hannah*.⁵

By 2d wife Mahitabel Bosworth, he had : (347) *Ruth A.*,⁵ m. Sheffield Bennett.

167. WARDEN⁴ DAVIS and wife Diadama Knap had no children. Before her marriage with Warden Davis, Diadama had been the wife of Elijah Knap. She was a daughter of Jael Cummings by wife Chloe Chase, granddaughter of Alanson Cummings and wife Drusilla Chase.

168. JOSEPH⁴ DAVIS and wife Lydia Hathaway had : (348) *Jason*,⁵ m. Matilda Dean, of Freetown. (349) *Anson*,⁵ m. Miss Bliffins, of F. River. (350) *Harriet*.⁵ (351) *Sally*.⁵ (351½) *Susan*.⁵

Joseph⁴ the parent for a 2d wife married a Mrs. Pierce, of Fall River.

169. GILBERT⁴ DAVIS and wife Mrs. Sally Reed had : (352) *William*,⁵ m. Miss Evans, of Tiverton, R. I. (353) *Joseph*.⁵

Sally the mother was a daughter of Ambrose Cleveland, and born Dec. 29, 1792. She married twice before becoming the wife of Gilbert Davis. She was a granddaughter of Ambrose Cleveland and wife Katurah Briggs.

170. WILLIAM HACKETT and wife Susannah⁴ Davis had no children. It is doubtful whether the marriage of Wm. Hackett with Susannah Davis was lawful, inasmuch as his former wife was still alive, and I fail to learn that from her he ever obtained a divorce.

171. CALEB WARDELL and wife Olive⁴ Davis had : (354) *Delana*,⁵ m. Peleg Wardell. (355) *William*.⁵ (356) *David*.⁵

172. GARDNER CHASE and wife Chloe⁴ Davis had : (357) *Nathan*,⁵ m. Phebe Freelove. (358) *Chloe*,⁵ m. Mr. Sampson, of Dartmouth.

173. DAVID⁴ DAVIS and wife Phebe Read had : (359) *Betsey*,⁵ m. Mr. Snell. (360) *Catharine*.⁵ (361) *Nancy*.⁵

174. GIDEON HATHAWAY and wife Keziah⁴ Davis had : (362) *Betsey*,⁵ died young. (363) *Robert*.⁵ (364) *Henry*,⁵ m. Emily Eddy, of Taunton. (365) *Peace*,⁵ m. Isaac King, of Little Compton.

175. EDMUND⁴ DAVIS and wife Hope⁴ Davis. See Nos. 273 to 278, for their children.

176. DANIEL⁴ DAVIS and wife Elizabeth Butts had : (366) *Thomas*,⁵ died young. (367) *Louisa*,⁵ m. Abel Boomer, of Fall River.

Elizabeth the mother, after the death of Daniel Davis, married William Corey.

181. WILLIAM HERVY and wife Elizabeth⁵ Davis probably had children, but I have not learned their names.

182. PAUL⁵ DAVIS and wife Elizabeth Chase had : (368) *Elizabeth*,⁶ b. April 8, 1800. (369) *Fanny*,⁶ b. March 7, 1802. (370) *James*,⁶ b. Sept. 17, 1803. (371) *Anna*,⁶ b. April 8, 1805. (372) *Hiram*,⁶ b. Sept. 17, 1806.

Elizabeth the mother was a daughter of Greenfield Chase and wife Sarah Briggs, granddaughter of Capt. George Chase and wife Mary Strange, great-granddaughter of Walter Chase and wife Deliverance Simmons, great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Chase the cooper.

Paul Davis owned and occupied a house on the northerly side of Water Street in Assonet village, Freetown, the same now owned by Samuel Friedam, of Assonet.

185. GEORGE PARRIS and wife Olive⁵ Davis had : (373) *George*.⁶

186. ENOCH⁵ DAVIS and wife Bulah Liscomb had : (374) *Enoch*,⁶ b. July 5, 1804 ; d. Sept. 15, 1805. (375) *Enoch*,⁶ + b. Feb. 28, 1806 ; m. Abby Lee, of Swanzey. (376) *Peter*,⁶ m. Susan ———, of California. (377) *Elizabeth*,⁶ m. Joseph Seaver, of Townsend, Aug. 5, 1830. (378) *Elam Nelson*,⁶ + m. Hannah Rounsevell, of Freetown, June 12, 1837. (379) *Bathsheba A.*,⁶ m. Ensign James Record, of Taunton. (380) *Hypsabah*,⁶ m. Benjamin Taylor, of Taunton. (381) *Nathaniel F.*,⁶ m. Miss Dyer, of Weymouth. (382) *Rebecca*,⁶ m. Calvin Ashléy, of Middleborough. (383) *Richard L.*,⁶ b. Dec. 9, 1823 ; lived single ; d. March 3, 1850. (384) *William*,⁶ b. 1823 ; m. — Bessee, of Wareham.

Enoch⁵ the parent resided in Middleborough, now Lakeville. No children were born of his 2d wife, Mercy White.

Richard L.,⁶ the son, was interred in the Caswell burial ground in East Taunton. He was a very exemplary young man.

188. SHADRACH⁵ DAVIS and wife Sarah Spooner had : (385) *William H.*,⁶ lived single, d. 1837. (386) *Hannah*,⁶ m. Silas P. Smith, of Middleborough. (387) *Stephen*,⁶ m. a woman in Mexico. (388) *Sarah*,⁶ m. Leonard Kean, of Fairhaven. (389) *Lynde*,⁶ lived single. (390) *Mary*.⁶ (391) *John*.⁶ (392) *Lydia*.⁶ (393) *Shadrach*,⁶ b. March 20, 1802 ; m. Nancy Simmons, of Fairhaven.

198. JONATHAN⁵ DAVIS and wife Rachel Wardell had : (394) *Lovisa*,⁶ b. March 8, 1811 ; died 181—. (395) *Perry*,⁶ b. June 11, 1812 ; m. Ruth Macomber. (396) *Abial*,⁶ b. Oct. 1, 1814 ; m. Rhoda Borden ; d. 1865. (397) *Mary*,⁶ b. July 2, 1816 ; m. Wilson Sherman. (398) *Lovisa*,⁶ b. July 18, 1821 ; m. Thomas Sherman. (399) *Rachel*,⁶ b. May 8, 1823 ; m. Richard Ashley, of Dartmouth.

199. PERRY⁵ DAVIS and wife Ruth Davoll had : (400) *Edmund*,⁶ b. May 13, 1815 ; died young. (401) *Sarah*,⁶ b. May 24, 1817 ; m. Wm. Dennis, Sept., 1845. (402) *Meneroy*,⁶ b. June 9, 1819, d. Jan., 1821. (403) *Edmund*,⁶ b. Jan. 24, 1824 ; m. Mariah L. Phillips, Oct., 1849. (404) *Meneroy*,⁶ b. May 24, 1826 ; d. June, 1828. (405) *Perry*,⁶ b. June 1, 1831 ; d. Aug., 1837.

Perry the parent has become extensively known from his manufacturing the patent medicine called "*Perry Davis's Pain Killer*," and first introducing it into public notice. He was born in Dartmouth, Bristol County, Mass., July 7, 1791, and at the age of four years accompanied his parents in their removal to Westport. Ten years later he met with an accident that so seriously injured one of his hips as to make him a cripple for life, and this fact probably determined for him the choice of the trade of a cordwainer.

When 19 years of age he made a public profession of religion, was baptized and received to the fellowship of the 1st Baptist Church in Tiverton by the Rev. Job Borden, then pastor of that church.

Oct. 8, 1813, he was united in marriage with Ruth, a daughter of Pardon and Priscilla Davoll, a member of the same church with himself, and kindred in spirit, as may be inferred from the fact that, on the evening of their wedding day, both groom and bride attended and actively participated in a meeting for prayer and conference held at the residence of one of the deacons of that church.

For nearly 30 years, says his biographer, "their course of life seemed in one view to flow in rugged channels, with whirls and eddies. Clouds of sorrow thickened around them." "Adverse winds impeded their progress." The multiplied anxieties of sickness, destitution and pinching want, at times legion-like darkened their pathway, and bowed by the weight of their woe, they were led to exclaim, "*All thy waves and thy billows have gone over us.*"

"From the frost of their adversity, like autumnal leaves showering down with every puff of wind, one after another of their children dropped from their embrace into the tomb, until the wonted prattle of seven of these little ones was hushed forever around the hearthstone, and two only were left, a son and a daughter (who still survive), the solace of their declining years."

From sickness Mr. Davis himself was not exempt, being brought down with fevers which had their regular run on twenty-four different occasions. It was no strange thing in those days of trial and distress for him to go supperless to bed, leaving the morrow to provide for itself, and on one occasion he was visited by a committee of the church of which he was a member, inquiring the reason for his absence from meetings, and was forced to acknowledge his lack of suitable clothing.

In 1838, he removed to Pawtucket, R. I., and during that year invented a mill for grinding grain, and the next year removed to Taunton, Mass., for the purpose of enlarging and facilitating the business of putting up these mills, but this enterprise ended without enriching the inventor.

The manufacture of the Pain Killer was first commenced at Taunton, and owing to his limited means for a considerable time was carried on in a very small way.

In 1841, he removed to Fall River, and there continued to reside until the great fire of July, 1843, when he was burned out; and with the exception of a very few clothes, a wagon and part of a harness, all he possessed was destroyed.

His liabilities at that time (which have since been met) were four thousand five hundred dollars.

Leaving Fall River he was enabled, by the little assistance rendered

him from the fund raised for the sufferers by the benevolent of Boston, to remove and locate in Providence, and here among strangers, at the age of fifty-two years, to commence the world anew. After the purchase of a few things absolutely necessary for house-keeping he found he had only the sum of three cents left, but at Warren, ten miles distant, he had due him four dollars and fifty cents, which being collected, and added to a sum realized for the sale of his wagon, enabled him to purchase some provisions for his family and increased his cash in hand to (24) twenty-four dollars and (50) fifty cents, with which invested in materials he again commenced the manufacture of the Pain Killer, and from this small beginning lived to see his sale of that medicine equal about three hundred thousand dollars per year.

204. ABIEL⁵ DAVIS and wife Mary Borden had : (406) *Phebe*,⁶ m. Silas Ashley.

By 2d wife Nancy Cook had : (407) *Joseph*,⁶ (408) *Hiram*,⁶ (409) *Leander*,⁶ (410) *Eunice*,⁶

205. WILLIAM BOOMER and wife Martha Davis had children, but have not learned names.

279. PHILIP⁵ DAVIS and wife Polly Simmons had : (411) *Hannah B.*,⁶ m. Joseph Simmons, of Somerset, 1827. (412) *Mary A.*,⁶ m. Edward B. Chase, of Somerset, Aug. 16, 1836. (413) *Sarah B.*,⁶ (414) *Ann M.*,⁶ m. Ransom Randall, of Westport.

280. JOHN⁵ DAVIS and wife Ruth Marble had : (415) *John L.*,⁶ b. March 2, 1816 ; m. Susan Chase, of Somerset, Feb. 22, 1837. (416) *Keziah A.*,⁶ b. May 25, 1812 ; m. John McGiven, of Somerset, June 10, 1838 ; d. Dec., 1855. (417) *Ruth A.*,⁶ b. Aug. 29, 1823 ; m. Francis A. Hathaway, of Dighton, Aug., 1847. (418) *William A.*,⁶ b. Dec. 14, 1825 ; m. Hannah B. Marble, of Somerset, April, 1849. (419) *Leander P.*,⁶ b. Jan. 10, 1828 ; m. Mary H. Peirce, of Freetown, Feb. 15, 1851. (420) *Ezra N.*,⁶ b. Aug. 31, 1830 ; m. Mary J. Marble, of Somerset, April 4, 1853. (421) *Elizabeth H.*,⁶ b. Nov. 23, 1820, d. June 9, 1822.

Ruth the mother was born January 22, 1792.

281. DANIEL SIMMONS and wife Elizabeth⁵ Davis had : (422) *George L.*,⁶ (423) *Elizabeth M.*,⁶ m. Gideon Babbett, of Dighton. (424) *Julia A.*,⁶ m. Daniel D. Walker, of Portland, Me.

282. LYMAN H.⁵ DAVIS and wife Rhoda Marble had : (425) *Elizabeth N.*,⁶ b. March 16, 1819 ; m. Edmund Davis, of Somerset, Dec. 4, 1838. (426) *Lyman H.*,⁶ b. March 21, 1821 ; m. Elizabeth Richards, of Fall River, 1846. (427) *Emeline M.*,⁶ b. Aug. 20, 1824 ; m. Eliphalet S. Simmons, of Somerset, 1845. (428) *Mary I.*,⁶ m. George S. Hood, of Somerset. (429) *Benjamin A.*,⁶ b. Feb. 3, 1830 ; m. Maria Robinson, of Taunton. (430) *Joseph F.*,⁶ b. Dec. 12, 1833 ; m. Harriet A. Hodges, of W. Hartford, Conn.

Rhoda the mother was born October 27, 1792.

[To be concluded in the January number.]

ANDREW FOSTER, OF ANDOVER, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

[Concluded from p. 229.]

42. JOSHUA⁵ FOSTER, of Temple, N. H., without much doubt son of Abraham⁴ (No. 16), m. in Andover, Lydia Peabody, 3 June, 1756. He died Aug., 1776. He had issue: (75) *Joshua*,⁶ b. 5 July, 1757; m. 1806, Lucy, dau. of Benjamin Tenny, of Temple. (76) *Daniel*,⁶ b. 10 March, 1759; was in the army. (77) *Lydia*,⁶ b. 30 Dec., 1761. (78) *Sarah*,⁶ b. 1 Feb., 1765. (79) *Betsey*,⁶ b. 22 Dec., 1768; m. 24 March, 1795, Samuel Killum, of Lyndeboro'.

The later generations of descendants of Joshua,⁵ are given in the *History of Temple*.

49. JACOB⁵ FOSTER, Jr. and Phebe Phelps, of Tewksbury, were pub. 15 Aug., 1772. They had issue. (80) *Jacob*,⁶ b. 15 Oct., 1777. (81) *Phebe Hall*,⁶ b. 16 April, 1785. (82) *Mary*,⁶ b. 5 March, 1789.

72. PETER⁵ FOSTER and Lydia Farmer were pub. 7 March, 1787. They had issue. (83) *Samuel*,⁶ b. 22 Oct., 1787. (84) *Isaac*,⁶ b. 15 Aug., 1790. (85) *Lydia*,⁶ b. 16 Nov., 1794. (86) *Abraham*,⁶ b. 3 July, 1797. (87) *Hannah Berry*,⁶ b. 27 May, 1799.

Here follow the children and grandchildren of Capt. John Foster, of Andover. He may be a descendant of Andrew,¹ but how I cannot determine.

88. Captain JOHN^a FOSTER, of Andover, and Mary Osgood were married 13 Jan., 1724-5. He died 17 June, 1772, shortly after the death of his wife which occurred 6 April, 1772. They had issue. (89) *William*,^b b. 24 Sept., 1727; d. 16 April, 1729. (90) *John*,^b b. 22 March, 1729; d. 8 April, 1729. (91) *William*,^b b. 4 March, 1730. (92) a son,^b b. and d. 13 Jan., 1732. (93) *John*,^b b. 14 Feb., 1733. (94) *Mary*,^b b. 12 Jan., 1735; d. 7 Dec., 1763. (95) *Isaac*,^b b. 28 April, 1737. (96) *Gideon*,^b b. 21 Aug., 1739. (97) *Obadiah*,^b b. 25 May, 1741. (98) *Solomon*,^b b. 14 April, 1743. (99) *Osgood*,^b b. 10 Nov., d. 15 Nov., 1745.

91. WILLIAM^b FOSTER and Hannah Abbot were married 21 Jan., 1755, and resided in the South Parish. He died there of dyspepsia, 1 Sept., 1803. His widow 26 March, 1820. They had issue. (100) *Hannah*,^c b. 20 June, 1756; m. James Holt, 3d, 5 June, 1778, d. 24 Oct., 1794. (101) *William*,^c b. 1 June, 1758; d. 30 Aug., 1843. (102) *Mary*,^c b. 21 July, 1763; m. ? Timothy Ballard. (103) *Sarah*,^c b. 9 Sept., 1765.

96. GIDEON^b FOSTER and Elizabeth Russell were married 3 March, 1768. They had issue. (104) *Elizabeth*,^c b. 23 Feb., 1769. (105) *Abigail*,^c b. 13 Jan., 1771; m. William Shattuck, of Hillsboro', 17 Nov., 1791. (106) *Tamisen*,^c b. 1 May, 1773. (107) *Sarah*,^c b. 14 June, 1775. (108) *Priscilla*,^c b. 5 April, 1778.

97. OBADIAH^b FOSTER and Hannah Ballard were married 30 May, 1769. He died 25 July, 1780. She was pub. 15 May, and married 1 June, 1792, to Joshua Chandler. Obadiah's children were: (109) *John*,^c b. 3 March, 1770. (110) *Obadiah*,^c b. 28 Nov., 1721. (111) *Hannah*,^c b. and d. 15 Sept., 1773. (112) *Frederick*,^c b. 30 July, 1775.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE ENGLISH TO THE INDIAN LANGUAGES OF AMERICA.

[Communicated by Rev. ELIAS NASON.]

It is well known that what is called the "King's English" is a fragmentary and heterogeneous language, made up of shreds and patches from almost every dialect ever spoken. It is in itself a very Babel of tongues commingling; and yet by a law so beautiful withal, that it seems, at first sight, to have sprung from one common origin. On close analysis we find here a word from Sanscrit, here another from Arabic, and here another from Teutonic. Attica has furnished many beautiful terms, and Rome still more. Here we have fragments from the Gothic tongues, here from the Gaelic; this word is Saxon, this Slavonic and this is Spanish; this word harsh and heavy from the banks of the Borysthenes; this, mellow and euphonious from the valley of the Mincio. The Saxon is the basis, to be sure; but intermingling with it, we have words both barbarous and polite from every quarter of the globe, and yet so harmoniously uniting with the original stock as to form the most copious, energetic, flexible, varied and beautiful language spoken. It has grown up on the principle of the old French poet who said:

"The good is mine, wherever I can find it."

It has taken so many words from French that Mr. Duponceau once said he believed his mother tongue was really immigrating into the English. It has even condescended to borrow, and this more largely than is commonly supposed, from the aboriginal dialects of America. To say nothing of the vast number of significant Indian proper names which we have wisely retained for our mountains, lakes and streams; some of which, as Minnehaha, "laughing water," are as "musical as Apollo's lute," we have actually adopted quite a list of their common nouns and given them a permanent place in our speech and dictionaries. Of these, the following now occur to me as really naturalized and in good use amongst us:

BANANA is the Indian name of a well known fruit from the West Indies.

BUCCANEER—a pirate—is derived from *buccan*, the Carribean word for hurdle on which this class of men prepared their meat. [See Morse's Geog., vol. i. 702.]

CACIQUE, an Indian chief; from Mexico, through the French, is now good English—

"Cacique in Mexico and Prince in Wales."

Byron.

CALUMET—the name of a large Indian pipe, is noticed by Ferdinand De Soto as early as 1470. It is now in good use as an emblem of peace; it being the invariable custom of the aborigines to smoke tobacco in the calumet at the conclusion of their pacific treaties.

CANOE, a small boat made of cedar and covered with white birch bark. Some derive this word from the Latin, *Canna*, a "reed"; but Thomson says that the Indians of St. Salvador used the word to sig-

nify a small boat when Columbus arrived at that island in 1492; and hence we may conclude that it is an aboriginal term.

CANNIBAL comes probably from *Caribes*, a people supposed to be anthropophagi, or man-eating.

CAOUTCHOUC, India rubber, is from the Indian word *cachucu*. (Worcester).

Our common word

CHOCOLATE, is the *chocolatl* of the Indians of Mexico.

CINCHONIA, an invaluable medicine, was so named from the Peruvian Countess of Cinchon, who was cured of a fever by it about the year 1638.—[Vide "Verba Nominalia," p. 49.]

HACKMATAK [*Larix pendula*] is the old Indian name of this beautiful indigenous tree.

HOBOMOKKO; or *hobomok*, an evil spirit, has found a place in our English dictionaries.

HOMINY is an Indian word for broken maize. It is from the Virginia Powhattan language. In the Mohegan dialect Shamonum signifies Indian corn.

HOMMOCK, or hummock—a little hill, we have adopted from the aborigines.

MAIZE is the old Indian name for corn; or rather a kind of drink made from it, which was sometimes presented by the Peruvians to the Sun. "Presentaban una copa de *maiz* especie de licor fuerte que los Peruanos extraian de una planta." *Introd. a las Cartas Peruanas*," p. 7.

MANITO—The great Spirit. The word really signifies anything mysteriously great, and therefore is used to designate the evil as well as the good spirit. Longfellow thus uses it:

"Gitche Manito, the mighty,
The creator of the nations," etc. *Hiawatha*, p. 13.

"Mitchie Manito the mighty,
He, the dreadful Spirit of evil," etc. *Ib.* p. 152.

MOCCASON, or moccasin, a deerskin shoe, or sandal, ornamented around the instep.

MOHOGANY. Ind. mahagoni—a West Indian tree.

MOOSE—The largest animal of the deer kind. It is found in the forests of Maine and Canada, but not in Europe. Wood speaks of it in his "*N. E. Prospect*," 1635—

"The large limb'd *mooses* and the tripping deer."

MUSH is the aboriginal term for corn crushed and boiled.

"How I blush
To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee *mush*."
Barlow's "Hasty Pudding," Canto i.

MUSQUASH, a small species of the beaver.

PAPPOOSE, a little Indian child; which no other word could so fitly express.

PAUHAUGEN, the Indian word for the mossbanker [*Alosa menhaden*], is still more or less in use.

PECAN is the term the natives gave to a species of the hickory, or walnut tree.

PEMICAN, dried and pounded venison.

"There on the pemican they feasted," etc. *Longfellow*.

POTATO [*solanum tuberosum*] is evidently from the Spanish *batata*, corrupted from the Indian *papas*.

POWWOW. This word signifies an Indian conjuror whose dress was unique and frightful ; so Allen says—

“ Led by a powwow in his rude attire.” *Wunnisso*, p. 59.

QUAHOG, or clam, is a pure Indian word.

RACCOON [*Fr. raton*] has migrated into English from the tongues of the red men.

SACHEM, an Indian Chief or ruler. In the Mohegan language the word is *Saunchen*.

SAGAMORE, a chief in rank next to a Sachem. In the Plymouth language, *sagimus*. Signora is the Saxon word for “conqueror.”

SAMP [Mohegan *seaump*], boiled corn. Roger Williams says the English derive the word from the Indian *nawsaump*, which is Indian corn beaten and boiled and eaten hot, or cold with milk or butter.

SQUASH. We are indebted to the Indians both for this vegetable and its name. “In summer when their corn is spent,” says “cheerful William Wood” in his “*New England Prospect*,” Lond. 1635, “isquoter-squashes is their best bread, a fruit much like a pumpkin.”

SQUAW—a wife, or woman.

“ And tortoise sought by many an Indian’s *squaw*,
Which to the flats dance many a winter’s jig
To dive for cockles, and to dig for clams.”

Wood’s N. E. Prospect, 1635.

SUCCOTASH. This is from the Narraganset word *msickquatash*, which signifies green corn and beans boiled together, or simply boiled corn.

TAUTOG, the *labrus Americanus* whose Indian name we have adopted.

TERRAPIN, much more in use at the South than here, is the old Indian word for the land tortoise.

TOBACCO [*Nicotiana tabacum*]. Bayley says it is so called from the island Tobago, “whence it was brought into England by Sir Francis Drake, Anno. 1585.” The more probable derivation is from the Indian word *tabacos*, a pipe. Winstanley in his *Worthies* attributes the introduction of tobacco into England to Sir Walter Raleigh. [V. *Drake’s Book of the Indians*, ii. p. 49.]

TOMAHAWK—an Indian battle axe. In the Algonquin dialect the word is *tomhaden*.

TOMATO [*Fr. Tomate*] is the identical name by which the natives called this delicious esculent when first discovered by the Europeans. Rumphius, 1759, says the Mexicans called a species of the *solanum* “*tomatl*.”

WAMPUM—Indian money. The meaning of the word is *white*, their currency consisting of strings of white and purple shells.

WEEKWASHING ; fishing with a torch light, is still in use by the fishermen of Cape Cod.

WIGWAM, an Indian hut, is from the old Algonquin word *weekwaum*.

YANKEE. This is evidently a corruption of the French word *Anglais*, “English,” as it would be gutturally pronounced by an Indian. It was introduced into our language during the old French war, in derision ; but the deeds of those to whom it is applied have made it honorable as “Roman citizen” !

Such are some of the Indian words which we have adopted and

made our own. Our tongue has been enriched by them, and they will doubtless ever remain as part and parcel of our vocabulary. This to me is a pleasing thought; for the vestiges of the original occupants of this country are rapidly passing away; such indistinct landmarks as they had are soon to be obliterated, and the slender memorials of ancient life upon this continent forgotten. But language is imperishable. In this the Indian still lives; in this he enters into the academies of science and the halls of art; in this he speaks with our statesmen and sings with our poets; he sits at our firesides; he lives in our life, and so will ever live, a benefactor to our literature and our race.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS IN GENEALOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

[An Extract from a paper read before the Historie-Genealogical Society, March 2, 1866, by Prof. WILLIAM CHAUNCEY FOWLER, LL.D., of Durham Centre, Ct.]

THERE is a certain affection in the human soul so distinct in its operation, that the Greeks gave it a distinct name, *στοργή*. It is the affection that men feel for kindred, for those of the same blood. It is not friendship merely. It is not an affection for our acquaintance, for our kith, but an affection which we feel for our kin, for those who have descended from the same ancestor as ourselves, in whose veins courses the same blood as in our own. It is the affection which binds together the members of a family when under the same roof-tree, and, also afterwards, as by a wider clasp, when they are separated. It binds the child of wedded love to its parents, as if it were a part of themselves; and, in turn, it binds the parents to the child, by its hallowed influence, as if they were deities to be worshipped.

Nor is it confined in its exercise to families of the same household, but it holds, in its tender embrace, all who are related by a common descent, or who belong to the same clan, however remote in consanguinity, and however distant in space. The lines of Goldsmith describe its power,

“Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see,
My heart, untravelled, fondly turns to thee;
Still to my brother turns with ceaseless pain,
And drags at each remove a length'ning chain.”

Nor is this affection confined in its exercise to the living. It extends to a buried father, to a buried mother, to ancestors more remote through many generations, who have been sleeping in their graves for centuries.

He whose creating fingers placed this affection in the human soul, knew its strength as a bond of union. When, therefore, he would establish a chosen nation in the presence of the world, he causes all of that nation to derive their origin from a common ancestor. And the name which he gave to that nation, “children of Israel,” would serve as a constant memento of their common relationship to their common ancestor, Israel, and their relation to one another, as brethren. And as he would establish, not a consolidated, but a confederated government, he keeps before each tribe, as a member of the

confederacy, the name of its original head, the twelve tribes being derived from the twelve sons of Jacob.

I am now prepared to affirm, that this affection for kindred is the efficient cause of genealogical investigations, inasmuch as every affection seeks for its appropriate object. Thirty years since or more, a popular novelist, Captain Marryatt, built an interesting story on this affection as existing in the breast of a young man seeking for his father. The filial affection in the breast of the son was so strong, that, in the belief that his father was living, though he had never seen him, he was willing to go the world over, in search of him. And this he did until he found him. This story, true to nature, beautifully illustrates that yearning which affectionate hearts feel towards their kindred who are sleeping in the dust, and over whose memory oblivion is casting its mantle.

It is true that there are those who have very little affection for their kindred, whether parental, filial or fraternal. Such men will not be apt to enter upon genealogical investigations, or to achieve much if they do so. Some of them might adopt the words of the old song, —

“Of all my father’s family I like myself the best,
And if I am provided for, the Deil may take the rest,”

whether living or dead.

The love of kindred then is the **FIRST** condition of success in genealogical investigations.

The **SECOND** condition of success is a love for the investigations. By this I mean, not a love merely for the end gained, but also for the means employed. The hunter pursues the game, not only because it is valuable, but because he loves the pursuit. He will sometimes give away, or throw away, what he has obtained in the chase, though he would not willingly forego the pleasure of obtaining it; even if the chase should lead him through woodlands and brambles and morasses and mire, until he is weary. The true genealogist pursues his objects as eagerly as does the keen sportsman his, when “the game’s afoot.” The very term, “investigation,” suggests foot-prints or tracks, which the genealogist follows, as the hunter does the tracks of a deer.

In genealogy, as in other departments of knowledge, there must, in order to success, be such a love of investigation, such a love of following foot-prints, however faint, that the pursuit furnishes a sufficient motive in every step of the progress. “Even when the wished end’s denied, still while the busy means are plied, they bring their own reward.” Probate Records must be searched, Wills and Decrees of Court must be examined, for the knowledge sought. Grave yards must be visited, grave stones, defaced by time, must be deciphered, with all the patient, persistent zeal of “Old Mortality,” as described by Walter Scott. Correspondence must be opened with those who are ignorant of the subjects. Works on heraldry, and town and county histories, must be examined. The aged are to be questioned, traditions are to be carefully gathered up, and facts are to be sought, as wheat is winnowed from the chaff.

Now if this is a drudgery, a penance to any one, such a one will win but little success in his investigations, inasmuch as a love of investigation is an indispensable condition of success.

A THIRD condition of success in genealogical investigations is an active imagination. In all historical studies, an active imagination is necessary in order to impart life, animation, and action, to the dead past. An active imagination is necessary to frame hypotheses, form conjectures, and thus to discover what are the sources of evidence, and then to invent the best modes of approaching those sources, and making them available. Imagination must light the torch of discovery in the hand of the votary as he presses on into the shadows, clouds and darkness which rest on past generations. To one without imagination, genealogy seems to consist of names of persons, and dates of births, of marriages and deaths, a barren catalogue, and the long past to be like the valley described by the prophet Ezekiel, as full of bones, dry bones. To the genealogist of an active imagination, these bones come together, become clothed with sinews and flesh and skin, come forth from their graves, an exceeding great army, living, breathing, and showing the very form and pressure of the times. Especially will his ancestors reveal themselves to him in true form and lineament, as a descendant who has sought earnestly for them, with a loving heart; as father Anchises revealed himself to pious Æneas, who sought him beyond the Stygian waters, beyond the deep shades of Erebus, in the broad Elysian fields of the blessed ones. From those shadowy realms where no real voice or sound is heard, they will speak to him in distinct language for his instruction, and offer themselves to him for acquaintance and communion.

A FOURTH condition of success in genealogical investigations is a sound and disciplined judgment. By this I mean a judgment that has been thoroughly exercised and trained on other subjects, and thus prepared for success in this study. One of the great masters of reason has asserted, that a work, on any subject, is all the better for being written by one who has studied geometry. But such is the connection between the different branches of knowledge, and such is the similarity in the operation of the human mind in grasping them severally, that the proposition can be generalized in some such way as this; any work is all the better for being written by a man who has disciplined his judgment by exercising it on any subject. For instance, the "Hyde Genealogy," by Chancellor Walworth, is all the better for having been written by one who had disciplined his mind by studying the higher branches of the law. In genealogical investigations, facts must be separated from fiction, truth from falsehood, history from tradition, reality from dreams; and for this a sound and disciplined judgment is necessary. Hypotheses may be framed with advantage, theories may be adopted; but their value must be tested by a sound judgment, before they can be received as true. In the contradictory statements, in the false dates, in the repetition of the same name in the same or contiguous generations, the genealogist will find himself bewildered in a labyrinth, unless for threading it, a sound judgment, like the Cretan Ariadne, furnish the clew.

The FIFTH condition of success in genealogical investigations is a conscientious regard to truth. This is necessary in order to protect the soul against temptations to error. Conscience invigorates all the powers of the mind into the highest activity, in the discovery of truth. Without the invigorating influence and protecting power of conscience, the genealogist is in danger of adopting conclusions furnished by vanity or indolence.

RESEARCHES AMONG FUNERAL SERMONS, AND OTHER TRACTS, FOR THE RECOVERY OF BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MATERIALS.

Continued from Vol. xii. p. 152.

MILTON, MASS.

THATCHER.—“The Comfortable Chambers, opened and visited, upon the Departure of that Aged and Faithful Servant of God, Mr. Peter Thatcher, The Never to be forgotten Pastor of Milton, who made his Flight thither, on December 17, 1727. By Cotton Mather, D.D. and F.R.S. [The last Sermon the Author ever delivered.] Cant. i. 4. He has brought me into His CHAMBERS.” Boston: Re-printed by Thomas Fleet, jun., Cornhill. 1796. 8vo. pp. 28. [Back of the title page the following note is inserted.—“A Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of Milton, wished to see the funeral Discourses on their two former Pastors reprinted; after careful inquiry, that of the first could be only obtained, which is here inserted, the pointing, spelling, &c., are the same.” The Discourse was delivered on the 24th.]

“He was born at *Salem* in 1651. He was a devout, pious child; and as a prognostick of his future usefulness, in his early days he met with a great and signal deliverance: For, falling down before the open flood-gate of a water-mill a going, he was drawn into the sluice and carried thro’ between the pads of the wheel without being hurt.” “If any man may confess an obligation to do the duty of this *commemoration*, surely it becomes me to do it, for one who was my *tutor* at the *College*, and who therefore may claim the regards due to a *father* from me. For, I must not *forget* his being my *tutor*, more than as many years ago as there are *weeks* in a year. He was then thought worthy to be a *Fellow* of *Harvard-College*, and an owner of the *learning* wherein we were instructed there.” “To render himself yet more polished for this work of the sanctuary, to which his excellent Father the memorable Pastor of the south *church* in *Boston*, had betimes devoted him; while he was yet a young man, he took a voyage to *Europe*; and had the honour and pleasure of some acquaintance with several eminent persons in *London*, who were *men of renown* in the congregation of the *Lord*; but especially the venerable *Matthew Barker*, of whom he would speak with veneration to his dying day.” “After his return to his native country, the precious flock at *Milton* obtained this *gift* of our *ascended Saviour*; and he was ordained, as unto the work of the evangelical ministry, so unto the *pastoral charge* of that particular church in the year 1681; And there he continued *shewing all good fidelity*, for *forty and six years*.” “He took a special cognizance of, and had a special affection to the societies of his dear *YOUNG MEN*.” “One of the *sermons* which he bestow’d upon them, they were at the expense of publishing, that they might enjoy it as their *perpetual monitor*. It is entitled, *THE PERPETUAL COVENANT*.” “He for divers years together spent more than a little time in the service of the *Christian Indians*, in a village not far from him; to whom he preached a monthly lecture, and

furnished himself with skill in their *Sesquipedalian* language, that he might be able to do it." [He was a physician to the body as well as a teacher in religion, like his father.] "And by *skill in medicine* he appeared the more qualified for entertaining the *general assembly* of the province when he was called forth to preach at the *Anniversary Election of Counsellors*, with a Sermon on THE GLORIOUS LORD THE HEALER OF HIS PEOPLE; which is also published." "On the tenth of this month [December, 1727] he preached both parts of the day, felt more hearty than ordinary, and performed the *domestic sacrifices*, with the repetition of the sermons, in the evening. Upon which finding himself weary, he said, *We read in a certain place, the prayers of David are ended; what if it should now be said, the prayers of Peter are ended!* It fell out accordingly. On the day following a fever seized him. And the next *sabbath* ended with him, in his *everlasting rest*."

[The Addenda from the *Weekly Journal*, No. xl., contains a notice of Mr. Thatcher, from which we learn the following particulars. "Milton, December 23, 1727. About midnight after the last Lord's Day, deceased here the Rev. *Peter Thatcher*, M.A., the 1st settled minister of this church and town, in the 47th year of his pastorate, and 77th of his age." "He was a son of the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Thatcher*, the 1st pastor of the south church in *Boston*. His mother was daughter to the Rev. Mr. *Ralph Partridge*, of *Duxbury*." "He took his 1st degree at *Cambridge* in 1671, and we suppose his 2d in 1674, being in the same classis with the present Honourable Judge *Sewall*. After which he was chosen, and for some years served as a fellow and tutor at the *College*. While there he contracted an intimate and distinguishing friendship with Mr. *Samuel Danforth* (son to the late deputy governour), who was both his classmate and fellow tutor. Upon Mr. *Danforth's* going to *England*, Mr. *Thatcher* quickly followed him: and on the death of this his dear friend, he returned to his native country. But while there was much solicited to conformity, and had great offers made to him to induce him to it: But he had weighed the controversy and refused the alluring prospect. Soon after he returned he married Mrs. *Theodora*, daughter to the Rev. Mr. *John Oxenbridge*, pastor of the 1st church in *Boston*, by whom he had 9 children, only 3 surviving him. His 2d wife was the vertuous relict of the Rev. Mr. *John Baily*, minister of the same church: By her he had only 1 son, that died in infancy. About 3 months ago he was married to Mrs. *Elizabeth*, the worthy relict of Mr. *Joshua Gee*, of *Boston*. He was ordained our pastor in *September*, 1681, and has continued a rich blessing and greatly beloved and esteemed among us, both as a pastor, neighbour and physician, a tender, cordial, kind and faithful friend both to our souls and bodies." "The Lord's Day before he died he preached both parts of the day: and in the afternoon from Luke 14: 22. *Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is room.*" "On Monday he was seized with a fainting. He was 36 hours a dying, tho' without much pain: and his last words were—*I am going to Christ in Glory.*"]

ROBBINS.—"A Sermon preached at Milton, the Lord's Day after the interment of the Rev. Nathaniel Robbins, A.M., Pastor of said church, who expired the 19th day of May, A.D. 1795, Æt. 69. By

Thomas Thacher, A.M., Minister of a Church in Dedham. Boston: 1796.” 8vo. pp. 26.

It is stated in this discourse that Mr. Robbins was born in Lexington, but his grandson, Hon. James Murray Robbins, in his Address at the 200th anniversary of the Incorporation of the town of Milton, delivered June 11, 1862 (p. 54), says, “he was the second of seven sons of Thomas Robbins, of West Cambridge, where he was born in 1726.” He graduated at H. C. 1747. “After qualifying himself for the evangelical ministry,” says Mr. Thacher, “he was introduced with great unanimity to that office in this town. This circumstance deserves the more attention, since he was so generally chosen the successor of one, who, from the account of his cotemporaries, ‘was remarkable for his high rank in the republick of letters, for his uniform virtues, and elegant social manners.’”*

Mr. Robbins was ordained Feb. 13, 1751, at the age of 24, and continued minister of the town for a period of 45 years. Hon. Edward Hutchinson Robbins, Lieut. Gov., Judge, &c. was his son. (See Robbins’s Address, above referred to; Morison’s Discourses, suggested by the Celebration, 1862; History of Dorchester, page 532.)

A noteworthy spirit of concord seemed to have pervaded the first church and society in Milton. Mr. Thacher remarks—“This town hath been celebrated for a pacifick temper and liberal sentiments, even from its first incorporation, so that in the course of 115 years, I never heard of one ecclesiastical council being called, on account of any religious grievance.” Mr. Robbins was their third minister, Rev. Peter Thatcher, before noticed, having been their first pastor.

McKEAN.—“Funeral Sermon on the death of the Rev. Joseph McKean, D.D., LL.D., delivered Sunday, April 19, 1818. By N. L. Frothingham, Minister of the First Church in Boston.” Boston: 1818. 8vo. pp. 19.

Dr. McKean was born at Ipswich, April 19, 1776. His father was Wm. M. McKean, a native of Glasgow; his mother was daughter of Dr. Joseph Manning, of Ipswich. He graduated at H. C. 1794; taught school, subsequently, in Ipswich, and was an instructor in an academy at Berwick, where he completed his course of theological studies. He was ordained the fourth minister of Milton, Nov., 1797. His health gave way; to repair his wasted strength, he visited Savannah and Charleston, but a six months absence did not restore his enfeebled energies, and on the 3d of October, after a ministry of a little less than seven years, at his own request, he was dismissed from his pastoral relations in Milton. With health partially restored, through the salutary influences of a West India climate, he engaged as a teacher of youth in Boston. He rejected an invitation to become the professor of mathematics at Cambridge, as also the invitation of the Hollis street Church to succeed Dr. West as their pastor. A second invitation to Cambridge, calling him to another department, was not refused, and he was inaugurated Oct. 31, 1809, as professor of Oratory, succeeding John Quincy Adams. He died at Havana, whither

* The Rev. John Taylor (son of John), who was born in Boston, in 1704, ordained at Milton, Nov. 13, 1728, and died Jan. 26, 1750.

he went for his health, March 17, 1818, aged 41. His wife was a daughter of Major Swasey, of Ipswich. [A portion of the above was taken from Allen's Dictionary, for the purpose of making the notice of Dr McKean a little more complete.]

GILE.—“The Good and Faithful Servant. Preached at Milton, October 18, 1836, at the Funeral of the Rev. Samuel Gile, D.D., Pastor of the First Congregational Church in that place.” Pp. 23. Printed in the volume, entitled “Memoir of John Codman, D.D., by William Allen, D.D., . . . with reminiscences by Joshua Bates.” Boston: 8vo. 1853.

Samuel Gile, D.D., was born in Plaistow, N. H., July 23, 1780. He was the son of Major Ezekiel Gile, of the army of the Revolution. He graduated D. C. 1804; studied divinity at Andover, under Rev. Jonathan French, was ordained at Milton, as successor to Rev. Joseph McKean, D.D., Feb. 18, 1807; was dismissed by an ex-parte council, Jan. 6, 1834. A new Society was formed and named “The First Evangelical Society.” Mr. Gile was their pastor until his death. Soon after his settlement he married Miss Mary Henley White, dau. of Isaac White, Esq., of Salem, Mass. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Vermont, a few months before his decease.

[A biographical notice of Mr. Gile may be seen in the *American Quarterly Register*, vol. x. page 217, with a portrait.

Rev. Benjamin Huntoon was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society, Oct. 15, 1834. He was dismissed at his own request, June 20, 1837, went afterward to Cincinnati and other places; died in Canton, Mass., April 19, 1864, aged 71. See a notice of him in *Register*, xix. 176.

Rev. Joseph Angier was installed, Sept. 13, 1837; dismissed at his own request, June 22, 1845.

The present pastor, Rev. John H. Morison, D.D., who is the eighth minister of the First Church and Society, was installed Jan. 28, 1846.]

W. B. T.

RECORDS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

[Communicated by Hon. ROYAL R. HINMAN, A.M., of New York.]

[Concluded from page 210.]

WARNER, William, Jr., and Mary Crane, were m. May 21, 1696. Is. Mary, b. Dec. 2, '98; Abigaile, b. June 14, 1701; John, b. Jan. 5, '04; Hannah, b. Nov. 17, '06; William, b. June 27, '09; Jonathan, Dec. 11, '12. Mrs. M. W. d. March 18, '14, aged almost 41 years; and William the son March 11, '14, aged 4 years and $\frac{3}{4}$. William, son of W. W. and Elizabeth his wife, was born Dec. 4, 1717.

Warner, John, and Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Morton, of Hatfield, were m. Dec. 27, 1704. Is. Ruth, b. Sept. 16, '05; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 25, '07; Martha, b. Aug. 10, '10; Daniel and Susannah, June 3, '13. Mr. J. W. d. May 18, '14, aged about 38 years, and his widow Nov.

2, 1741. Patience, dau. of Elizabeth W., and as she saith of William Powell, was b. March 29, 1720.

Warner, Daniel, and Mary, dau. of Sam'l Bowman, were m. Oct. 3, 1706. Is. Sarah, b. Feb. 2, '08; William and Hannah, b. Oct. 1, '15. Hannah d. Sept. 2, 1734.

Warner, John, and Elizabeth, dau. of John Curtice, were m. April 28, 1729. Is. John, b. Feb. 4, '30; Wait, b. April 17, '33; William, b. Sept. 10, 1737.

Warner, Daniel, 2d, and Mary Riley, were m. March 9, 1737. Is. John, b. Oct. 29, '37, and d. April 29, '50; Eunice, b. Jan. 17, '40; Daniel, b. Sept. 7, '42; Prudence, b. Oct. 22, '44; Elizabeth and Martha were b. and died in infancy.

Warner, William, and Rebecca Lupton, were m. Aug. 9, 1739. Is. William, b. May 13, '40; Rebeccah, b. June 21, 1742.

Warner, William. Is. of, by Elizabeth his wife, William, b. Feb. 5, 1741; Christopher, b. Aug. 16, '42; Hannah, b. Oct. 3, '44; Aaron, b. July 5, '46; Daniel, b. June 29, '48; Robert, b. Aug. 22, '50. Mrs. E. W. d. Oct. 28, '50. Mr. W. W. and Prudence May were m. March 25, '52. Is. Aaron, b. Feb. 18, '55; Prudence, b. Sept. 13, '57; John, b. Oct. 6, 1762.

Warner, John, Jr., and Sarah Williams, were m. May 19, 1755. Is. John, b. July 25, '56; Mary, b. May 25, '58; William, June 7, '60; Jacob, b. Jan. 5, '63; Josiah, b. Jan. 20, 1767.

Warner, Wait, and Abigail Deming, were m. March 1, 1758. Is. William, b. July 19, '59; Wait, b. May 20, '61; Abigail, b. July 15, '63; Jane, b. Aug. 12, 1765.

Warner, Daniel, and Sarah Griswold, were m. April 24, 1766. Is. Daniel, b. Jan. 23, '67; Eunice, b. Dec. 18, '68; Allen, b. March 23, '71; Frederick, b. 1773.

Warner, Roger, and Rhoda Butler, were m. . . . Is. Enos, b. Feb. 20, 1769.

Warner, John, 3d. Is. of, by Mary Ann his wife, James, b. April 10, 1779. J. W. 3d; and Abigail Hale, were m. Dec. 22, 1784. Is. John, b. March 3, '86; Prudence, b. Nov. 20, '87; Clarissa, b. April 17, '93; Abigail Hanmer, b. Sept. 27, '96; Levi, b. Dec. 22, 1800.

Warner, Aaron, and Abigail Montague, were m. . . . Is. George, b. May 29, 1783; Abigail, b. Feb. 10, '87; William, b. Feb. 8, '92. Mrs. A. W. d. Jan. 26, 1795.

West, Thomas, and Elizabeth his wife, were m. May 10, 1677. Is. Christopher, b. May 26, '78; Mary, b. Aug. 10, 1680. Mrs. E. W. d. July 7, 1689.

Waker, John, (Walker). Is. of, by Elizabeth his wife, Eunice, b. Aug. 29, 1681.

Walker, Samuel, and Abigail, widow of John Crane, and dau. of Nathaniel Butler, were m. Feb. 23, 1697. Is. Abigail, b. April 11, '98; Ann, b. Dec. 14, 1701; Elizabeth, b. July 23, '04; Sarah, b. Nov. 1, 1706.

Warrin, Abraham (Warren), and Experience, dau. of John Stevens, were m. Jan. 10, 1705. Is. Abigail, b. Oct. 1, '05; Abraham, b. Sept. 17, '07; Daniel, b. Feb. 1, '10; Experience, b. June 9, '12; Hannah, b. Oct. 19, '14; William, b. Jan. 24, '17; Elizabeth, b. March 26, '19, and d. April 23, '19; Temperance, b. May 16, '20; Elisha, b. Aug. 26, '22. Daniel d. June 3, 1726.

Warren, Elisha, and Rhoda Andrus, were m. May 9, 1747. Is. Abraham, b. Sept. 25, '47; Hannah, b. Jan. 4, 1752.

Woodbridge, John. Is. of, by Abigaile his wife, Ephraim, b. June . . ., 1680; Abigaile, b. March 1, 1687.

Wiard, John, and Sarah, dau. of Tho. Standish, were m. April 7, 1681. Is. Loes, b. Aug. 2, '82; John, b. July 15, '84; Thomas, b. Nov. 14, '86, at 21 minitts past 5 of Clock in the morning; Eunice, b. Jan. 19, '88, and d. Nov. 22, '90; Jonathan, b. Sept. 29, '90, about noon.

Wyard, John, Jr., and Phebee, dau. of Stephen Hurlbutt, was m. March 3, 1709. Is. Lois, b. Dec. 26, '09; Eunice, b. Jan. 15, '12; Mary, b. Dec. 20, '17; John, b. Feb. 12, 1720.

Willard, Simon, and Mary Gilbert, were m. Feb. 12, 1691. Is. Josiah, b. Feb. 10, '92; John, b. Aug. 20, '94; Benjamin, b. Oct. 31, '96; Mary, b. March 29, 1700; Hannah, b. April 27, '02; Simon, b. May 28, '04; Ephraim, b. June 30, '07; Daniell, b. July 31, '10. Benjamin d. Sept. 15, '12, and Mrs. M. W. d. Dec. 5, 1712.

Willard, John, and Margaret, dau. of Symon Smith, of Hartford, were m. June 6, 1723. Is. Lidia, Jan. 5, '25; Elias, b. March 29, '27; Benjamin, b. Feb. 15, '30; Sylva, b. Nov. 5, '32; Ann, b. Dec. 27, '37; Joseph, b. Sept. 13, 1739.

Willard, Ephraim, and Lydia, dau. of Jacob Griswold, were m. Aug. 17, 1738. Is. Stephen, b. Feb. 9, '40; Elizabeth, b. April 26, '41; Mary, b. Feb. 17, '43; Simon, b. Jan. 25, '45; Justus Gilbert, b. Nov. 28, '47. Mr. E. W. d. March 30, '66, and his widow April 1, 1770.

Willard, Stephen, d. July 28, 1741.

Willard, Daniel. Is. of, by Dorothy his wife, Josiah, b. Aug. 9, 1739; Dorothy, b. Sept. 26, '41; Chloe, b. March 15, '44; Honour, b. Nov. 5, '46; Hannah, b. Dec. 21, '48; William, b. Nov. 23, '50; Daniel, b. April 7, '53; Lydia, b. May 25, 1757.

Willard, Stephen, and Anne Harris, were m. March 24, 1768. Is. Stephen, b. Jan. 30, '70; Anne, b. Sept. 28, '71; Polly, b. Aug. 11, '73; John, b. July 24, 1777.

Williard, Daniel, Jr., and Rhoda Wells, were m. April 24, 1783. Is. Daniel, b. Jan. 15, '84; Asaph, b. Dec. 24, 1786.

Willard, Josiah, and Rhoda Wells, were m. Aug. 9, 1787.

Webb, Henry, and Mary, dau. of Samuel Hurlbutt, were m. Oct. 10, 1695. Is. Orrange, b. June 28, 96; Ebenezer, Nov. 20, 1697.

Webb, Joseph, and Mehetabel Nott, were m. Feb. 2, 1749. Is. Joseph, b. Aug. 8, '49; Sarah, b. Jan. 10, '52; Samuel Blatchly, b. Dec. 15, '53; John, b. Jan. 18, and d. Feb. 2, '56; Mehetabel, b. Feb. 18, '57; John, b. Feb. 18, '59; Abigail, b. Jan. 12, '61. Mr. J. W. d. April 5, 1761. Mrs. M. W. m. Silas Deane, Oct. 8, '63, and d. Oct. 24, 1767.

Webb, Joseph, and Abigail Chester, were m. Nov. 22, 1774. Is. Sarah, b. Nov. 19, '75; Harriet Batchley, b. Sept. 17, '77, and d. Nov. 2, '78; Harriet B., b. Aug. 1, '79; Joseph Hays, b. Aug. 30, '81; Elizabeth Bancker, b. March 10, '83; Frances Chester, b. Dec. 23, '84; John Haynes, b. Dec. 8, '86; Thomas Chester, b. Oct. 6, '88, and d. Jan. 4, '90; Amelia, b. Jan. 19, '91; Thomas Chester, b. May 25, '93; Henry Livingston, b. April 5, '95; Charles Barrell, b. April 4, 1797.

Whittlesey, Jabez, and Lidia, d. of Eleazer Way, were m. Dec. 6, 1705. Is. Jabez, b. Dec. 12, '07; Ann, b. Sept. 15, '09; Eliezer, b. March 25, '11; Lois, b. Sept. 27, '12; Josiah, b. Feb. 17, '14; Me-hittable, b. July 28, 1716.

Whittlesey, Eliphelet. Is. of, by Mary his wife, Hannah, b. May 13, 1711; Eliphelet, b. May 10, '14. Mr. E. W. d. Sept. 14, '57, and Mrs. M. W. March 22, 1758, in the 81st year of her age.

Whittlesey, Jabez, Jr., and Sarah, dau. of John Stoddard, were m. April 2, 1735. Is. Sarah, b. Aug. 12, '36; Ezra, b. Feb. 11, '38; Lydia, b. Sept. 10, '39; Lois, b. May 2, 1741.

Whittlesey, Eliphalet, Jr. Is. of, by Dorothy his wife, Asaph, b. May 12, 1753; Dorothy, b. Sept. 8, '55; Elisha, Jan. 8, 1758.

Wood, John. Is. of, by Lidia his wife, Martha, b. Dec. 5, 1717.

Woodhouse, Joseph. Is. of, by Dorothy his wife, William, b. March 18, 1717; Anne, b. Jan. 9, '19; Hannah, b. June 5, '21; John, b. Oct. 1, '23; Sarah, b. June 12, '26; Samuel, b. Oct. 1, '28; Phebe, b. Nov. 26, '30; Daniel, b. Oct. 1, '33, and d. Nov. 7, '91. Mrs. D. W. d. Oct. 18, '71, and Mr. J. W. Aug. 4, 1774.

Woodhouse, William, and Mary Walker, were m. April 10, 1740. Is. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 11, '41, and d. May 6, '44; Abijah, b. June 8, '44; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 10, '46, and d. April 7, '49; Lemuel, b. Sept. 3, '48; Mary, b. Oct. 16, '50; Abigail, b. March 31, 1753.

Woodhouse, John, and Anne Nott, were m. Dec. 9, 1748. Is. Hannah, b. Aug. 3, '49; Joseph, b. June 5, '51; Thankful, b. Aug. 23, '52; Asenath, b. March 1, '54; John, b. Aug. 5, '55; Nathaniel, b. Feb. 27, '57; Daniel, b. Sept. 16, '58; Anne, b. July 2, '60; Abijah, b. April 25, '62; Levi, b. July 15, and d. July 25, '64; Phebe, b. July 15, 1764.

Woodhouse, Samuel, and Thankful Blin, were m. . . . Is. Samuel, b. Dec. 23, 1756; Sarah, b. May 26, '59; William, b. April 8, '62; Prudence, b. June 5, '64; Patience, b. March 5, '66; Elizabeth, b. April 18, '68; Humphry, b. April 15, '71; Solomon, b. April 13, 1773.

Woodhouse, John, Jr., and Sarah Buck, were m. March 11, 1779. Is. Titus, b. Nov. 30, '79; Asenath, b. April 5, '81; Sarah, b. Sept. 21, '82; Joseph, b. May 4, '84; Caroline, b. Dec. 1, '85; Anne, b. Sept. 26, '87; Martha, b. Jan. 11, '91; Elizabeth, b. March 10, '92; Harriet, b. Sept. 22, '94; John, b. April 9, '96; Mary, b. Jan. 22, '98; Sophia, b. 1799.

Whaples, Jonathan. Is. of, by Sarah his wife, Theodocia, b. Jan. 18, 1727; Jonathan, b. Sept. 26, '31; Daniel, b. Sept. 26, 1733.

Whaples, Ephraim, and Elizabeth Baxter, were m. Aug. 25, 1731. Is. Hannah, b. July 14, '32; Huldah, b. Sept. 25, '33; Ephraim, b. April 22, '36; Elisha, b. Sept. 8, 1737.

Whaples, Ephraim, and Tryphena Minor, were m. April 24, 1783.

Whaples, Eli. Is. of, by Elizabeth his wife, Sarah, b. March 25, 1765; Reuben, b. Feb. 29, '68; Honor, b. Jan. 14, '70; Elisha, b. Feb. 12, '72; Phebe, b. May 9, '74; Samuel, b. July 28, 1780.

Webster, David. Is. of, by Lydia his wife, Mary, b. Feb. 28, 1754; David, b. Feb. 5, '57. Mrs. L. W. d. April 13, '61. Mr. D. W. and Zeviah Allis were m. Oct. 29, '61. Is. Hepzebah, b. Nov. 3, '63; Lydia, b. Sept. 28, '65; John, b. April 7, '68; Selah, b. Sept. 20, 1770.

Weston, Benjamin, and Mary Woodhouse, were m. Aug. 30, 1774.

Is. Mary, b. May 22, '76; Wealthy, b. April 19, '79; George, b. June 28, '81; Hannah, b. Dec. 15, '83; Betsey, b. Aug. 8, 1787.

Walton, Silas, of Norwich, and Elizabeth Deming, of Wethersfield, were m. June 14, 1779. Is. William Johnson, b. Oct. 21, '80; Betsey Sterrit, b. Oct. 6, '82; Zarah Lusk, b. Oct. 12, 1784.

Willes, Jonathan, and Elizabeth Deming, were m. May 4, 1769. Is. Jonathan, b. June 8, 1774.

Wheeler, John, son of Hope Smith, was b. Feb. 7, 1784.

Weeks, Benjamin, and Nabby Robards, were m. Sept. 12, 1795. Is. Elizabeth, b. April 12, '98; James, b. May 29, 1800; Hannah, b. July 25, '03; Nabby, b. Dec. 25, '06; Sarah, b. May 29, '09; Clarissa, b. June 4, '15; John, b. Sept. 10, 1820.

Will, Samson, and Merab Saline, were m. Nov. 19, 1778. Is. Martin, b. June 29, '80; James, b. March 9, '82; Anne, b. July 31, '86; Richard, b. July 18, '88; David, b. May 8, 1790.

FIRST AMERICAN BUILT VESSELS IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

[Communicated by ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, of New York.]

THE author of "Common Sense,"* while arguing on the establishment of a colonial navy at the outbreak of the American Revolution, observes that "men-of-war, of seventy and eighty guns, were built forty years ago in New England, and why not the same now? Ship-building is America's greatest pride, and in which she will, in time, excel the whole world."

In an article which soon appeared in the "Jamaica Gazette," Admiral Clark Gayton publicly denied this statement. "At that very time," about 1736, he writes, "I was in New England, a midshipman, aboard his majesty's ship Squirrel," 20 guns, with Capt. Warren, afterwards Adm. Sir Peter Warren, "and then there never had been a man-of-war built of any kind." He continues, "in 1747, after the reduction of Louisbourg, there was a ship of 44 guns ordered to be built at Piscataqua by one Mr. Messervey; † she was called the America, and sailed for England the following year. When she came home she was found so bad that she never was commissioned again. There was afterwards another ship of 20 guns, built at Boston by Mr. Benjamin Hollwell, which was called the Boston. She run but a short time before she was condemned; and those were the only two ships of war ever built in America."

Beyond what Adm. Gayton has made mention of, I find little information concerning these two vessels or frigates; both occur on a naval list published in the Gentleman's Magazine, August, 1751 — the America as a 5th Rate of 40 guns, the Boston as a 6th Rate of 20 guns. Charnock, in his Biog. Nav., states that in 1751 the command

* First published January 9, 1776.

† From Gen. Amherst's Journal of the Siege of Louisbourg, we learn that on June 28, 1758, a Col. Messervey and his son died of small pox, and most of his company of carpenters were ill.

of Capt. Francis Wm. Drake was shifted from the *Mercury* "to the *Boston*, also a twenty gun ship, built as an experiment, in America," and about the same time he is said to have been appointed Governor of Newfoundland, but in 1755 we find him captain of the *Winchelsea*, 20 guns. He was a son of Sir Francis H. Drake, Knt. of Co. Devon, descended from a nephew of the celebrated Sir Francis Drake, Admiral under Queen Elizabeth, a rank to which he himself ultimately attained. On a list of January, 1756, the *America* is quoted at 44 guns, 250 men, the *Boston* 20 to 24 guns, 130 men, but upon declaration of war against France on the 18th of May following, the names of both frigates appear on a list of vessels "lying in ordinary or building at Deptford" on the Thames, near London. Whether they were subsequently sold, broken up, or remodelled and rebuilt, does not appear, but in 1757 a new 60 gun ship, called the *America*, was added to the British Navy, and the command given to the Hon. John Byron; during the American Revolution (1781) she was caught in a storm off Rhode Island, and was soon after converted into a break-water. In 1762 a frigate of 32 guns, called the *Boston*, was built on the Thames, of which Sir Thomas Adams first received the command, and she was still in the navy at the commencement of the present century.

Adm. Gayton appears, however, to have been peculiarly oblivious of the fact that there had been war-vessels built in America, and which on their incorporation into the regular navy had done honor to the service. And first to mention one fact concerning which he must have been particularly well informed. In April, 1744, Gayton was promoted from the rank of lieutenant to the temporary command of a 40 gun-ship, the *Ludlow Castle*, though he did not receive the rank of Post Captain till July 6, 1745. Early during this latter year he was under the command of Commodore Warren at the Leeward Islands, but during the spring we find him lying at Boston with the *Bien Aimé*, of 18 guns, a small prize used as a store-ship, and awaiting a load of masts for the old country. Before sailing, however, he complied with the request of Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, and joined the squadron of Commodore Warren before Louisbourg, where he evidently obtained some knowledge as to the naval capabilities of the colonies. One of the Provincial fleet there engaged was the *Shirley-Galley*, a snow of 24 guns, commanded by Capt. John Rouse, who it is said had formerly been a lieutenant in the British service. On the 18th of May this New England cruiser and the *Mermaid* man-of-war, 40 guns, Capt. James Douglas, encountered the new French ship *Vigilant*, 64 guns, 560 men, commanded by the Marquis du Maison Forte, and laden with military stores. A running fight having been kept up until the Commodore was met, the ship was forced to surrender, and out of compliment to his gallantry the command was given to Capt. Douglas, while the *Mermaid* was assigned to the Hon. Wm. Montague, then promoted to the rank of Captain. Louisbourg capitulated on the 16th of June, and on the 22d, the *Mermaid*, by order of Commodore Warren, departed for England with despatches for the Duke of Newcastle, arriving on Saturday, July 20th, whereupon Capt. Montague, or, as he was better known in the Navy, "Mad Montague," received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the sum of 500 guineas as a present, and was advanced during the succeeding month to the command of the *Prince Edward*. Duplicate despatches

were sent out July 4th, by the Shirley-Galley, Capt. Rouse, who was recommended to the command of a snow; he returned to Louisbourg Sept. 23d, bearing the Duke of Newcastle's answers dated Aug. 10, 1745, and his own promotion to the rank of Post Captain in the regular service, the date being supplied the day after his arrival, at the express directions of the King. He was appointed to the command of his own vessel the Shirley-Galley, which had been purchased or hired into the navy as an armed ship on the sloop establishment, though Charnock says it was afterwards "put on the higher footing of a post-ship, or frigate." On a list of 1747, I find the vessel quoted at 16 guns, and at the peace of Aix la Chapelle, Oct., 1748, as carrying 14 guns, 14 swivels and 110 men, subsequent to which date I have met with no mention of the Shirley-Galley. It may be interesting to state that in March, 1749, Capt. Rouse was appointed to the Albany sloop, in which vessel he arrived June 21 at Chebucto, with Col. Cornwallis, Governor of Nova Scotia, in the Sphinx, and some two thousand adventurers in 15 transports, who intended to settle near there. Further mention of him will be found in Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*; he was employed principally on the American Station, and at the time of his death, which occurred at Portsmouth April 3, 1760, was in command of the Sutherland, a 50 gun ship.

More than half a century earlier than the period which marks the brilliant siege of Louisbourg, however, two armed vessels were built upon the Piscataqua River in America, by order of the British Government. The *Freeman's Journal* of Jan. 14, 1777, says: "the evidence of the above facts depends on an original manuscript letter from Mr. Emerson, formerly minister of New Castle, to the late Mr. Prince, and is to be found among the collection of manuscripts relating to the history of New England, made by fifty year's industry of that worthy gentleman, unless it has been pilfered or destroyed by the Saracen-like barbarity of the late occupiers of the Old South meeting-house in Boston, in an apartment of which those valuable manuscripts were deposited."

The Rev. John Emerson, who died in 1732, at the age of 61 years, was settled at Newcastle in 1704, went to England four years later and resided some time in London, and after his return was in 1715 installed at Portsmouth. Both Newcastle and Portsmouth, in the immediate vicinity of each other, are now contained within the limits of the State of New Hampshire, and at the former place, situated on an island at the mouth of the Piscataqua, the two vessels were launched; the Falkland in 1690, and the Bedford-Galley in 1696.

The first mention I find of these vessels is on a list* of the navy at the death of William III., March 8, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, wherein they are rated as follows: Falkland, fourth rate, 48 guns, 226 men; Bedford-Galley, fifth rate, 32 guns, 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ men; no commanders' names being given.

The galley was probably named from Lord William Russel, created Duke of Bedford in 1694, but I gain little satisfactory intelligence as to her actual service. Andrew Ley was appointed to her command as Captain, Jan. 26, 1709-10, and in 1712 he was superannuated with a pension. In 1711, when Adm. Sir Hovenden Walker was bound on

* Schomberg's *Naval History*, vol. iv.

† Afterwards quoted at 142 men.

his unfortunate expedition against Quebec, the Bedford-Galley accompanied the fleet 100 leagues westward of Scilly, and then parted company, together with the Diamond, Capt. John Lisle, and the Experiment, Capt. Matt. Elford, having under their protection a fleet of merchant ships bound for Lisbon. Having been changed to a fire-ship of 8 guns, 45 men, the galley was from 1719-'21, attached to the squadron despatched to the Baltic under Adm. Sir John Norris, and was commanded by Capt. James Luck or Luch, advanced afterwards (May 29, 1720) to the Port Mahon frigate. The vessel still appears as a fire-ship in 1723, but the name does not occur on a list of 1727, or thereafter.

A small frigate of 372 tons, ranking as a sixth rate, carrying 20 guns, and called by a very similar name, the Biddeford, was, as early as 1696, attached to the squadron of Commodore John Johnson ordered to block up the ports of Dunkirk and Calais; of this vessel Capt. Samuel Martin held the command until the accession of Queen Anne, and she appears to have been still employed in active service up to the year 1762, when we find her cruising in the North Sea under Capt. William Howe.

The galley, according to the English editor of *Sieur Guillet's Art of Navigation* (London, 1705), was a low built vessel, about 130 feet in length, and 18 feet in breadth in the middle; both oars and sails might be used, and the two masts (the fore and main) were struck or lowered at pleasure.

We now come to consider the Falkland, a regular line-of-battle ship which received its name, doubtless, in honor of Anthony Viscount Falkland, one of the Privy Council, Lord of the Admiralty 1691-'93, and during the latter year presiding at the head of the board. Although launched in 1690, the earliest mention of the vessel, as already observed, is on a list of 1702, at the death of King William III., being then ranked as a fourth rate of 48 guns, 776 tons, 226 men; though we soon after find her metal increased to 54 guns, with a crew of 280 men. The Falkland appears to have come under the description of war-vessels known as frigates, which were light built and good sailers, the larger ones usually furnished with two decks.

After the accession of Queen Anne, Capt. John Underdown was appointed to her command and sent on the Virginia station. He had been first appointed to the Guarland, 50 guns, with the rank of captain, Aug. 25, 1696, and when on March 31, 1703, the Hon. Algernon Grenville (second son of Lord Brooke), received the command of this vessel, Capt. Underdown was doubtless transferred to the Falkland. On his passage back from Virginia in company with the Dreadnaught, 60, Capt. Evans, and the Fowey, 40, Capt. Richard Browne, Underdown captured on the 24th of August 1704, a French vessel of 54 guns; this was called afterwards the Falkland Prize, since that vessel bore the brunt of the action, the Dreadnaught not getting up till the very end of the engagement. After this, Underdown was sent as Commander of an expedition designed against the French fisheries of North America. Arriving at St. Johns, Newfoundland, he, on the receipt of certain favorable intelligence, left that place July 26, 1707, to carry out his designs, being accompanied by the Nonsuch, 48, Capt. John Carlton, the Medway prize, Capt. Richard Hughes, and Major Lloyd at the head of a score of soldiers. On the 17th of August, he

returned to St. Johns, bringing with him as prizes, the Duke of Orleans of St. Malo, 360 tons, 30 guns, 110 men, and the Equeliere, 20 guns, 100 men; he had also taken and burned the Palme of St. Malo, 20 guns, 80 men, and had destroyed 228 fishing-boats, 480 boats and shallows not employed that season in the fishery, 23 stages and 23 train vats, 77,280 quintals of fish, and 1568 hogsheads of train-oil. The enemy themselves had destroyed two vessels, the Mariana, 32 guns, and the Margaret, 26 guns, both of St. Malo, to prevent their falling into the Commodore's hands. Capt. Underdown continued in command many years, being employed principally on the West India and American stations, and died Nov. 4, 1728. Before his death the metal of his vessel was reduced to 50 guns, as appears by navy lists of 1723, and after this she was laid up for a period.

June 27, 1728, the Falkland was put into commission under Capt. Samuel Atkins, who was first appointed Dec. 3, 1718, to the Garland fire-ship. In April of the succeeding year she was again commissioned, with the same captain and a crew of 280 men; was in the fleet of Adm. Sir Charles Wager at Spithead during the following month, but was ordered to be paid off at Portsmouth on the 16th of October. Capt. Atkins was superannuated in 1747, with the half pay of a rear-admiral.

In Nov., 1733, the Falkland was ordered to be docked and cleaned for sea-service, and was put in commission Feb. 21st following, under Capt. Hon. Fitzroy H. Lee, with a crew of 300 men; in August following she was lying at Spithead, in the fleet of Adm. Cavendish. Capt. Lee, who was a son of the Earl of Litchfield, was soon after appointed commander-in-chief of the Newfoundland squadron and Governor of that island, and rose subsequently to the rank of Admiral. July 28, 1738, Capt. John Oliphant received the command; the vessel was for some time in the Mediterranean fleet of Rear-Admiral Had-dock; in 1740 attached to the fleet of Adm. Sir John Norris, designed against Ferrol; but in January, 1741, was on the home station at Portsmouth, having her compliment of 300 men still kept up. Capt. Oliphant died in England, March 29, 1743.

Early in 1744, Capt. Thomas Grenville, who had received that rank two years before, was appointed to the F. He was the seventh son of Hesther, Countess Temple and Visc. Cobham, and Charnock in his Naval Biographies states that he was appointed to the Falkland, 50 guns, "just launched," which is undoubtedly an error. In August, 1744, she is mentioned among the fleet of Adm. Sir John Balchen, designed for the convoy of some 200 merchant ships to the coast of Portugal and the Mediterranean, and her name occurs during the same year in the squadron of Commodore Peter Warren at the Leeward Islands. Capt. Grenville took a French privateer of 14 guns, which he carried into Kinsale, in March, 1745; in December he sailed from the Downs on a short cruise under Adm. Vernon, and in 1746 captured another French privateer, the Tyger, 26 guns, 220 men. Subsequent to this event the F. was assigned to the command of Capt. Blumford Barradel or Borrowdell, who received the rank of Captain July 18, 1744. In April, 1747, she figures in the squadron of Vice Adm. An-son, and was engaged in the naval affair off Cape Finisterre on the 3d of May following, when the French squadron of De la Ionquiere was defeated. Capt. Barradel quitted the F. some time previous to

his death, which occurred in Nov., 1749; and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle (Oct., 1748), the vessel appears to have been laid up at Portsmouth a few years, at least it is so mentioned on a list dated September, 1755.

On the declaration of war with France, May 18, 1756, we again find her in commission (50 guns, 300 men) under Capt. Francis Wm. Drake, having sailed during the preceding month in the fleet of Adm. Boscawen; in November following she was cruising off Brest, in the fleet of Vice Adm. Knowles, and during the years 1757 and '58 was in the squadron of Commodore Moore, at the Leeward Islands, N. America. This is the same Capt. Drake to whom we have before made allusion, as captain of the Boston frigate in 1751; on his return from America in 1759, he was transferred from the Falkland to the Edgar, 64 guns, and the command of the former was given to his brother, Capt. Samuel Drake, with a crew of 350 men. This latter officer, who received the rank of Captain, November 15, 1756, was afterwards a Rear Admiral, and was in 1782 created a Baronet in reward for his services. During the year 1759, the vessel remained principally on the home or channel-station, under Commodore Duff, watching the French armament at Brest, and, having joined Adm. Sir Edward Hawke, was engaged in the fight of Belleisle on the 20th of November. The succeeding spring Drake arrived at Quebec in the squadron of Commodore Swanton; was soon ordered on the West India station, and at the close of 1761 was in the fleet of Rear Adm. Rodney, collected at Barbadoes for an expedition against Martinique, and other of the French islands. (The F. appears to have been one of the vessels which joined Commodore Sir James Douglas with a body of troops from the colonies.)

In 1762, Capt. Drake having been transferred to the Rochester, 50 guns, on the same station, the command of the F. was given to Capt. William Tucker,* who returned with her to England, and at the peace of Feb. 23, 1763, we find her on the home station. After this the vessel was laid up, and probably, having done good service for nearly three quarters of a century, was never again put in commission, for by a list of 1768 she was stationed at Chatham, but on the next list which I am able to consult, namely, one of 1778, the name of the Falkland is no longer found.

Dr. COTTON MATHER, in his life of the Rev. John Wilson, p. 28, remarks:

“Beholding a young man, extraordinary dutiful, in all possible ways of being serviceable, unto his aged mother, then weak in body, and poor in estate, he [viz. Rev. John Wilson] declared unto some of his family, what he had beheld; adding therewithal, I charge you, take notice of what I say. God will certainly bless that young man; John Hull (for that was his name) shall grow rich, and live to do God good service in his generation. It came to pass accordingly, that this exemplary person became a very rich, as well as emphatically a good man, and afterwards died a Magistrate of the Colony.”

* Appointed Captain in January, 1757; died about 1772.

RECORD OF BAPTISMS (1715—1747)

SET DOWN IN THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE RECORDS OF THE CHURCH AT "RUMNEY-MARSH" (No. CHELSEA, Ms.), IN THE HANDWRITING OF ITS FIRST PASTOR, THOMAS CHEEVER.

[Communicated by Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER, D.D.]

1715. 6 Nov., son of Asa Hassy.
 17 $\frac{1}{6}$. 11 Mar., Jabez and Hannah, children of Elisha Tuttle, sen^r.
 1716. 1 April, John, son of John Floyd, jr.
 " 29 " Hannah, wife of Ensign Joseph Belcher.
 " 13 May, Nathaniel, James and Hannah, children of Ensign Joseph Belcher.
 " 10 June, Abigail, dau. of Samuel Tuttle.
 " " " Abigail, dau. of Jacob Hassy.
 " 16 Dec., Hannah, dau. of Asa Hassey.
 1717. 26 May, Rachel, dau. of Nathaniel Richison—in virtue of the communion of Chh's, the mother being a member of Woburn Chh.
 " 21 July, Sarah, Abigail, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary, daughters of John Chamberlane.
 17 $\frac{1}{8}$. 13 April, Abraham, son of Asa Hassy.
 1718. 1 June, Jonathan, son of Ensgⁿ Joseph Belcher.
 " 22 " Abijah, son of Isaac Lewis.
 " 6 July, Abigail, widow of Abraham Hassy (of Malden).
 " " " Abigail, dau. of s^d Abigail.
 " 13 " John, son of Moses Hill.
 " 25 Oct., Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Tuttle.
 " " " Elizabeth, dau. of Jacob Hassey.
 17 $\frac{1}{9}$. 1 Feb., Richard, son of Samuel Watts.
 " 1 March, John, son of John Leath.
 1719. 24 May, Abraham, Thomas, and Mary Skinner, all of Maldon, baptized and rec^d to communion.
 " " " Hannah, dau. of Jonathan Sprague, jr., of Maldon.
 " 5 July, Joseph Whittemore, bap. and rec^d to comⁿ.
 " " " Edmund, son of s^d Joseph, bap.
 " 20 Sept., Thomas, Abraham, John and Joseph, children of Thomas Skinner.
 " " " Jonathan, son of Jonathan Sprague, jr., of Maldon.
 " 27 " Abraham, son of Abraham Skinner.
 " 4 Oct., Mary, dau. of Isaac Lewis.
 " 1 Nov., Nathan, son of Nathaniel Richardson.
 " 8 " Benjamin, son of Thomas Skinner.
 " " " Biel, son of Susanna Richardson.
 " 15 " Susanna, dau. of John Chamberlane.
 17 $\frac{1}{0}$. 13 Mar., Mary, dau. of John Pratt, of Maldon, who married Mehitabel Davis.
 1720. 2 Oct., Samuel, son of John Leath.
 " 23 " Thomas, Jacob, Jabez, Joseph and Mary, children of Thomas Burdit, jr.

1720. 13 Nov., William, son of Abraham Skinner.
 " 4 Dec., Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Watts.
1721. 16 April, Mary, dau. of John Floyd, jr.
 " 9 July, Ebenezer, son of William Hassy.
 " 13 Aug., John, son of John Pratt, of Maldon, who married
 Melitabel Davis.
 " 27 " John, son of John Whittamore, of Maldon Chh.
 " 17 Sept., Sarah, dau. of Ensign Joseph Belcher.
 " 12 Nov., Abigail, dau. of Samuel Tuttle.
 " 19 " Lydia, dau. of John Chamberlane.
- 1721 $\frac{1}{2}$. 28 Jan., Nathan, son of Isaac Lewis.
1722. 15 July, Jacob, son of John Floyd, jr.
 " 16 Sept., Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Watts.
 " 7 Oct., Elijah, son of John Leath.
 " 21 " Richard Whittamore, bapt. and rec^d to comⁿ.
- 1722 $\frac{2}{3}$. 20 Jan., Nathan, son of Nathan Cheever.
1723. 14 July, Sarah, dau. of John Pratt, of Maldon, who married
 Mehetabel Davis.
 " 18 Aug., Jeremiah, son of Jeremiah Whittemore.
 " 13 Oct., Lois, dau. of Deac. John Chamberlane.
 " 20 " Isaac, son of Abraham Skinner.
- 1723 $\frac{3}{4}$. 19 Jan., Joseph, son of Isaac Lewis.
1724. 5 April, Mary, dau. of John Floyd.
 " 7 June, Samuel, son of Jacob Chamberlane.
 " 12 July, Tabitha, dau. of Samuel Tuttle.
 " 2 Aug., James, son of Wm. Thompson, recommended from
 Ireland.
 " 9 " Edward, son of Samuel Watts.
 " 4 Oct., Ann, dau. of John Pratt, of Maldon, who married
 Mehetabel Davis.
 " 29 Nov., Ebenezer, son of Thomas Wait, jr. who married
 Abraham Hassey's widow.
- 1724 $\frac{4}{5}$. 28 Feb., Jacob, son, of Elisha Tuttle.
1726. 13 Mar., Samuel, son of Samuel Tuttle.
 " 10 April, Eleanor, dau. of John Leath.
 " 24 July, Lydia, dau. of Isaac Lewis.
 " 18 Sept., Elizabeth, dau. of Jacob Chamberlane.*
 " 20 Nov., Mary, dau. of Thomas Wait, jr.
 " 27 " Sarah, dau. of John Floyd.
1727. 19 Mar., Anne, dau. of Samuel Watts.
 " 9 April, Elizabeth, dau. of Elisha Tuttle.
- 1727 $\frac{1}{2}$. 14 Jan., Abraham, son of Mr. Macurdin, who brought a tes-
 timony from Ireland.
1728. 10 Mar., Sarah, dau. of John Leath.
 " 31 " Benjamin, Jacob and Sarah, children of Benjamin
 Whittemore.
 " " " Martha, Mary, daus. of Joseph Holloway.
 " 11 Aug., James, son of Capt. Nathaniel Oliver.
 " 8 Sept., Phebe, dau. of Jacob Chamberlane.
 " 22 " Hannah, dau. of Joseph Whittemore.

* A pencil note in the record adds, "Now Elizabeth Hasey, and living in the poor house. Her memory is yet good. 14 June, 1825."

1728. 20 Oct., John, son of Samuel Tuttle.
 1728₉. 2 Mar., Rachel, dau. of Samuel Watts.
 " " " Edmund, son of John Grover—his wife being a member of the new North Church, Boston.
 " 16 " James, son of James Brintnal—his wife being a member of Charlestown Church.
 1729. 21 Sept., Benjamin, Robert, Ebenezer, and Mary, children of Francis and Sarah Leath, of Woburn.
 " 5 Oct., Esther, dau. of Benjamin Whittemore.
 " 2 Nov., James, son of John Floyd.
 1730. 2 Aug., Abigail, dau. of Joseph Whittemore.
 " 16 " Francis, son of John Leath.
 " 20 Sept., John, son of Benjamin Brown, of Boston (his wife being a member of Mr. Welsted's Chh).
 " 22 Nov., Edmund, son of Jacob Chamberlane.
 1730₁. 21 Feb., Hezekiah, son of Benjamin Whittemore.
 " 14 Mar., Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel Watts.
 1731. 2 May, Benjamin, Mary and Sarah, children of Benj. Floyd.
 " 23 " Sarah, dau. of Thomas Eustis.
 1731₂. 2 Jan., Mary, dau. of Samuel Tuttle.
 " 16 " Jedidiah, son of John Leath.
 " 6 Feb., Phebe, dau. of Benjamin Whittemore.
 " " " Sarah, dau. of John Hassey.
 " 13 " Elias, son of Elias Whittemore.
 " 26 Mar., Samuel, son of Joseph Whittemore.
 1732. 23 April, Mary, dau. of Mr. Levinston.
 " 4 June, Susanna Harndel, bap. and received to comⁿ.
 " 3 Sept., Bellingham, son of Mr. Samuel Watts.
 " 22 Oct., Tabitha, dau. of Ebenezer Pratt.
 " 5 Nov., Nathaniel, son of Jacob Chamberlane.
 1733. 4 Mar., Ebenezer, son of Benjamin Floyd.
 " " " Rebecca, dau. of Samuel Pratt.
 " 8 July, Thomas, son of John Brintnal.
 " 29 " Sarah, dau. of Daniel Watts.
 " 23 Sept., Abigail, dau. of Thomas Eustis.
 " 11 Nov., Tabitha and Joanna, daus. of Samuel and Joanna Floyd.
 " 9 Dec., Samuel, son of Samuel Floyd.
 1734. 3 Feb., Thomas, son of James Brintnal.
 " 10 " Mary, dau. of Joseph Whittemore.
 " 24 Mar., Timothy, son of Elias Whittemore.
 " 14 April, Mary, dau. of John Leath.
 " 26 May, Bellingham, son of Capt. Samuel Watts.
 " 9 June, Thomas, Daniel, Benjamin, John and Edward, sons of Ensign Thomas Pratt.
 " 16 " Rebeccah, dau. of Benjamin Whittemore.
 " 15 Sept., John, son of Mr. Levinston.
 " 22 " David, son of David Whittemore.
 1734₅. 23 Feb., Daniel, son of Daniel Watts.
 " 16 Mar., Asa, son of Ebenezer Kendal.
 " " " Allice, dau. of David Whittemore.
 1735. 11 May, Abigail, dau. of Benjamin Floyd.
 " 8 June, Belcher, son of Capt. Samuel Watts.

1735. [?]* Noah, son of Samuel Floyd.
 " 17 [July?]* Thomas, son of Thomas Eustace.
 " 1 [Aug?]* Rachel, dau. of Elias Whittemore.
 " 21 Sept., Nathan, son of Joseph Whittemore.
 1735 $\frac{5}{6}$. 7 Mar., Abraham, son of Benjamin Whittemore.
 " 21 " Elizabeth, dau. of John Leath.
 " " " Elizabeth, dau. of Steven Kent.
 1736. 11 April, Mary, dau. of Ensign Thomas Pratt.
 " 18 " Thomas, son of John Brintnall.
 " 16 May, William, son of John Hassey.
 " 1 Aug., William, son of [Ruling] Elder Samuel Watts.
 1736 $\frac{7}{8}$. 20 Feb., Joseph, son of Samuel Floyd.
 " 6 Mar., Rachel, dau. of Daniel Watts.
 1737. 31 July, Edward, son of [Ruling] Elder Samuel Watts.
 " " " William, son of Thomas Eustace.
 " 28 Aug., Joseph, son of Ensign Thomas Pratt.
 " 11 Sept., Ebenezer, son of [Ruling] Elder William Hassey.
 1737 $\frac{8}{9}$. 1 Jan., Mary, dau. of John Hassey.
 " 26 Feb., Amos, son of Benjamin Whittemore.
 1738. 18 June, Caleb, son of Samuel Pratt.
 " 25 " Ezra, son of Samuel Floyd.
 " 6 Aug., Isaac, son of [Ruling] Elder Samuel Watts.
 " 10 Sept., Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin Floyd.
 " 12 Oct., Daniel, son of Daniel Watts.
 1739. 22 April, Mehetabel, dau. of Benjamin Dix, member of a Chh.
 in Watertown.
 " 2 May, Josiah, son of Edmond Dix, member of a Church
 in ———.
 " 8 July, Abigail, dau. of Thomas Eustace.
 " 22 " Martha, dau. of Samuel Hassey.
 " " " Ezra, son of John Parker.
 " 4 Nov., Rachel, dau. of Samuel Floyd.
 " 11 " Hannah, dau. of John Hassey.
 " 18 " Abigail, dau. of Samuel Hassey.
 " 16 Dec., Elizabeth, dau. of James Stower.
 1740. 4 May, Stephen, son of Stephen Kent.
 " 5 Oct., Mary, dau. of Abel Robison (member of Mr. Spar-
 hawk's Chh., at Salem).
 " 12 Oct., Joshua, son of Nathan Cheever.
 1741. 12 April, Nathanael, son of Samuel Floyd.
 " " " William, son of Hugh Floyd.
 " 15 July, Mary, dau. of Thomas Eustice.
 " 9 Aug., Hannah, dau. of [Ruling] Elder Samuel Watts.
 " 13 Sept., Susanna, dau. of John Hassey.
 " 4 Oct., Katharine, dau. of Daniel Watts.
 " 22 Nov., Steven, son of Hugh Floyd.
 1741 $\frac{1}{2}$. 17 Jan., Jacob, son of Stephen Kent.
 " 14 Feb., Phebe, dau. of Samuel Hassey.
 1742. 18 April, James, son of James Stowers.
 " 25 " Susanna, dau. of Abel Robison.
 " 21 Oct., David, son of Samuel Floyd.

* The date in the margin is so worn as to make assurance impossible.

- 1742 $\frac{2}{3}$. 6 Feb., Mary, dau. of Ambrose Blaner (a member of Lynn Church).
 " 6 Mar., Joseph, son of Edmond Dix.
 1743. 30 Oct., Joseph, son of Joseph Holloway.
 " 25 Dec., Andrew, son of Mr. Hugh Floyd.
 1743 $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 Jan., Elder Watts's negro woman Phillis, baptized and rec^d to communion.
 " 15 " Chamberlane, son of Thomas Eustis.
 " 29 " Mary, dau. of John Hassey.
 " 12 Feb., Nathan, son of Samuel Floyd.
 " 26 " William, son of Samuel Hassey.
 1744. 29 April, Benjamin, son of Steven Kent.
 " 16 Sept., Nathaniel, son of Nathanael Oliver, jr.
 " 23 " John, son of Daniel Watts.
 " [?] Dec. Anne, dau. of Samuel Tuttle (member of the 2d Chh. in Maldon).
 1744 $\frac{4}{5}$. 20 Jan., Esther, dau. of Samuel Hassey.
 " 27 " Sarah, dau. of James Stowers.
 1745. 7 April, Susannah, dau. of John Sargent (who m. Susanna Chamberlane).
 " 14 " Hannah, dau. of Edmund Dix.
 " 16 June, William, son of Joanna Tuttle, by William Lamson.
 " 1 Sept., Aaron, son of Ambros Blaney.
 " 29 " Cato, Balindon, and Violet, children of Elder Samuel Watts's negro woman Phillis.
 " 8 Dec., Tabitha, dau. of Thomas Sargeant (member of Mr. Emerson's Chh. of Maldon).
 " 29 " Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin Brintnal (member of Maldon South Church).
 " " " Elizabeth, dau. of Sarah Slack, widow.
 1745 $\frac{5}{6}$. 9 Feb., Abigail, dau. of Thomas Eustis.
 " 2 Mar., Benjamin, son of Samuel Floyd.
 1746. 8 June, Lois, dau. of John Hassey.
 " 13 July, Clarissa, dau. of Steven Kent.
 " 9 Nov., Joannah, dau. of Samuel Tuttle (member of y^e 2^d Church in Maldon).
 1746 $\frac{6}{7}$. 15 Mar., Thomas, son of Thomas Sargeant.
 1747. 17 May, John, son of Pelatiah Whittemore (member of Maldon South Church).
 " 24 " Nathan, son of Edward Dix.
 " 15 Nov., Abigail, dau. of James Stowers.

For several years after the revolutionary war, there were frequent misunderstandings among the militia companies, in the vicinity of Boston, respecting rank; till it was finally adjusted, that the companies of Dorchester, Roxbury, and Brookline should constitute the first regiment of the first Brigade of the first Division of the militia, in this Commonwealth, taking precedence of the companies in Boston, on the ground, it is believed, that Dorchester received its Act of incorporation, as a Town, before Boston.—*Appendix to Pierce's Brookline Address.*

NEW ENGLAND.

[Communicated by JOHN WARD DEAN, of Boston.]

REV. HUGH PETERS—who arrived in this country in October, 1635,* was settled as minister at Salem in 1636, and left Aug. 3, 1641,† for England, as one of the agents of the Massachusetts Colony—preached before Parliament, a sermon of which at least two editions were printed.‡ In it he uses this language concerning London :

“The streets also are swarming with poor, which I refer to the Senators of this City, that it is glorious many wayes, why should it be so beggarly in the matter of beggars? I leave to your wisdome *De modo*. Yet, let not my request dye. I have lived in a Countrey, where in seven years § I never saw a beggar, nor heard an oath, nor lookt upon a drunkard: why should there be beggars in your Israel where there is so much work to do?” ||

A fellow exile with Mr. Peters in New England but subsequently his religious and political opponent—Rev. Nathaniel Ward, of Ipswich—gives an equally favorable report in his “Simple Cobler of Aggawam,” published in 1647. “I thank God,” he says, “I have lived in a Colony of many thousand English these twelve yeares and am held a very sociable man; yet I may considerately say, I never heard but one Oath sworne, nor never saw but one man drunke, nor ever heard of three women Adultrresses, in all this time that I can call to minde. If these sinnes bee amongst us privily, the Lord heale us. I would not bee understood to boast of our innocency; there is no cause I should, our hearts may be bad enough and our lives much better.” ¶

* Savage’s Winthrop, vol. i.; 1st ed. p. 169; 2d ed. p. 202.

† Ibid, vol. ii.; 1st ed. p. 31; 2d ed. pp. 37–8.

‡ The title of the first edition is “God’s Doings and Man’s Duty, Opened in a Sermon Preached before both Houses of Parliament, the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the City of London, and the Assembly of Divines, at the last Thanksgiving Day, April 2, For the recovering of the West, and disbanding 5000 of the Kings Horse, &c. 1645. Quadragesimus hic quintus mirabilis Annus. Ang. Hyb. Seo. requiem det Deus ut pariat.

This forty-fifth great year of wondrous worth
Lord grant it may Great Brittain’s peace bring forth.

By Hugh Peters, Preacher of the Gospel. Judg. 3: 31. So let all thine enemies perish, O Lord; but let them that love him be as the Sun when he goeth forth in his might. And the Land had rest forty yeers. London: Printed by R. Raworth, for G. Calvert, at the sign of the black Spred-Eagle at the West-end of Paul. 1646.” Cap 4to. pp. 46.

The title of the second edition is the same to the end of the text, then: “The second Edition corrected by the Author. London: Printed by M. S. for G. Calvert, at the sign of the black Spred-Eagle, at the West end of Paul, 1646.”

§ Peters appears to have lived here only from Oct., 1635, to Aug., 1641, not quite six years; but in two other works besides this he speaks of his residence as seven years, viz., 1, in his *Last Report of the English Wars*, where he says: “Nor did I loose all my seven years being in New England” (See *Gangrena*, part iii. p. 137); and 2, in his *Legacy to his Daughter*, where he says: “There [in N. E.] I continued seven years till sent thither by the Plantations to mediate for ease in Customs and excise.” Ed. Boston, 1717, p. 77. George H. Moore, Esq., calls my attention to the fact that Belknap (*Hist. N. H.*, i. 76) quotes Peters for the saying. By a strange error, Belknap states that Peters lived here *twenty* years, which Farmer in his edition (p. 41) shows to be a mistake.

|| 1st edition, p. 44, or 2d edition, p. 41.

¶ Ward’s *Simple Cobler*, 4th ed. p. 65. The first three editions say “almost these twelve years.”

Cotton Mather, in his "Wonders of the Invisible World," published in 1693, reports the saying of Hugh Peters, though he evidently quotes from memory. "A famous Person returning hence could in a Sermon before the Parliament profess *I have now been seven years in a Country, where I never saw one man drunk, or heard one oath sworn or beheld one Beggar in the Streets all the while.*"*

The same writer in his *Magnalia*, first published at London, 1702, again quotes this saying, and again suppresses the name of its author; but this time he evidently had the book before him. "I have read," he says, "a printed sermon which was preached before 'both Houses of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, and the Assembly of Divines,' the greatest audience then in the World; and in that sermon the preacher had this passage: 'I have lived in a country where in seven years I never saw a beggar nor heard an oath, nor looked upon a drunkard.' Shall I tell you where that Utopia was? 'Twas NEW ENGLAND! But they that go from hence must now tell a different story.'"†

John Farmer, in his *Genealogical Register*, published in 1829, in giving an account of Rev. Giles Firmin, the son-in-law of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, says: "In a sermon before the house of lords and commons and the assembly of divines at Westminster, he said 'I have lived in a country seven years, and all that time I never heard one profane oath, and all that time never did see a man drunk in that land.' This was New England in its days of primitive purity."‡ This saying has since been frequently attributed to Firmin, but I doubt whether he ever uttered it. I find nowhere else any mention of his having preached before Parliament or the Westminster Assembly, and I think the probability is that he never preached before either.§ Though the saying differs slightly from both of Mather's quotations, I think it was derived from one of them, and that it was merely from conjecture that the saying was attributed to Firmin. Mr. Farmer, himself, would not have asserted any thing on doubtful authority, but perhaps some correspondent of his, on whose word he relied, may have done so.

Our court and even church records, as well as Winthrop's *Journal*, prove that crime was not so uncommon here as would be inferred from the statements of Peters and Ward; but it is plain that both writers found a higher standard of morals in New England than in the mother country. To show that their descendants make a favorable impression upon some observers, I copy from the *Boston Journal*, Aug. 26, 1865, an extract from a letter by a New York correspondent

* *Wonders of the Invisible World, Enchantments Encountered*, sect. 1; *Drake's Witchcraft Delusion in New England*, vol. i. p. 13.

† *Magnalia*, Bk. i., Appendix (*The Bostonian Ebenezer*) ed. 1853, stereotype, vol. i. p. 103. The "*Bostonian Ebenezer*" was previously published as a separate work in 1698. See S. Mather's *Life of Cotton Mather*, p. 164.

‡ *Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England*, p. 105.

§ In the *Hist. and Gen. Register* for Jan. 1866, vol. xx. p. 58, I stated that it seemed probable to me that Peters was the author of the saying, but that I had been unable to find a copy of Peters's sermon to determine the matter. A short time after the number was published, Rev. Charles W. Upham, D.D., of Salem, who is engaged in preparing a *Life of Hugh Peters*, told Mr. Wiggin, the well known publisher, of Boston, that he had a copy of Peters's sermon, and that my conjecture was correct. Rev. Dr. Upham has since kindly loaned me a copy of the first edition of the sermon, and furnished me with a copy of the title-page of the second.

of the Providence Journal, in which is given a sketch of three weeks summer touring:—

“I travelled some eleven hundred miles, extending through the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: and during that entire route I did not see or hear of *one* drunken, intemperate or disorderly person. Nor did I hear, throughout the entire route, a profane word or a word that bordered on obscenity. I do not doubt that there are to be found there drunken and disorderly persons; but it so happened that I did not come across them; and the remark I now make was frequently made by the goodly company with which we by chance associated. Everywhere there was to be seen thrift, industry, independence, cheerfulness, health and happiness. Intelligence marked the brow and countenance of every individual, and, though there are undoubtedly boors and clowns in New England, they certainly kept themselves housed while we were in the land of frugality, hospitality and plenty.”

WALLINGFORD.

[Communicated by H. H. CLEMENTS.]

COL. THOMAS WALLINGFORD, of Somersworth, married for his first wife Margaret Clements. Children: Hannah, born May 5, 1720, married Capt. John Brown. Judith, b. March 25, 1722. Ebenezer, who married a sister of Col. John Wentworth, died May 15, 1777.

He married for his second wife, Abigail Hill, daughter of Judge John Hill. She was born July 31, 1729. Children: Margaret, m. Robert Tate. Mary, b. Dec. 29, 1750; m. Gen. Ichabod Goodwin. Eliza, b. Feb. 28, 1753. Thomas, b. Dec. 10, 1759; m. Hannah Lyman, of York, Me. John, b. Jan. 2, 1765; m. a March. Abigail, b. March 16, 1766, m. Dr. Jacob Kittridge. Andrew, b. 27 April, 1770; died April 8, 1776.

He married for his third wife, Madame Eliza Prime. Children: Samuel, b. Feb. 4, 1757. Olive, b. May 29, 1758; m. Col. Thomas Cushing, of Boston.

Ebenezer (above) whose wife was Margaret Clements, had Thomas, b. Sept. 11, 1772. Amos, b. May 6, 1762. Mary, b. 1748. A Lydia Wallingford m. Mr. Lord, of Berwick: who was she?

Col. Thomas Wallingford died at Portsmouth, N. H., on the evening of the 6th July, 1771, aged 74 years.

John Hawkins and Rachel Wallingford were m. by Jonathan Cushing, 14th day of April, 1719. Mark Wallingford, of Somersworth, died July 5, 1773.

Daniel Clements, of Somersworth, grandson of Councillor Job Clements, m. Frances Wallingford, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1770.

Capt. John Browne, above mentioned, was of the Salem family of Brownes.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, FROM THE RECORDS
OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF DARTMOUTH,* MASS.

[Transcribed by JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq., of New Bedford, and communicated for the Register.]

Morton, Ruth, d. of Manasseh	Feb. 8, 1713-14
Morton, Seth, s. of Manasseh and Mary	Jan. 20, 1721-2
Michell, Hannah, d. of James and Hannah	Aug. 22, 1743
Morton, Sarah, d. of Seth and Elizabeth	July 3, 1748
Morton, Hannah, d. of " " "	April 16, 1750
Morton, Ruth, d. of " " "	June 3, 1752
Morton, Timothy, s. of " " "	March 3, 1754
Summerton, Thomas, s. of Thomas	April 15, 1711
" Daniel, s. of " "	Nov. 15, 1713
Smith, William, s. of David and Jean	Dec. 3, 1740
" Thomas, s. of " " "	March 6, 1741
" Hannah, d. of " " "	Feb. 27, 1743
" Barnabas, s. of " " "	May 6, 1745
" David, s. of " " "	Jan. 1, 1753
" James, s. of " " "	Dec. 30, 1755
" Ruth, d. of " " "	Aug. 27, 1757
Lapham, Thomas, s. of John	Sept. 30, 1682
Pope, Hannah, d. of Seth 2d [son of Elnathan] and Sarah	July 2, 17—
Pope, Hannah, d. of Seth 2d and Sarah	March 8, 1755
Slocum, ——— d. of Peleg	Oct. 29, 1682
" Deliverance, d. of "	Feb. 10, 1684
" Content, d. of "	July 2, 1687
" Elizabeth, d. of "	Feb. 3, 1689
" Peleg, s. of "	March 24, 1692
" Giles, s. of "	Feb. 21, 1694 ⁴ / ₅
" Holder, s. of "	June 14, 1697
Tucker, James, s. of John	Aug. 27, 1691
" John, s. of " "	Oct. 25, 1693
" Joseph, s. of " "	Nov. 7, 1696
" Rebecca, d. of Abraham, jr. and Elizabeth	Dec. 18, 1722
" James, s. of " " " "	Sept. 23, 1724
Smith, Jeremiah, s. of Daniel [Humphrey's son] and Rebecca	June 4, 1766
" Humphrey, s. of Daniel and Rebecca	Jan. 10, 1767
" Elizabeth, d. of " " "	Nov. 12, 1768
" James, s. of " " "	July 20, 1770
" . . . & Abigail, s. & d. " " "	April — 1773
" s. " " "	July 23, 1775
Russell, ——— d. of Joseph, jr., by his first wife	May 24, 1702
" Mary, d. of " " second "	June 1, 1704

* At the time these records were made, Dartmouth included Westport, New Bedford, Fairhaven and Acushnet.

Russell, Abraham, s. of Joseph, jr.		March 19, 170 $\frac{5}{8}$
“ William, s. of “		Dec. 20, 1708
“ Abigail, d. of “		March 19, 1711
“ Caleb, s. of “		Aug. 9, 1713
“ Martha, d. of “		June 24, 1716
“ Joseph, s. of “		Oct. 8, 1719
“ Mary, d. of “		Dec. 20, 1723
“ Patience, d. of “		Oct. 8, 1727
“ Abigail, d. of Abraham and Dinah		Jan. 26, 17 $\frac{29}{30}$
“ Barnabas, s. of Joseph, jr., and Judith		May 26, 1745
“ Rebecca, d. of “		April 30, 1747
“ Patience, d. of “		March 10, 174 $\frac{8}{9}$
“ Martha, d. of “		April 14, 1751
Ricketson, Rebecca, d. of William		May 4, 1681
“ John, s. of “		Feb. 11, 1683
“ Elizabeth, d. of “		Sept. 1, 1684
“ William, s. of “		Feb. 26, 1686
“ Jonathan, s. of “		April 7, 1688
“ Timothy, s. of “		Jan. 22, 1690
Wing, Joseph, s. of Matthew		Feb. 20, 169 $\frac{6}{7}$
“ Benjamin, s. of “		Feb. 1, 1698
“ Abigail, d. of “		Feb. 1, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tucker, Henry, son of Abraham		Oct. 30, 1680
“ Mary, d. of “		Feb. 1, 1683
“ Martha, d. of “		Nov. 28, 168—
“ Patience, d. of “		Nov. 28, 1686
“ Abigail, d. of “		Dec. 21, 1688
“ Elizabeth, d. of “		Aug. 24, 1691
“ Sarah, d. of “		April 23, 1693
“ Content, d. of “		March 12, 1695
“ Abraham, s. of “		March 5, 1697
“ Joanna, d. of “		Oct. 14, 1699
“ Ruth, d. of “		Jan. 16, 1701
“ Hannah, d. of “		April 22, 1704
Macomber, Matthew, s. of William		Dec. 19, 1698
“ Joseph, s. of “		April 23, 1700
“ William, s. of “		March 29, 1702
“ Hannah, d. of “		Nov. 8, 1703
“ Elizabeth, d. of “		Sept. 4, 1705
“ Samuel, s. of “		July 8, 1707
“ Sarah, d. of “		March 13, 1709
“ Timothy, s. of “		Oct. 8, 1711
“ Ruth, d. of “		Oct. 28, 1714
“ Margaret, d. of “		Jan. 16, 1719
Mosher, Thomas and Philip, sons of Benjamin and Phebe		June 17, 1755
“ Desire, d. of Benjamin and Phebe		March 12, 1757
“ Richard, s. of “ “		May 4, 1759
“ Phebe, d. of “ “		May 19, 1761
“ Stephen, s. of “ “		July 22, 1763
“ Lydia, d. of “ “		March 9, 1765
“ James, s. of “ “		Nov. 3, 1766
“ Jonathan, s. of “ “		April 18, 1768

Smith, George, s. of Deliverance		Aug. 27, 1701
“ Hope, d. of “		Jan. 28, 1703
Potter, Isabel, d. of Stoak		Oct. 19, 1703
“ Margaret, d. of “		June 30, 1705
“ Hannah, d. of “		May 3, 1707
“ Nathaniel, s. of “		Jan. 7, 1708
“ Benjamin, s. of “		June 21, 1711
“ Dorothy, d. of “		Feb. 2, 1713 or 14
“ Lydia, d. of Nathaniel (son of Stoak and Mary)		Dec. 7, 1727
“ Desire, d. of Nathaniel		Sept. 12, 1729
“ Stoak & Elizabeth, s. & d. “		Dec. 10, 1731
“ Joseph, s. of “		July 31, 1735
“ Bathsheba, d. of “		May 19, 1737
“ Cornelius, s. of “		May 20, 1739
“ Stephen, s. of “		March 5, 1741
“ Mary, d. of “		Oct. 1, 1743
“ Hannah, d. of “		Oct. 25, 1747
Sisson, Susannah, d. of Richard		Oct. 24, 1703
“ Richard, s. of “		July 17, 1705
“ Thomas, s. of “		April 22, 1707
“ George, s. of “		March 26, 1711
“ Ledijah, d. of “		Sept. 8, 1714
“ James, s. of “		July 11, 1716
“ Lemuel, s. of “		Sept. 21, 1725
Mosher, Hope, d. of Jonathan and Ann		April 17, 1757
“ Gardner, s. of “ “		Aug. 30, 1752
“ Elizabeth, d. of “ “		November, 1754
Wilcocks, Susannah, d. of Stephen		Feb. 14, 169–
“ Daniel, s. of “		Dec. 29, 1699
“ Thomas, s. of “		Oct. 12, 1701
“ Elizabeth, d. of “		Jan. 18, 1704
“ Stephen, s. of “		Jan. 10, 1708
Soul, Martha, d. of Benjamin and Meribeh		Oct. 1, 1743
“ Patience, d. of “ “		Jan. 30, 1745
Howland, Gideon, s. of Benj ^a . & Mary		May 11, 1750
“ Silvia, d. of “ “		Feb. 12, 175–
“ Benjamin, s. of “ “		Oct. 12, 1754
Tripp, Abigail, d. of Joseph		Aug. 11, 1710
“ Ruth, d. of “		Nov. 6, 1712
“ Price, s. of “		May 15, 1715
“ Dinah, d. of “		November, 1716
“ Philip, s. of “		April 3, 1725
“ Hannah, d. of “		Aug. 13, 1728
Russell, Meribah, d. of Seth & Mary		March 24, 1760
“ Dinah, d. of “ “		Sept. 10, 1761
“ Seth, s. of “ & Keziah		Sept. 25, 1766
“ Charles, s. of “ “		Nov. 22, 1768
“ James, s. of Jonathan		May 7, 1687
“ William, s. of “		Oct. 28, 1691
Allin, Rebecah, d. of Benjamin		April 28, 1705
Born [Bourne?] William, s. of William		Oct. 3, 1704
Huddleston, Peleg, s. of Henry		Jan. 2, 1702

Huddleston, Elizabeth, d. of Henry		Oct. 1, 1704
Merchaw, [Merrihew?] John, s. of Jonathan		March 14, 1695
“ Thomas, s. of	“	Jan. 1, 1697
“ Timothy, s. of	“	Aug. 11, 1702
“ Elias, s. of	“	Sept. 6, 1704
Talman, Mary, d. of	Jonathan	May 3, 1695
“ Nathaniel, s. of	“	Jan. 14, 1696
“ James, s. of	“	Feb. 7, 1698
“ Darius, s. of	“	Feb. 3, 1690
“ Sirus [Cyrus?] s. of	“	Nov. 26, 1702
“ Timothy, s. of	“	Feb. 24, 1704
Russell, Elizabeth, d. of John		April 19, 1705
Lake, Alice, d. of	Thomas	Dec. 6, 1677
“ Thomas, s. of	“	Nov. 13, 1680
“ John, s. of	“	Aug. 23, 1683
“ Joseph, s. of	“	July 17, 1686
“ Mary, d. of	“	Sept. 19, 1689
“ Benjamin, s. of	“	May 29, 1697
Smith, John, s. of	Eliezer	June 23, 1681
“ Eliphah, s. of	“	May 28, 1683
“ Thomas, s. of	“	May 19, 1685
“ Rebecah, d. of	“	June 21, 1688
“ James, s. of	“	Feb. 8, 1689
“ Desire, d. of	“	Dec. 13, 1692
“ Joseph, s. of	“	Oct. 26, 169—
Hathaway, Sarah, d. of	John	Feb. 24, 168 $\frac{5}{4}$
“ Joannah, d. of	“	Jan. 28, 1685
“ John, s. of	“	March 18, 1687
“ s. of	“	April 3, 1690
“ Hannah, d. of	“	Feb. 16, 1692
“ Mary, d. of	“	June 11, 1694
Sisson, Richard, s. of James		Feb. 19, 1692
“ Mary, d. of	“	Feb. 26, 168 $\frac{4}{5}$
Russell, John, s. of John [and Mehitabel]		June 16, 1686
Hathaway, Jonathan, s. of John		June 23, 1697
“ Richard, s. of	“	May 21, 1699
“ Thomas, s. of	“	Feb. 5, 1700

MARRIAGES.

Tucker, Abraham, Junr.	Russell, Elizabeth	March 1, 1721
Burrel, James	Russell, Mehetabel	March 14, 170 $\frac{4}{5}$
Eson, Peter, of R. I.	Slocum, Content	April 17, 1705
Spooner, Jonathan	Gidloo, Annes,	April 17, 1705
Perry, Edward, of Sandwich	Smith, Elizabeth	Oct. 16, 1705
Wood, Daniel,	Ricketson, Elizabeth	Oct. 17, 1705
Briggs, Thomas, Junr.	Allen, Mary, dau. of	
	Ebenezer	April 25, 1706
Tripp, Aial	Davis, Anne	Jan. 25, 17 $\frac{10}{11}$
Wate, Thomas	Tripp, Mary	Jan. 25, 17 $\frac{10}{11}$
Elles, Joel	Gatchell, ———	May 25, 1715
Mosher, Hugh	Devil, Sarah	April 25, 1717
Manchester, Thomas	Macomber, Mary	Oct. 18, 1717
Goddard, Daniel, of Jamestown	Tripp, Mary	Nov. 21, 1717

Mosher, Joseph	Smith, Mehetebel	Oct. 23, 1718
Mott, Adam	Hathaway, Apphia	Dec. 18, 1718
Brown, William, of Portsmouth	Earl, Hannah	Aug. 27, 1718
Mosher, Jonathan	Potter, Isabel	Jan. 7, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{8}$
Wait, Reuben	Elizabeth	Aug. 2, 1720
Weden, Daniel, of Jamestown	Slocum, Joanna	March 2, 1720-1
Allen, Increase, Jr.	Allen, Lydia	June 29, 1721
Borden, Thomas, of Tivertown	Gifford, Mary	Aug. 3, 1721
Allen, Joseph	Ray, [?] Jeneatte	Nov. 17, 1721
Jenins, Joseph	Mosher, Hannah	Dec. 28, 1721
Tucker, Abraham, Jr.	Russell, Elizabeth	March 1, 1721
Brownell, George	Devil, ———	June 22, 1716
Pope, Elnathan	Pope, Mary	March 14, 171 $\frac{5}{8}$
Howland, Henry	Briggs, Elizabeth	Dec. 27, 1722
Wing, Matthew	Ricketson, Elizabeth	Sept. 4, 1696
Tucker, Abraham, s. of } Henry, deceased }	Slocum, Mary, } of R. I. }	Oct. 30, 1679
Tucker, Abraham	Mott, Hannah, of R. I.	Nov. 26, 1690
Wilcocks, Stephen	Briggs, Susannah	Feb. 9, 169-
Tripp, Joseph	Smith, Elizabeth	Oct. 13, 1709
Russell, John	Rebecca	April 25, 1704
Smith, Eliezer	Sprague, Ruth	Aug. 12, 1680
Hathaway, John	Joannah	March 15, 1682
Russell, John	Mahitable	July 17, 16--
Hathaway, John	Patience	Sept. 29, 1696

DEATHS.

Summerton, Thomas	October 1, 1736
Smith, Barnabas, s. of David and Jane	" 12, 1765
Soule, George	May 12, —
Soule, John	" 11, 1704
Man, Frances, w. of William	Feb. 26, 1699 or 1700
Lapham, William	Aug. 8, 1702
Lapham, Thomas	May 8, 1704
H—— Robert	April 1, 1708
Cadmon, George	Nov. 24, 1718
Tripp, Joseph	Nov. 17, 1718
Pickham, Stephen	April 23, 1721
Huddleston, Volintine (99 years old)	June 8, 1727
Jenney, John	April 10, 1727
Pope, Seth	March 17, 172 $\frac{7}{8}$
Pope, Hannah, d. of Seth 2d	Aug. 9, 1753
Tucker, John, Jr.	June 14, 1730
Tucker, Elizabeth, w. of Abraham, Jr.	Oct. 9, 1724
Russell, Joseph	April 13, 1748
Tucker, Mary, w. of Abraham	Sept. 25, 1689
Wilcox, Stephen	Nov. 13, 1736
Howland, Benjamin	Oct. 8, 1755
Russell, Mary, w. of Seth	July 22, 1764

REPORT ON THE SUDBURY FIGHT, APRIL, 1676.

[Read at the October meeting, 1866.]

THE Committee appointed by the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, April 4, 1866, "to ascertain if possible the date of the Sudbury Fight," beg leave to submit the following report :

We deem it unnecessary to apologize for the length of time taken by your Committee in the investigation of the subject matter referred to above. The discrepancy as to the date of a fight so important at the time has been so long standing, has been continued with such high authorities on both sides of the question, and has been, and is still, from all the evidence your Committee can find, so unaccountable, that we should have felt it inexcusable to have reported our opinion upon the question without a thorough examination of all the authorities within our reach. The Society has within a comparatively short time itself published in its Register two papers* maintaining opposite views of the question by writers whom it has good reason to regard as eminent authorities—one, S. G. Drake, Esq., late a President of the Society, a writer of reputation and authority in antiquarian matters ; the other, the Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, member of Congress for the district in which the fight took place—each, whichever one might consult, seeming to settle the question. And as the Society, apparently in view of this conflict, has seen fit to impose upon your Committee the honorable though somewhat delicate duty of re-examining the whole question, and of assuming to render a decision which must compel us somewhat to sit in judgment upon those of both these writers, and to dissent from that of the one or the other, it seemed to us that we could only satisfy the just expectations of the Society, and entitle to confidence such conclusion as we might come to, by discovering if possible some new evidence from original sources, or by presenting that already known in some new light. Your Committee think the results which they beg leave now to report fully justify the pains taken by them in the search. And although they do not claim to have settled the question with such absolute certainty as it is possible to demonstrate a problem in mathematics, yet they think they can furnish such evidence as to make the opinion they have arrived at reasonably conclusive. Although the affair happened near two centuries ago and was wholly insignificant compared with the engagements of modern days, we remember nevertheless that some of our forefathers' blood was spilled there, blood that could ill be spared by the young and struggling colony ; and respect to these heroic men to whom we owe every thing, would forbid our considering it unprofitable to properly fix in history, though at some pains, an event which was of importance to them. How important it was to the colony to lose two leading citizens and two score of men in a sanguin-

* See Vol. vii. p. 221, and the April number of this volume.

nary encounter with an enemy who constantly and imminently threatened their existence, may be judged by the fact that in all the history and private correspondence which have come down to us, the killing of two men at Hingham and at Weymouth by the Indians is always prominently mentioned as a disaster, though the men themselves were so little known it was not deemed of consequence to give their names. The Fight at Sudbury was a defeat, but it seems to have resulted in considerable loss to the enemy, and helped with one or two other causes to effectually check their progress. King Philip's war culminated then—from that time the Indians began to be conquered. As the old Chronicler says, "this last attempt of theirs was but the rage of an expiring enemy." Mrs. Rowlandson says, in the narrative of her captivity among these Indians, after the Sudbury Fight, "They came home without that rejoicing and triumphing over their victory which they were wont to shew at other times; but rather like dogs (as they say) which have lost their ears. . . . When they went they acted as if the devil had told them that they should gain the victory, and now they acted as if the devil had told them they should have a fall."

With these views as to the relative importance of the subject submitted for their consideration, your Committee have examined and caused to be examined all the original official records of every character which would be likely to contain any account of, or reference to the event, and various private papers and diaries to which any of the writers have referred. Your Committee have for the most part examined these personally; but when they were inconvenient of access, we have in some instances relied upon the assistance of obliging gentlemen whom we always found ready to aid us. We have examined in this way the town records of all the towns where those who fell in the fight were known to have lived, the court and probate records of the counties where their estates were settled, and the military records of the State where intelligence of the event and consequent orders and correspondence were recorded.

Without detailing here any new evidence which your Committee have found, we believe we can report upon the question the most satisfactorily to the Society by presenting together, so that it may be contrasted, all the evidence on the one side or the other, of which we are aware—although in doing so we necessarily repeat what is well known already. We shall in this way furnish a comprehensive statement of the whole matter. In this review for obvious reasons we shall not cite the statements of historians and writers who did not live contemporaneously with the event, and who, of course, had to rely upon evidence which has come down to us in common. We will rehearse by itself, first the evidence which has been relied upon to prove the event happened upon the 18th, and then that which goes to show it was upon the 21st, collating with any particular evidence such incidental facts as affect it.

Hubbard is always first referred to as the unimpeachable authority for the earlier date. He is esteemed an accurate historian—he was an educated minister living at Ipswich, a town adjoining Rowley, which furnished the commander and a part of Capt. Brocklebank's company. His history was published in 1677, the year after the fight. He says in a "table" to his work:

“Sudbury, a convenient town, violently assaulted April 18, 1676.”

Why he should have written this date if it was not accurate, no sufficient reason can now be given. He mentions none of his sources of information, nor do we know what they were. The strength of his evidence rests upon its being cotemporaneous, upon his accuracy as a historian, and his supposed acquaintance with some of the actors.

Two Almanacs, once, as it is well known, in the possession of Judge Sewall, who is himself a witness in the matter—both published in 1679, the one by John Foster, the other by Samuel Green at Cambridge—refer to the event as on the 18th. John Foster’s Almanac has this item :

“April 18, 1676. Sudbury assaulted and a great part of the town burnt. The same day Capt. Wadsworth with his men being overpowered by the enemy was himself slain with 50 of his company.”

Samuel Green’s Almanac has “a brief memorial of some remarkable occurrences in the six preceding years,” and under the year 1676, this item :

“2 : 18. Sudbury burnt and Capt. Wadsworth and Capt. Brocklebank slaine.”

These chronological tables were made up from various sources of evidence more or less accurate, like many modern ones probably, and for aught we know the single statement of Hubbard published two years before was the only authority ; in fact that was the only evidence that had then been circulated in print in the colony. It is not improbable this authority after all was only Hubbard. If any of us had lived in 1679, we would have considered it sufficient doubtless to take Hubbard’s statement. There were no newspapers published then every hour to contradict each other for a mistake in date, nor books circulating to recall the details of the war within a time when they were still fresh in people’s minds.

Two or three Diaries are in the case : John Hull says in his—

“1676, April 18. Sudbury p^t burned by y^e enemie. Capt. Wadsworth, Capt. Brocklebank and sundry souldiers slain.”

John Hull was Treasurer of the colony, a man prominent enough to be appointed a Commissioner for “melting, refining and coining silver.” There is no evidence how his Diary was made up, but other statements of his are proven which damage the evidence from his Diary.

We are indebted to S. F. Haven, Esq., Librarian of the Amer. Antiquarian Society at Worcester, for a copy of a letter to Mr. Philip French, from John Hull, taken from his letter book in possession of that Society. It is under date “Anno 1676, April 29th.” After several paragraphs relating to mercantile affairs, he says,

“Sir, this month hath been very fatal to N. E. Mr. Jno. Winthrop Gr. of Connecticut died on y^e 5th day th^rof on y^e 21 : valiant Captains Wadsworth and Brocklebank wth about 50 valiant souldiers were slain by y^e Indians. On 25 Mr. Simon Willard died of a fever at Charlestown, and 24 our good friend and partner Mr. Peter Lidget died of a fever at Boston. And who shall be next the good Lord alone knoweth, and even himself prepare us all y^t we may be meet for a good eternity, and not wast to much of our time in these lower trifling vanities. . . .”

He was a good man and seems to have had just views as to this transitory state; but he may not have been correct in his Diary, as his letter, if that was accurate, clearly proves. Mr. Haven's knowledge of his papers and his judgment as an antiquarian has led him to form an opinion which we take the liberty to quote.

"I think Hull often made his entries out of the regular course and time."

His letter was written within little over a week after the event happened. No one now knows when his Diary was filled up, whether before he had seen Hubbard cannot now be determined.

Rev. Peter Hobart, of Hingham, in his Diary under the year 1676—says, "Aprill.

"18. Sudbury burnt and Capt. Wadsworth and Capt. Brocklebank slain."

The original Diary of Peter Hobart has not come down to us. The Diary which has been quoted as an authority on this point is entitled at the beginning, "David Hobart's Book of Records, begun 1635, contind 1714." About midway in the book are these entries:

"1678—1679.

Thus farre was written by my ffather.

January

20. Mr. Peter Hobart, my (Hon^d.) ffather dyed the twentieth day of Jan. : in the 75 yeare of his age, being 53 years a Labourer in the work of the ministree."

Showing that so far was a copy made by the son, as the handwriting of these entries is that of the whole book, except some few pages which are evidently written by some descendant.

The authority of President Wadsworth has been cited because he caused the date, April 18, to be inscribed on the Monument to his father. He could have had no better intelligence at the time than any body else, had he been old enough to have cared for the date—for his father was instantly killed. We have already indicated it is not our purpose to quote from historians who lived subsequently to the event, as they give us no original light upon the subject, though they are always cited in the controversy as authoritative.

Hutchinson's statement is often referred to, though he gives us no authority for it. He says, under date of April 20th—

"News came to Boston of the loss of Capt. Wadsworth and fifty of his men going to relieve Sudbury attacked by the enemy."

His History of Massachusetts was first published in 1764.

Some of the illustrious historians of the present day, instead of solving this interesting problem in history, render it more perplexing.

Mr. Palfrey, who in his History of New England gives us much valuable Indian history, seems to be in doubt himself as to the true date of this fight, for while in the 3d vol. of his complete work he mentions it as on the 20th, in his abridgment recently appeared it is set down as on the 18th.

These are the authorities upon the one side. Were we to endeavor now to reconcile them with those we are about to cite, we should maintain that it is not proven that Hubbard is not after all the authority on which they all depend.

Coming in the second place to the authorities for the 21st, two of

the historians, each of equal authority in this matter with Hubbard, maintain that it was April 21. Dr. I. Mather writes in his 'historical Diary this year, 19th April:

"A man was killed at Weymouth and another at Hingham—and they burnt down the remaining houses at Marlbery." "April 20, a day of humiliation was observed at Boston. The next day sad tidings came to us. For the enemy set upon Sudbury and burnt a great part of the town; and whereas Captain Wadsworth (a prudent and faithful man) was sent out for their relief with about seventy armed men, a great body of Indians surrounded them, so that above fifty of ours were slain that day, amongst whom was Captain Wadsworth and his Lieutenant Sharp, also Captain Brocklebank (a godly and choice spirited man) was killed at the time." It will be remarked that Mather's History was published about the same time as Hubbard's, in fact just before his.*

Major General Daniel Gookin, then Major Gookin, had command of the Praying Indians at the time. Information came to him of the attack at Sudbury, and he immediately despatched troops for its relief. He had a special interest in the whole fight, and knowledge of it as a military commander. He had, as his account shows, mounted troops under him who could bring swift intelligence, and Indian runners too, without doubt. As a military man, too, he had to be accurate. In his *History of the Christian Indians in N. E.*, published in the *Archæologia Americana*, vol. ii., he says:

"Upon April 21, about midday tidings came by many messengers, that a great body of the enemy, not less, as was judged, than fifteen hundred, . . . had assaulted a town called Sudbury that morning. . . . Indeed (thro' God's favor) some small assistance was already sent from Watertown by Capt. Hugh Mason, which was the next town to Sudbury. These with some of the inhabitants joined and with some others that came in to their help, there was vigorous resistance made, and a check given to the enemy. . . . But these particulars were not known when the tidings came to Charlestown, where the Indian companies before mentioned were ready. . . .

"Just at the beginning of the lecture there, as these tidings came, Major Gookin and Mr. Thomas Danforth . . . gave orders for a ply of horses belonging to Captain Prentiss's troops under conduct of corporal Phipps, and the Indian company under Captain Hunting, forthwith to march away for the relief of Sudbury." "Early in the morning upon April 22d, our 40 Indians . . . passed over the bridge to the west side of the river . . . made a thorough discovery, and to their great grief (for some of them wept when they saw so many English lie dead on the place among the slain) some they knew, namely, those two worthy and pious Captains, Capt. Brocklebank of Rowley and Capt. Wadsworth of Milton, who with about thirty-two private soldiers were slain the day before."

It will be observed that Gen. Gookin states that at the time tidings came at midday of the attack on Sudbury—"particulars were not known." He does not state in any way that news had come of the death of Capt. Wadsworth, as Governor Boutwell seems to assume

* The London edition of this book, entitled "A Brief History of the War with the Indians in New England," was licensed Dec. 22, 1676.

in his argument—for that event and the battle took place, as the latter justly quotes from Hubbard, “in the after part of the day”—news of which came, as it would seem from all the evidence, that evening, which would confirm Mather.

The author referred to always as the “Anonymous writer,” whose narrative was published in London, in October, 1676, by consent of Roger L’Estrange, His Majesty’s Licenser, as an “account of the bloody Indian War from March till August, 1676,” and “of the most considerable occurrences that have happened in the warre between the English and the Indians in New England [from the Fifth of May, 1676, to the Fourth of August last], as it hath been communicated by letters to a Friend in London—The most exact account yet Printed”—seems to have given, from all the light we now have, the most minute, and as he or the publisher asserts, “the most exact account yet printed,” of the events of this year. He writes, “April 20, Capt. Wadsworth, of Dorchester, being designed with an 100 men to repair to Marlborough to strengthen the garrison, and remove the goods, &c. there; did accordingly this evening march with about 70 men from Sudbury, the rest of his men not appearing; The enemy . . . permitted them to pass them in the night, but in the morning assaulted and burned most of the Houses in Sudbury (save those that were ingarrisoned) upon which the Town of Concord receiving the alarm, 12 resolute young men hastened from thence to their neighbor’s relief, but were waylaid and 11 of them cut off; But by the time Capt. Wadsworth was come to Marlborough, the alarm and news of this disaster overtook him, and although he had marched all the day and night before and his men much wearied, yet he hastened back againe and was accompanied by Capt. Brocklebank, commander of the garrison at Marlborough, with what small number he durst spare out of his garrison, when they arrived within a mile and a half of Sudbury; . . . and were suddenly set upon. . . . Our two Captains after incomparable proofs of their resolution and gallantry, being slain upon the place, together with most of their men; but those few that remained escaped to a mill, which they defended till night, when they were hapily rescued by Capt. Prentice, who coming in the way hastily, though somewhat too late to the relief of Capt. Wadsworth, &c.,” being the men sent by Gen. Gookin, as he details in his account.

This description of the affair shows that the fight with the Concord men was a distinct affair by itself, but that it was in the early part of the same day, they being the nearest neighbors to Sudbury, a fact which has been little understood hitherto. In a subsequent letter he gives a review of the principal events, in which he again refers to this fight thus:

“For upon the 21st of April the enemy with a very great body, (some think they were not less than 1500), assaulted Sudbury, and burnt several of the deserted Houses. . . . To relieve which Capt. Wadsworth with about fifty men issued out from Marlborough 10 miles distant, and with him Capt. Brocklebank. . . . The two Captains dyed in the service: men for piety, prudence and courage eminent and much lamented.” The whole account of this writer seems to accord perfectly with other records now discovered.

We have then for historians on this side of the question, three who were contemporaneous, two of whom are as reliable and well

known as Hubbard, and the accuracy of the third, though anonymous, is verified by corroborating evidence.

Judge Sewall, in whose possession were the Almanacs, never corrected his Diary, and that remains just as he wrote it.

“Nota bene. Friday about 3 in y^e afternoon, April 21, 1676, Capt. Wadsworth and Capt. Brocklebank fall, almost an hundred, since I hear about fifty men slain 3 miles off Sudbury; y^e said Town burned, garrison houses except.”

It is now in the possession of Rev. Samuel Sewall, a descendant. We beg leave now to call attention to the official records.

We are indebted to the accurate Historiographer of the Society, W. B. Trask, Esq., for an examination of the Records of Dorchester, which contrary to the statements of some writers, contain no notice of the death of any person killed in that fight—and for a reliable transcript from the Town Records of Roxbury. We say reliable, because Mr. Shattuck, in his History of Concord, by some typographical or other mistake has made them say April 27.

They record the death of their citizens as follows:—

“Josep Pepper, the son of Robert Pepper, was slain by the Indians, 21 of Aprill:

“Samuel, the son of Peter Gardner, was slain by the Indians 21 Aprill, wth Capt. Wadsworth.

Thomas Baker, Jr.

John Roberts,

Nathaniel Sever,

Thos. Rawley, Sen^r.

Wm. Cleaves,

Joseph Pepper,

John Sharpe,

Thomas Hopkins,

Sam^l Gardner, Lieut.

Were all slain att Sudbury
by the Indians under command
of Captain Sam^l Wadsworth,
vpon 21 Aprill, 1676.”

We are informed by Jason Reed, Esq., Town Clerk of Milton, and by Rev. John H. Morison, of that Town, who have an intimate acquaintance with the records of their Church and Town, that they contain no mention of the death of Capt. Wadsworth or of the fight, nor so far as we can learn, do the Records of Rowley mention that of Capt. Brocklebank and the men of his company.

Why the Concord Town Records should have it the 31st of March, is at present a mystery, unless accounted for upon the theory of the normal carelessness of mankind. It might seem as if the clerk made up the lists monthly, had he not taken the wrong month. Thus they stand—

“Samuel Potter Died March 31, 1676.

John Barnes Died March 31, 1676.

David Comy Died March 31, 1676.

James Hosmer Died March 31, 1676.”

Of all the County Records those of the Probate Court of Middlesex, while among the most accurate and best arranged of any, furnish about the best evidence upon this question, and singularly contradict or perhaps show the carelessness in making the Concord entries. The accomplished Clerk of the Probate Court in this County, Mr. Tyler, is doing a service to all seekers after historical and genealogical information among his treasures, by causing the papers and records in the

office to be systematically arranged and plainly labelled for easy reference ; and he could not have secured a more trustworthy or more skilful person to whom to entrust the work than Mr. Wyman. With valuable assistance from these gentlemen your Committee made a thorough search among the papers. The estates of these four men mentioned in the Concord Records, and two others of the slain, were settled there. Taking them in the order mentioned, no date is given of the death of either Samuel Potter or John Barnes, though Inventories were taken. In the case of David Comy the Inventory is headed thus :—

“Inventory of the estate of David Comy, of Concord, whoe deceased y^e one-and-twentieth day of April, 1676.”

With this Inventory is a petition of his widow for an allowance, which recites :—

“humble petition of Esther Comy, of Concord, humbly sheweth y^t . . . her husband David was slaine by y^e Indians at Sudbury, and left me a poor widow with six small children.”

The two parts fit together and fix the event with exactness. The Inventory of the estate of James Hosmer, which has been referred to by writers, says—

“An Inventory of the estate of James Hosmer (junior), of Concord, in Middlesex deceased, being slaine in the jniagement with the jndeans at Sudsburie, one the 21 of the second month in the yeare 1676.

Prizers, James Hosmer, Senr.

Henry Woodis,

John Scotchford,

Thomas Wheeler.”

Josiah Wheeler, of Concord, was killed at this Fight, a name not heretofore known to the historians. The Inventory states—

“An Inventory of the estate of Josiah Wheeler, of Concord, in the Coun^y of Middlesex, deceased, being slain by the engagement with the Indians at Sudsburie on the twenty-first of the second month, in y^e yeare 1676.”

There is a record of a Sudbury man who was killed on that day as follows :

“The Inventory of Will. Heywood, of Sudbury, who dyed intestate, being slayn Aprill 21, 1676.”

The copyist who transcribed this paper into the old record book, made a mistake and called it “prized” instead of “slayn.” An inspection of the manuscript would show he mistook the word—and the paper afterwards says the appraisal was June 17.

Of these four Inventories, three were made evidently by different persons and are in different handwritings, showing it could not by possibility be the mistake of one person repeated.

The Suffolk Probate Records do not furnish any such conclusive evidence ; they are nearly silent on the question. There is the Inventory of

“Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, of Milton, slain in the country’s service ;” of

“Joseph Pepper, late of Roxbury (slain in the country’s service).

“John Sharpe, late of Muddy River (slain in the country’s service).

“Thomas Baker, of Roxbury, slain 1676.

“John Buckman, junior, dyed in the country’s service.

“Jabesh Duncan, of Roxbury, dyed in the country’s service.

“John Wiseman, of Boston, slain in the country’s service.”

And in January, ’76-7, of

“William Heyward, . . . slayne . . . eight months ago.”

Apparently this is the Sudbury man referred to in the Middlesex Records. Why, if so, an Inventory should have been filed in both Counties we do not now know.

There is, “An Inventory of y^e estate of Eliazer Hawes, of Dortchester, who was slaine in y^e wars y^e 21 of Aprill, taken by us whose names are under written this 16 of May, 1676.”

There is evidence to show Mather was right in his date of when a man was killed at Weymouth, and we have his name in the

“Inventory of estate of Sergt. Thomas Pratt, of Weymouth, slain by the Indians 19th April, 1676.”

As to Essex, we called in the aid of A. C. Goodell, Jr. Esq., Register of Probate for that County, who is an able antiquarian and a member of our Society. He says, “I have made diligent search for some fact or hint in addition to what has already been published on the subject,” and finds nothing.

Lastly, the military papers in the State Department of the Commonwealth, are perhaps as satisfactorily conclusive on the subject of this date as any. Through the courtesy of the Secretary of State, Hon. Oliver Warner, your Committee have had ready access to them, and have had the indefatigable David Pulsifer, Esq., always at hand to translate difficult old texts. The papers from which we now quote are recorded in Vol. 69, State Papers. They contain the proceedings of the Colonial Council in 1676, and Mr. Edward Rawson the Secretary’s official orders and letters growing out of these doings and of the passing events.

Of the first letter in order, being to the Plymouth Colony, and the answer to it, extracts have been already made and published by Gage, in his History of Rowley.

It is on page 220 of the Records. We give extracts:—“Since o^r last to you it pleaseth the holy God to give still further successe to the enemy in this Colony, by killing two men, the one in Hingham and the other in Weymouth, about the same day, and also upon tuesday and wednesday last the burned the remainder of the houses in Marlborough, so that none are there standing that we know of but two or three garrison^d. This day we have have intelligence in general that Sudbury was this morng. assaulted and many houses burnt down. Particulars and the more full certainty of things is not yet come to hand, whilst we are consulting what to do. . . .

(Dated) “21 Ap^l ’76. E. R. S.”

(Indorsed) “Councils letter to Gov. Winslow,
21 Ap. 76.”

As Gen. Gookin states, only the news of the attack came first. The answer from Plymouth was of 26th, but we give it next in order, p. 234.

“We rec^d yours of 21st, informing of killing two men of Hingham and Weymouth, and that on fryday last your Town of Sudbury was assaulted, since which, we have more particularly that the greatest part of that town was lost, and the same day Capt. Wadsworth and Brocklebank with many under their command. The Lord sanctify his hand. On same day our town of Scituate was assailed.” . . .

On page 222, is a letter of Secretary Rawson, so much obliterated and with so many interlineations as to be almost unintelligible, so that no one up to this time has taken the pains to unravel it. By the help of Mr. Pulsifer's eyes we have read it plainly, and we give it in full.

"Left Jacob. The Council having lately received information of God's further frown upon us in depriving the country both of y^r Capitaine and Capt. Wardsworth, wth severall others by permitting the enemy to destroy them yesterday so y^t yr. late Capt. Brocklebank's charge is devolved upon yrself. The Council judge meet to leave the souldiers under his charge to yor care and chardge. We doe order you to take the care and chardge of the sayd Company, that you be vigilant and diligent in that place, and as seasonably and speedily as you can to give information to y^e Council of the state, number and condition of y^e souldiers in that garrison under y^r command. Desiring God's gracious Blessing to be upon you, we remaine y^r Loving friend,

EDW. RAWSON, *Sec'y.*

"Boston, 22 April, 1676.

By order of the Council.

"Postscript. You are alike ordered take care and comand of the place y^e Marlborou, to preserve it what may be left.

EDW. RAWSON, by order."

Indorsed—"Council's letter to

Left Jacob, 22 Ap. 1676."

Lieut. Richard Jacob, Capt. Brocklebank's Lieutenant, writes from Marlborough April 22, 1676, to Secretary Rawson, before he receives the latter's letter—

"This morning the enemy alarmed us by firing on that part of the town next to Sudbury, which made us fear that garrison in danger, and they afterwards came in sight on Indian hill in great numbers, and as they are accustomed after a fight, began to signify to us how many were slain. They co-hooped seventy-four times, which we hoped was only to frighten us. We have no intelligence, but have reason to fear the worst." . . .

Secretary Rawson answers this, under date of April 23—

"Lieutenant Jacob. Yesterday, upon the Council receiving the sad intelligence of y^r Capt. and Capt. Wadsworth's death, ordered your taking charge of affairs at Marlborough. Since when I received yours of 22d, giving intelligence of the enemy's infesting your Quarters, and appearing in a body of 500 at least. Yo^r two souldyers returne wth a pty of horse to Sudbury. . . ."

There are several other interesting letters touching upon the affair, but as they do not mention the date, we omit extracts. A petition of a member of Capt. Hugh Mason's Watertown Company, as it gives interesting particulars concerning the fight not generally known hitherto, we copy from.

Vol. 68, p. 224. Mil. papers.

"To inform the Honored Counsel of the servist don at Sudbury by severall of the Inhabitants, of Watertowne, as our honnord Captain Mason hath allready informed a part thear of in the petion . . . we drove two hundred Indins over the River; wee followed the enemies over the river, and joynd with some others; and went to see if we could relieve Capt. Wadsworth upon the hill, and thear we had a fight with the Indins; but they being soe many of them and we stayed soe long that we wear almost incompass'd by them, which caused us to

retreat to Capt. Goodanow's garison; and their we stayed, it being now night till it was dark, and then we went to Mr. Noies mill to see if we could find any that war escaped to that place, although thear was noe good dwelling thear; but thear we found 13 or 14 of Captain Wadsworth's men who war escaped sum of them wounded and brought them to Sudbury town.

" One the next day in the morning soe sond as it was light we went to look for Concord men who war slain in the River Middow and thar we went in the colld water up to the knees, whar we found five, and we brought them in conus to the Bridge feet (fut) and buried them thar; and then we joyned ovr selves to Captain Hunton with as many others as we could procure and went over the River to look for Captain Wadsworth and Capt. Brocklebank and the souldiers that war slain, and we gathered them up and Buried them; and then it was agreed that we should goe up to Nobsat to bring the carts from there into Sudbury town, and soe returned Hom again. To what is above written, we whos names are subscribed can testify, dated the 6 of March, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Daniel Warrin,

Josep Peirrd,

(Joseph Pierrd also signed.)

One point in connection with the evidence from these papers we cannot refrain from alluding to. Sec. Rawson informs Gov. Winslow that the remaining houses at Marlborough were burnt on Tuesday and Wednesday, which would be 18th and 19th. The anonymous writer states that Capt. Wadsworth and his men had "marched all the day and night before" (the 21st). These statements seem to corroborate each other and Mather's, who says it was on the 19th "they burnt the remaining houses at Marlborough"—and indicate pretty clearly, that news came of the burning of Marlborough on the 18th and 19th, and as soon as Capt. Wadsworth could get ready he started to march for Marlborough on the 19th or 20th, and that Marlborough was the place attacked on the 18th, and not Sudbury.

Before some of this evidence came to light, which we are fortunately able now to present, though at considerable length, we can well understand how the eminent writers to whom we have alluded, and others, should have come to such opposite conclusions, in fact been in considerable doubt themselves upon the subject; but we believe none will be readier than those of them who are now living, to avail themselves of any new light which time may unfold, to re-examine their opinions, and from time to time as they shall give to the world the benefit of their thoughts and their industry, we shall have their candid judgment on the case, not as it was, but as it is.

Can there be any longer now a reasonable doubt as to the true date of this occurrence? Your Committee were appointed "to ascertain if possible the date of the Sudbury Fight." We believe the evidence herein submitted fully warrants us in now reporting that we have conclusively ascertained the date of that Fight, and that it was on the twenty-first day of April, 1676, Old Style.

It has been to your Committee a pleasant though somewhat laborious task to investigate the unpublished documents relating to this event; it is pleasant to any student of history, to look over the annals of our ancestors, and to search for new details in the interesting story of their struggles—and we are satisfied from the little we have been

able to do in this direction, while endeavoring to discharge the duty imposed upon us, that there is abundant material remaining which relates to our colonial history to reward any who will seek it, and that a true and exact history of that most trying period to New England—Philip's War, is yet to be written. Will not some one who unites an untiring industry to investigate thoroughly the now mouldering documents, with true scholarly taste to elaborate them, undertake the task, and give to the world the best exposition of the bravery, patriotism and the highest character of our Puritan Ancestors?

Your Committee, in closing their Report, have to regret that they have not had the aid of the Rev. Frederic A. Whitney, who was placed upon the Committee, but who from his manifold labors was obliged to decline acting. All of which is respectfully submitted.

August, 1866.

FREDERIC KIDDER,
A. B. UNDERWOOD.

BOSTON, AUGUST 18, 1774. His Excellency the Governor [the Royalist Governor, Gen. Gage], having signified to the Hon. John Hancock, Esq., that he had no further Service for him as Colonel of the Company of Cadets, the Gentlemen of that Corps met last Monday Evening, and chose a Committee to wait on the Governor at Salem, and delivered to him their Standard, as they had almost unanimously disbanded themselves. The Standard was accordingly carried to his Excellency the next Day, which he was pleased to accept.—*Salem Gazette*, Aug. 19, 1774.

EDWARD PALMER.—“A man of plentiful estate, which he endeavored for the publick good, in pursuance whereof, he resolved to erect an Academy in Virginia, towards which he was at many thousand pounds expense, purchasing for that use an Island, called Palmer's Island to this day; but some Instruments employed therein not discharging their trust reposed in them, before he could transplant himself thither to remedy it, he himself was transplanted to another world, leaving to posterity the memorial of his worthy but unfinished intentions.” This gentleman was an Esquire, and uncle to the Sir Thomas Overbury, so barbarously murdered in the Tower of London.—*Winstanley's Worthies*, 285, ed. 1684.

BOSTON, AUGUST 11, 1774.—Yesterday morning the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq., Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Esqrs., the Delegates, appointed by the Hon. Commons House of Assembly, for this Province, to attend the general Congress to be holden at Philadelphia, sometime next month, sat out from hence, attended by a number of Gentlemen, who accompanied them to Watertown, where they were met by many others, who provided an elegant Entertainment for them; after Dinner, they proceeded on their Journey, intending to reach Southborough last evening.—*Salem Gazette*, Aug. 12, 1774.

A NEGRO BOY about 12 Years old, and a Girl about 10 to be Sold, by the Executrix of the Estate of Mr. ISAAC VIBURT, late of Boston, deceased.—*Boston Gazette*, Jan. 20, 1777.

THE FREEMANS—THE EASTHAM BRANCH OF THE SANDWICH FAMILY—MAJOR JOHN FREEMAN.

[Communicated by JOSIAH PAINE, Harwich, Mass.]

IN my article, relating to this family, in the first number of this volume of the Register, several errors appear which require correction; and there are some additions which I desire to make to render the account more complete.

Elizabeth, wife of Edmond,¹ of Sandwich, died Feb. 14, 1676, and not in 1672 as reads on page 59, thirteenth line.

1. (4) John² Freeman, m. Feb. 13, 1649 (O.S.), not Feb. 14.

4. On page 60, second line—it reads: “and his wife, Mary, Sept. 28, 1718, in the 80th year of her age.” It should read, and his wife *Mercy*, Sept. 28, 1711, in the 81st year of her age. (9) John,³ b. it should read in Dec., 1651, and not in Sept. (10) Thomas,³ it should read m. Dec. 31, 1673, and died Feb. 9, 1716 (N.S.) (16) Hannah,³ wife of John Mayo, read died Feb. 15, 1743-4. (18) read Bennit,³ b. March 7, 1671.

9. John³ Freeman, Jr., removed to Harwich, now Brewster, about the year 1675. All his children born prior to 1687, are recorded in Eastham; because the territory east of Sauquatucket River, from 1659 to the incorporation of Harwich in 1694, was under the jurisdiction, and the residents inhabitants, of Eastham. He had eleven children, but the births of only seven are recorded. Besides those mentioned in my account, he had a John,⁴ b. Sept. 3, 1674, who died young; Rebecca,⁴ b. Jan. 28, 1680-1, probably died young; and *Mercy*,⁴ b. Aug. 3, 1687, m. Dea. Chillingsworth Foster, and died July 7, 1720. (21) Nathaniel⁴ was b. March 17, 1682-3. (22) Sarah,⁴ b. Sept., 1676. (23) read Patience,⁴ m. Oct. 24, 1706, and not 1704. (24) read m. Oct. 22, 1712, not 1722. (26) *Mercy*⁴ should read *Mary*. John³ Freeman's wife *Mercy* died, aged 62.

10. (27) read m. Paul, and not Silas Sears. (28) read m. August 22, 1706, and 2d wife Mary Smith, Oct. 17, 1707. (29) Jonathan,⁴ m. *Mercy* Bradford. (36) read b. April 26, not April 21.

11. Edmond³ Freeman, m. Sarah,³ dau. of Samuel,² and Tamsen Mayo, of Boston. (45) Hannah,⁴ m. Christian Remick. (47) Edmond,⁴ b. in 1702, and died July 22, 1782, aged 80. His wife Sarah died Aug. 21, 1790, aged 83. He had several children. His son Jonathan,⁵ b. in 1731, died July 2d, 1768, aged 37, leaving wife Thankful, and seven children, among whom were Abner,⁵ John,⁵ and Edmond.⁵ (48) Ruth,⁴ m. Israel Doane.

13. (49) William,⁴ b. Feb. 24, 1686. He settled at East Brewster. His homestead passed into the hands of his son Hon. Sol. Freeman.

17. (55) Eleazar,⁴ b. April 23, 1701, died about 1783; his wife was Rebecca ——. By her he had Eleazar,⁵ who m. Elizabeth Snow, in 1761; Prence,⁵ who died before 1784; Phebe,⁵ who m. Thomas Paine, Esq., Jan. 24, 1758, died Aug. 14, 1779, aged 49; Mary,⁵ and Elizabeth.⁵

19. John⁴ Freeman, m. Mercy Watson about 1701, and went to Rochester in 1729. (56) Elkanah⁵ d. Jan. 21, 1713-14. (59) read Aug. 13, not Aug. 3. (62) should read Elkanah,⁵ b. Feb. 6, 1716-17. John⁴ Freeman had a dau. Hannah,⁵ not mentioned in Harwich Records, bapt. Jan. 19, 1728-9. (65) read Elisha,⁵ b. May 21, instead of May 24.

20. (68) It should read Temperance,⁵ b. Oct. — 1715. (69) read Benjamin,⁵ b. Jan. 10, 1710-11. (70) read Fear,⁵ b. March 23, 1721-2. His dau. Sarah,⁶ b. March 11, 1719-20 (omitted in my account), m. — Remick. (73) John⁵ Freeman, for third wife m. Tamsin Freeman, of Eastham.

21. Nathaniel⁴ Freeman, m. Mary Watson, Oct. 24, 1706, and died Aug. 2, 1735. (81) read Mary,⁵ m. Benjamin Doane, of Chatham, Nov. 7, 1734.

28. Thomas⁴ Freeman died March 22, 1716-17, and not March 27. (86) it should read b. March 22, 1713, and not Oct. 9. (87) read Samuel,⁵ b. Aug. 8, 1715, and not Aug. 9.

29. (88) read Jona.⁵ b. March 26, 1709-10. Jonathan⁴ Freeman m. Mercy Bradford. After his decease she m. Isaac Cushman, Oct. 10, 1717, and not Oct. 20, 1720.

30. (93) it should read May, 1706, and not Dec., 1706. (94) read Hannah,⁵ b. Feb. 28, 1708-9.

31. (101) read Thomas,⁵ b. March 23, 1721-22.

34. (102) read Nathaniel,⁵ b. March 9, 1712-13. (104) read Hatzel,⁵ b. March, 1716-17. (109) Keziah,⁵ it reads b. Nov. 11, 1730, should read b. Oct., 1726. (110) Elizabeth,⁵ should read, was b. Oct. 15, 1733; and Moses,⁵ omitted in my account, b. Nov. 11, 1730. Prence⁴ Freeman removed to Middletown, Ct. His wife Mary dismissed from the H. Chh., Feb. 5, 1748-9.

35. (115) read Bette,⁵ b. March 11, 1729-30. Hatsel⁴ Freeman had ten children. The Town Records give him but six. He had Hatsuld,⁵ bapt. June 4, 1732; Hatsuld, bapt. Sept. 16, 1733; and Seth,⁵ bapt. July 3, 1737. Their dau. Jerusha⁵ probably m. Reuben Clark, Oct. 24, 1765. Hatsul⁴ Freeman's wife Abigail d. aged 98, and not 93.

49. William⁴ Freeman, of Harwich, had *eleven* children, but nine only are recorded on the Harwich records. Hon. Solomon Freeman, of Brewster, Mass., a lineal descendant, has a correct record of the family, written probably a century ago. The dates vary a little from those in the Harwich Records. This record gives the children and the *time* of their *births* thus: Mercy, b. March 6, 1713; died May 11, 1713. 2, Apphia, b. April 15, 1714; d. June 15, 1714. 3, William, b. May 10, 1715; d. Nov., 1741. 4, Daniel, b. Dec. 30, 1717; d. Oct. 1, 1748. 5, Mercy, b. Feb. 19, 1720; m. 1st, Nathaniel Knowles, of E., Feb. 11, 1739-40; 2d, Job Crocker, Nov. 25, 1747; d. Nov. 20, 1803. 6, Apphia, b. March 21, 1722; d. Oct. 5, 1773. 7, Isaac, b. Dec. 28, 1725; d. Dec. 22, 1757. 8, Jonathan, b. Aug. 3, 1728, settled in Boston; d. Sept. 27, 1796. 9, Lydia, b. March 10, 1731; d. Oct. 11, 1757. 10, Solomon, b. Jan. 28, 1733; d. March 11, 1808. 11, Simeon, b. Sept. 14, 1735; d. Dec., 1798.

53. John Freeman,⁴ Esq., of Eastham, was twice m. His second wife Elizabeth survived him. His dau. Tamsin,⁵ omitted in my account, m. John⁵ Freeman, of Harwich, and died, aged 89, Nov. 23, 1824.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY OF ENGLAND AND NEW ENGLAND, AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE MARBURYS AND DRYDENS.

[By JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, Corresponding Member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; Honorary Member of the Essex and Surrey Archæological Societies, the Surtees Society, &c. &c. &c. of England.]

THE writer has been able, after a long and laborious investigation, to solve the chief doubts existing in respect to the early history and connections of the family of Governor Hutchinson, several of the members of which played important parts in the affairs of New England. As has heretofore been his almost invariable experience, he has had more difficulty in clearing away the mists that have enveloped that history, growing out of doubtful traditions and careless or wilful misrepresentations, than in developing the true facts in the case when once the right clew was obtained.

Before proceeding with the history of the immediate family of the earliest emigrant ancestor of Governor Hutchinson, it will be well to state that there is not the slightest authority for connecting him with the heraldic family of Yorkshire, either with the branch settled at Wykeham Abbey in that county, or that in Nottinghamshire from which descended the famous Colonel John Hutchinson. The theory that Edward Hutchinson, of Alford in Lincolnshire, father of William the emigrant, was identical with Edward Hutchinson of Wykeham Abbey, his contemporary, is entirely baseless; and it is quite certain that, if there was ever the most distant connection between the two families, it only existed many generations previous to their time. Edward Hutchinson of Wykeham Abbey, to whom the arms of the family were confirmed (not granted) in 1581, died early in the year 1591; his Will being dated on the 20th of February, and proved at York, on the 22d of April in that year; while Edward Hutchinson of Alford survived him more than forty years. The writer has successfully traced the subsequent history of the Wykeham branch, and is able to state positively that none of its members ever had anything to do with New England, or any connection with the New England emigrants.

It is proposed in this paper to confine the investigation to four generations, ending with that embracing the children of William Hutchinson, the founder of the race in New England. Hitherto nothing has been known of his father, except that his name was Edward, and that he lived at Alford, in Lincolnshire. The writer is able to present some additional facts respecting him, and also to establish his paternity. His grandfather has not been identified, and probably never can be, as he lived before the period of Parish Registers, left no Will that can be discovered, and was evidently of a very humble rank in life. We may, therefore, commence with—

I. ——— HUTCHINSON, probably of the city of Lincoln, who had, certainly, four sons and one daughter, viz. :

1. *Christopher*, who was a Clergyman. He was instituted to the church of South Leasingham on the 6th of August, 1522, and to that of Scremby (both in Lincolnshire) on the 22d of October, 1526. He died, probably, about June, 1556, as his Will was proved on the 8th of July in that year, having been made on the 18th of November, 1554, when he described himself as still "Parson of Leasingham." He bequeathed legacies to his sister and three brothers, and their children, perfectly identifying them all. His brother John was his Executor and proved the Will.
2. *Thomas*, of whom nothing is known, except that he is mentioned in his brother Christopher's Will, as having a daughter Margaret, who is also again named in her uncle William's Will as still living.
3. *William*, who, at the time of his death, was a "citizen and alderman of the city of Lincoln." On a monument to one of his daughters, in one of the Lincoln churches, he is called "Alderman and Tanner." In the ancient records of the Corporation of the city of Lincoln, he is sometimes designated as "Glover." He appears to have worked himself up from his apprenticeship to a position of some standing as early as 1540, when he was appointed to collect certain moneys in behalf of the Corporation. In September, 1541, he was elected Sheriff of the city; in March, 1545, an Alderman; and in September, 1552, Mayor. His Will is dated on the 4th of January and proved the 6th of March, 1559. In it he mentions his brother John (to whom he leaves his official scarlet gown, and also his interest in certain land in Whisby), his sister Remington and her husband, and his brother Thomas's daughter. His wife's Christian name was Dorothy, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, viz.: 1. Christopher, afterwards of Mablethorpe, in the county of Lincoln, yeoman, who died in 1592, having had, by his wife Anne, three sons and two daughters; 2. Thomas, afterwards of Louth, in the county of Lincoln, yeoman, who died in 1609, having had, by his wife Anne, three sons and five daughters; 3. William, of Horncastle, in the county of Lincoln, Merchant of the Staple, who died in 1576, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, who survived him, a daughter Margery, who subsequently married Herbert Thorndike, and was still living, with her husband, in 1611; 4. Margaret, who was living in 1560; 5. Mary, who was not fifteen years of age at her father's death; and, 6. Margery, who married John Neale, of Horncastle, in the county of Lincoln, tanner, and died his widow in 1611. Dorothy, their mother, widow of William Hutchinson, remarried Thomas Raithbeck, of Horncastle aforesaid, yeoman, whom she also survived, finally dying herself early in the year 1592.
4. JOHN, of whom hereafter.
5. *Alice*, married to James Remington, of Branston, near the city of Lincoln, who, in his Will, dated on the 10th of January and proved the 18th of February, 1558-9, called himself a "husbandman." She survived him, and made her own Will on the 19th of February, 1559-60, but it was not proved until the 27th of March, 1567. Her brother, John Hutchinson, was named as Supervisor of both Wills, the contents of which, as well as her husband's

description of himself, sufficiently indicate that their station in life was very humble.

II. JOHN HUTCHINSON was apparently the youngest of the four brothers above named. From the Corporation Records before mentioned it appears that he was apprenticed, on the 23d of September, 1529, to Edward Atkinson, of the city of Lincoln, glover, for seven years, which establishes his birth in about the year 1515. Like his brother William, he also, after his apprenticeship had expired, pursued such a course as to secure the confidence of his fellow citizens, and is frequently mentioned as holding minor offices of trust in connection with the business of the Corporation, and rising to the dignity of Sheriff of the city, in September, 1547. On the 11th of April, 1556, he was elected an Alderman, and, in the following September, elevated to the Mayoralty. On the 21st of October, 1558, he was elected a Justice of the Peace for an unexpired term, and on the 2d of October, 1561, that honor was again conferred upon him. In September, 1564, he was a second time elected Mayor, which office he held at the time of his death, which occurred on the 24th of May, 1565. He was buried in the church of St. Mary le Wigford, in the city of Lincoln, on the same day, and, as an illustration of the rapidity with which business was sometimes done in those times, it may be mentioned that the Corporation Records reveal the singular facts, that he died at four o'clock in the morning, and that his colleagues in office, having attended his funeral, elected his successor within sixteen hours after his decease. His Will was made on the previous 21st of April, and its bequests indicate that he had acquired considerable property. He left lands and houses to each of his sons, all of whom, as named below, he particularly mentions. To his eldest son William he bequeathed the estate at Whisby, formerly left to him by his own brother William, and also the Rectory and Parsonage of Cherry Willingham (near Lincoln), which he had doubtless acquired by purchase. His son *Edward*, and daughter Mary, he particularly commended to the kindness of his wife, who was probably their own mother. John Hutchinson had two wives. The christian name of the first was Margaret, and, from certain allusions in her husband's Will, it is probable that her surname was Browne. By her he appears to have had four sons and two daughters, viz. :—

1. *William*, named as eldest son in his father's Will, and who proved the same in 1565, which shows that he was then of full age. He married Margaret Sisson, on the 26th of August, 1565, at St. Mary Wigford's, in the city of Lincoln. She was also buried there on the 3d of June, 1580, leaving issue—John, Anne, Jane, Margaret and Susan. Her husband was buried at the same place on the 14th of January, 1583–4. His Will is dated on the 26th of February, 1582–3, when all his children were living. He mentions his brothers John, Arthur, and *Edward*, and his sisters Alice and Mary, as also his brother-in-law Edmund Knight.
2. *Thomas*, who was living, a minor, at the date of his father's Will : but, as he is not named in that of his brother William, was probably dead before 1582–3. On the 20th of December, 1571, and the 31st of January following, he is mentioned in the Corporation Records of Lincoln, as then of Ashby, near Horncastle, and a merchant of the Staple.

3. *John*, a minor at his father's death, and still living at that of his brother William.
4. *Arthur*, not of age at his father's death. On the 22d of January, 1578-9, he enrolled a deed, preserved among the aforesaid Corporation Records, in which he describes himself as "of Newark [Nottinghamshire], ironmonger, one of the sons of John Hutchynson, late of the city of Lincoln, Alderman," by which he conveyed certain property to Anne Hutchynson, whom he calls his "mother-in-law, relict of the said John Hutchynson." On the same day, being similarly described, he was admitted to the franchise in right of his birth. On the 19th of March, 1581-2, he enrolled another deed, in which he is described as "of Lincoln, Fishmonger." He was still living as late as the 10th of July, 1611, when he is mentioned in the Will of his cousin Margery Neale.
5. *Jane*, who was married before her father's death to Edmund Knight, afterwards an Alderman of Lincoln. He was buried on the 10th of September, 1584, and she appears to have died before 1583.
6. *Alice*, a minor in 1565, but married before 1583 to Thomas Dynyson. Both were still living in 1586.

The date of the death of Margaret, the first wife of said John Hutchinson, Mayor, has not been ascertained. It is possible that she may have been the mother of his other two children, but the probabilities are otherwise. The christian name of his second wife was Anne, and she had evidently been married once, if not twice before. In her Will, dated the 25th of March and proved the 18th of September, 1586, she leaves a considerable legacy to her "son William Clinte," to increase a certain sum left him by his father's Will, which amount is to remain in the hands of her "son Edward Kirkebie," until the day of said William's marriage. She also mentions her "son Thomas Pinder." The two latter, it may be presumed, were her sons-in-law, and all the evidences to be gleaned from her Will tend to show that her former husband's name was Clinte. There is nothing, however, in it to indicate her own family surname. The reasons for presuming that John Hutchinson's two youngest children were by this second wife are, first, because he especially entrusts them to her custody, while he commits the guardianship of the elder children, proved to be by his first wife, to others; and, secondly, because in her Will, except leaving a very trifling legacy to Alice Dynyson, she mentions none of the other children of John Hutchinson, but makes her "son *Edward Hutchinson*" residuary legatee, and appoints him and her "son-in-law George Freiston" (who had married Mary Hutchinson) her Executors. At all events, John Hutchinson had, by either his first or second wife, two other children, viz. :—

7. *EDWARD*, of whom hereafter.

8. *Mary*, who was married at St. Peter at Gowts, in the city of Lincoln, on the 13th of September, 1578, to George Freiston, of Alford, in the county of Lincoln, yeoman. They had four children, all baptized at Alford, viz. : 1. Richard, on the 19th of December, 1579; 2. Robert, on the 18th of March, 1581-2; 3. John, on the 7th of April, 1584; and, 4. Margery, on the 11th of September, 1586. Of these, Robert and John died in their infancy,

and were buried at Alford, and their father was also buried there on the 22d of November, 1588. His widow Mary subsequently re-married — Cuthbert, and was still living in 1611, with her sons Richard Freeston (who had a son George) and Nathaniel Cuthbert.

III. EDWARD HUTCHINSON, the fifth and youngest son, and probably youngest child, of John Hutchinson, Mayor of Lincoln, was born about the year 1564, in the parish of St. Mary le Wigford in that city. Unfortunately, although the Marriage and Burial Registers of that parish commence as early as 1562, the Baptismal Register previous to 1621 is not now in existence, or is, at least, missing, so that the exact date of his birth cannot be ascertained. In the Corporation Records, however, during the year 1579, there appears an entry substantially as follows:—Edward Hochynson, son of John Hochynson, Alderman, deceased, enrolled apprentice to Edmund Knyght, Alderman and Mercer, of Lincoln, for eight years from the Feast of Pentecost, 19 Elizabeth [say the 27th of May, 1577]. A later record, on the 8th of February, 1578⁹/₀, says that the said Edmund Knyght came before the Mayor, and assigned over the said apprentice and his indentures to Christopher Dobson, mercer, for the remainder of their term. The object of thus antedating the commencement of the term of apprenticeship is not quite clear, but the probability is that the Mercer's Company required a service of eight years, and that, in order that the term should expire when he became of full age, his master, who was also his brother-in-law, and an alderman as well, conveniently counted the two years preceding the date of the record, during which he had perhaps lived in his family, as a portion of his actual term of service. The fact that he was so soon afterwards transferred to a new master also looks as though this view of the case was correct, and that the object of his friends was to secure his freedom at the usual age of twenty-one. This would establish the date of his birth as above given. He is mentioned in his brother William's Will in 1582-3, and proved that of his mother in 1586, when he must have been of full age. In 1592, he proved (as one of the Executors) the Will of his cousin Christopher (son of his uncle William Hutchinson), and is therein described as of Alford, and a Mercer. On the 10th of July, 1611, he is again mentioned by Margery Neale, daughter of his uncle William, who calls him her cousin, and appoints him Supervisor of her Will. After completing his apprenticeship, he must have removed almost immediately from Lincoln to Alford, and established himself there in business, where he continued until his death. His wife's name was Susan, she being thus called in the Will of Margery Neale just mentioned, who also left legacies to their daughter Hester (her goddaughter) and to their other children indiscriminately. Of her parentage nothing has yet been discovered. Edward Hutchinson left no Will, nor was his estate administered to: at least no record of either exists at the London or Lincoln Registries. This is an extraordinary and unaccountable fact, as it seems almost impossible, from his business, and the character of the matches made by his children, that he was not a man of considerable position and estate. His widow was still living in 1644, when her son John bequeathed her a small legacy. Edward Hutchinson was buried at Alford on the 14th of February, 1631¹/₂, (not September, 1631, as is

stated in the account in the N. E. H. and G. Register, xix. 14). By his wife Susan he had eleven children, all baptized at Alford. As the account in the Register, just mentioned, omits some of these children, and contains other errors, it will be well to correct it from the following enumeration, the result of a more careful and thorough examination of the Alford Registers.

1. WILLIAM, eldest son and child, of whom hereafter.
2. *Theophilus*, baptized 8 September, 1588. This son is never afterwards heard of, and was not buried at Alford, but probably died in his infancy and was buried elsewhere, perhaps when his parents were on a visit.
3. *Samuel*, baptized 1 November, 1590 (not 1589). His brother John bequeathed him a small legacy in 1644.
4. "*Easter*" (Hester or Esther), baptized 22 July, 1593. Margery Neale, her father's cousin, mentioned her in her Will, in 1611. She was married at Alford on the 7th of October, 1613, to Rev. Thomas Rishworth (incorrectly Rushworth in the Parish Register and elsewhere). In his Will, dated 8 October, 1632, he describes himself as "of Laceby, in the county of Lincoln, minister of the Word of God." He had evidently been married before, as he mentions his daughter Faith Genyson, and her daughter Diana, his grandchild. He also mentions his eldest son Francis, and his son, Thomas, who were probably by his first wife. His other children, viz., Susanna, Edward, Margaret and Charles, are all said to be minors, and were therefore the issue of Hester Hutchinson his second wife. These facts will throw light upon Mr. Savage's account of Edward Rishworth, evidently her eldest son. She proved her husband's Will on the 20th of November, 1632, and is no further heard of, unless, as the writer suspects, she re-married one of the name of Harneis, of Grimsby (near Laceby, and where her husband left her a house, &c.), and was the one mentioned in her brother John's Will, in 1644, as his "sister Harnis."
5. *John*, baptized 18 May, 1595 (not 1598). He was also of Alford, and described himself in his Will, dated 7 June, 1644, as a Woollen Draper. In the Alford Register, under date of 1 October, 1618, is recorded the marriage of John Hutchinson and Elizabeth Woodthorpe, who evidently had a son William baptized there 17 October, 1619. It is possible that this was John Hutchinson, son of Edward, but more probable that it was one of that name (of whom there were several) belonging to the other branch of the family. Christopher Hutchinson, certainly of the family of Edward's brother William, also had two children baptized at Alford. At all events, neither this Elizabeth nor this son William was buried there. John Hutchinson was married on the 5th of October, 1626, at Little Ponton, near Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, to Bridget, daughter of William Bury, Esq., of Grantham (by his wife Emme, daughter of John Dryden, Esq., of Canons Ashby, in the county of Northampton), and sister of Sir William Bury, Kt. She was baptized at Grantham, 1 August, 1602, and was, as will be seen hereafter, own cousin to the wife of her husband's brother, William Hutchinson. John Hutchinson was buried at Alford on the 20th of June, 1644. His wife Bridget survived him, and remained his widow, nearly 45 years. She

made her Will on the 26th of July, 1671, but it was not proved until some months after her death. She was buried at Alford on the 14th of March, 1688-9. This old Will was probably afterwards discovered, uncanceled, and, as she left no other, necessarily admitted to Probate. John and Bridget Hutchinson had ten children, all baptized at Alford, viz. : 1. William, baptized 1 February, 1627-8, and living in 1671, but apparently dead before 1696 ; 2. Edward, baptized 16 August, 1629, whose Will was dated the 19th of September, and proved the 16th of December, 1670, in which he described himself as of Alford and a " Gentleman," and he evidently died without issue and was probably buried at Alford between those dates, but there is a *hiatus* in the Parish Register including that period ; 3. Elizabeth, baptized 8 July, 1631, married at Alford 14 March, 1645, to William Waite of Spilsby, and living in 1671, with issue, one of whom, John, was still living in 1696 ; 4. John, baptized the 6th and buried at Alford the 10th of February, 1633-4 ; 5. John (the second), baptized 29 January, 1634-5, and buried at Alford the 2d of July, 1641 ; 6. Susanna, baptized 25 November, 1636, married about 1660 to Jeremiah Briggs, and living 1671 with issue, one of whom, Jeremiah, was still living in 1696 ; 7. Anne, baptized 29 November, 1638, married in 1671 to William Wood, and still living in 1696 ; 8. Richard, baptized 24 April, 1640, and living in 1696 ; 9. Emme, baptized 4 February, 1641-2, and living unmarried in 1696 ; 10. Samuel, baptized 25 February, 1643-4 ; he became a man of considerable note at Boston, in Lincolnshire, of which borough he was an Alderman and twice Mayor : he died during his second Mayoralty, on the 2d of April, 1696, leaving issue by Catharine his wife (who died on the 16th of December following), three sons, Stephen, Edward and Samuel, and two daughters, Mary and Bridget, having had besides six other children who died young, viz., Samuel, William, John, Catharine, Samuel and Richard. These particulars are confirmed by an old broken tablet, which the writer disinterred from the sepulchral depths of the organ loft in Boston church, and a portion of the shield and crest, by which the tablet had been once surmounted, he found doing duty as an ornament in a neighboring garden. Stephen Hutchinson, the eldest surviving son of the Mayor, proved his father's Will, in 1696, and by his wife Elizabeth had several children, two of whom, Samuel and Stephen, were living at their grandfather's death. Mr. Bury Hutchinson, now an eminent barrister in London, is doubtless a direct descendant of this line.

6. *Richard*, baptized 3 January, 1597-8. There is nothing to show that he ever went to New England, although it is certain that he made investments there. He and his wife are mentioned in his brother John's Will, 7 June, 1614, as then living in London. His own Will was made on the 4th of November, 1669, in which he describes himself as " Citizen and Ironmonger of London." The writer also discovered, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, a list of autograph signatures, of the date of 1651, supposed to be the names of subscribers to a subsidy of £90,000 per month, for six months, ordered by the Parliament to provide means for the payment of its forces. The members of the various London com-

panies appear to have subscribed liberally to this subsidy, and among the Ironmongers occur the names of Edward and Richard Hutchinson. (We subjoin a fac-simile* of the signature of the latter, by which his identity with the one of the name who appears in the early New England records may perhaps be determined.) The only reference in his Will to New England is as follows:—"To my son William Hutchinson and his heirs, my houses, lands, saw-mill, and all other my estate real and personal, debts, credits, and stock, whatsoever, in New England, which I have not, by deed or otherwise, heretofore conveyed, or settled upon my son Eliakim; and more to William, £200, in goods sent this year for my own account." This Will was proved on the 11th of April, 1670, and he probably died shortly before that date. His widow, Mary, was then living, but has been no further traced. His sons, according to his own statement, all living at the date of his Will, were as follows: 1. Edward, named as the eldest son, who inherited his father's lands in the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, as well as in Ireland, being apparently already in possession of the latter; 2. Samuel; 3. Jonathan; 4. Ezekiel; 5. William, above mentioned, who was not 24 years of age at the date of the Will; 6. Eliakim, also above mentioned, who was one of the Executors of his father's Will, but did not act, being then probably in New England. The Will also mentions four daughters, three of whom were married, and two apparently then living. The first named was the wife of William Puckle, the second of Bartholomew Soames, and the third of Peter Grey. These sons-in-law were all then living. (The name of the second, according to Wotton, was Susan, and her husband was a Woollen Draper of London, the seventh son of Sir William Soame, Kt. He was afterwards of Little Thurlow, in the county of Suffolk, and by his wife Susan Hutchinson had five sons and three daughters.) The fourth and youngest daughter of Richard Hutchinson was named Anne, to whom her father bequeathed £1000 (equivalent to more than £5000 now) on condition that she married with her mother's approval. There is little doubt that the present Earl of Donoughmore descended, through the female line, from this Richard Hutchinson and his eldest son Edward, who was probably living in Ireland at his father's death.

7. *Susanna*, baptized 25 November, 1599, and buried at Alford 5 August, 1601.
8. *Susanna* (the second), baptized 9 August, 1601, and married at Alford 21 November, 1623, to Augustine *Storre*. Such is the orthography in the Alford Register, though the name seems to have subsequently undergone many variations, terminating in *Story*. She is mentioned in her brother John's Will, 1644, as his "sister *Stor*."
9. *Anne*, baptized 12 June, 1603, of whom nothing more has been

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Re: Hutchinson

learned, unless she be the one mentioned in her brother John's Will as his "sister Levitt." Ralph Levet was a witness to the Will.

10. *Mary*, baptized 22 December, 1605. She is mentioned in her brother John's Will, 1644, as his "sister Whelwright." He further recites that he was indebted to his brother Wheelwright, by bond, for lands in Croft and Mumby (in Lincolnshire) purchased from him, and directs that the same shall be sold, and he be paid.
11. *Edward*, baptized 20 December, 1607. If he went to New England, he certainly returned before or in 1644, as he was one of the witnesses to his brother John's Will. It was doubtless he who subscribed to the subsidy in 1651, heretofore mentioned, when he was a member of the Ironmonger's Company, and probably in business in London. Both he and his wife are mentioned in his brother Richard's Will, in 1669, as still living, and probably in England, as he bequeathed to them £10, in cloth for mourning.

We now return to the direct New England line.

IV. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, eldest son of Edward and Susan, and subsequently the early emigrant, was baptized at Alford on the 14th of August, 1586, and evidently resided there until the time of his emigration. In the Parish Register his name occurs as Church Warden in the year 1620-1, and there is no further record of him or his family after the baptism of his youngest child in November, 1633. By his wife *Anne* (of whom hereafter) he had fourteen children, who were all baptized at Alford, and in the following order, viz. :—

1. *Edward*, 28 May, 1613.
2. *Susanna*, 4 September, 1614: buried at Alford 8 September, 1630.
3. *Richard*, 8 December, 1615.
4. *Faith*, 14 August, 1617.
5. *Bridget*, 15 January, 16 $\frac{18}{9}$.
6. *Francis*, 24 December, 1620.
7. *Elizabeth*, 17 February, 1621-2: buried at Alford 4 October, 1630.
8. *William*, 22 June, 1623: evidently died young, but his burial is not recorded in the Alford Register.
9. *Samuel*, 17 December, 1624.
10. *Anne* (not Anna), 5 May, 1626.
11. *Mary* (not Maria), 22 February, 1627-8.
12. *Katherine*, 7 February, 16 $\frac{29}{30}$.
13. *William* (the second), 28 September, 1631.
14. *Susanna* (the second), 15 November, 1633.

The subsequent history of this family belongs to New England, and the writer will not trench upon the peculiar province of his brother antiquarians at home, but bring his present labors to a close by disposing finally of the doubts and difficulties that have hitherto surrounded the case of the famous *Ann Hutchinson*, wife of William, and mother of the children last named.

Governor Hutchinson's traditional reminiscences were mainly correct, her maiden name being *Anne Marbury* (not Marvury), and her father, eventually, a clergyman. Those, however, who have since interpolated "Edward," as the christian name of her father, must

have done so from pure conjecture, and no one has attempted to produce any authority for the assertion.

As the case possesses considerable interest and importance, the writer will perhaps be pardoned if he produces his evidences, and narrates the series of investigations by which he is now able to establish the conclusion to which he has arrived.

While examining some time ago the Parish Registers of Alford, in Lincolnshire, he took, among other extracts, the baptisms of twelve and the burials of four children, whose father's name was at first recorded simply as "Francis Marbury," but subsequently with the affix of "Gentleman." These entries extended over a period of nearly twenty years, the first date being 12 September, 1585, and the last 20 January, 1604-5. The names of these children were John, Francis, Erasmus, Anthony, "Jeremuth" (at first supposed to mean Jeremiah, a conclusion subsequently most joyfully abandoned), Daniel, Susanna, Mary, Elizabeth, Bridget, "Emme" (not Emma), and *Anne*. This last name, the time of her baptism, and the place where it occurred, being the birth-place also of William Hutchinson, naturally suggested the idea that she was the Anne Marbury who subsequently became his wife. The statement, however, of Governor Hutchinson, that her father was a clergyman, while the father of these children was distinctly and repeatedly described as a "gentleman," militated against this presumption, and the notes taken were put carefully away for future investigation. On returning to London, the Marbury pedigrees at the College of Arms were searched, but without success, and, the few Marbury Wills at the London and Lincoln Registries being equally silent, the notes were again laid aside. Afterwards, while making a protracted and thorough examination of the matriculation Registers at Oxford, the writer came suddenly upon the name of Erasmus Marbury, who was described as the son of a clergyman, and born in Lincolnshire. The date of the matriculation was the 12th of April, 1616, and the age given as nineteen years, i. e. on the last birth-day. On referring to the Alford notes, the baptism of Erasmus Marbury was found to have taken place on the 15th of February, 1596-7. Proceeding with the examination of the Registers, the matriculation of "Jerimoth" Marbury, at the same college, was found recorded on the 11th of June, 1619. He was also described as the son of a clergyman, born in Lincolnshire, and of the age of eighteen years. Again, the Alford notes were referred to, and the baptism of "Jeremuth" Marbury was found to have occurred on the 31st of March, 1601. After this, the writer could not but feel that he was on the right scent, as it seemed impossible that any other Marbury of Lincolnshire could have also had two sons with these uncommon names (and one so extraordinary as to be, in the writer's experience, unique), the dates of whose births should have so nicely agreed with those in the matriculation Register. There was, however, yet to be solved the mystery attending the different descriptions given of the father. If a clergyman, it was impossible that he could have been called for twenty years in the Alford Register a "gentleman," and it did not seem likely that a man, after gathering about him a family of fifteen children, should, so late in life, enter into holy orders. A further examination at length revealed the name of Anthony Marbury, distinctly described as the son of "Francis Marbury, Clergyman, of St. Martin's, London." He

matriculated, also at the same college, on the 20th of October, 1626, at the age of eighteen, which would establish his birth in 1608. This was unsatisfactory, for the Anthony Marbury of Alford was baptized on the 21st of September, 1598, and buried there on the 9th of April, 1601, while the family disappeared from that place early in 1605, before which the baptism of no other Anthony was recorded. There were also several St. Martins in London, and it was impossible to tell which one was meant. A reference, however, to Newcourt's Repertorium soon settled this latter difficulty, for it is there recorded that Francis Marbury was presented to the Rectory of St. Martin Vintry, London, on the 28th of October, 1605, and that his successor was presented, after his death, on the 7th of June, 1611. To search the Registers of St. Martin Vintry was the next step to be taken; but, alas! the volumes previous to 1668 were found to be not in existence. All hope of discovering the baptism of the second Anthony, the burial of his parents, and perhaps the marriage of his sister Anne with William Hutchinson, from this source, was destroyed forever. However, another fruitless search at the Herald's College was at last followed by a triumphant success at the British Museum. In a volume of the Harleian MSS. (No. 1550, fol. 174^b), being a copy of "The Visitation of Lincolnshire made in 1564 by Robert Cook, Chester Herald, continued and enlarged with the Visitation made in 1592, by Richard Mundy," is a pedigree of Marbury, in which occurs the name of Francis, to whom two wives are assigned, and by the second of which he had a daughter "Anne married to William Hutchinson of Lincoln." Her mother is described as "Bridget, sister of Sir Erasmus Dryden, of the county of Northampton, Kt. and Bart." The Dryden pedigree at Herald's College is also silent as to this match, but in Harleian MSS. No. 1553, fol. 13^b, being Richard Mundy's copy of the Visitations of Northamptonshire of 1566 and 1619, with additions from Mr. Vincent's collections, &c., the name of Bridget Dryden occurs, and she is described as the "wife of Francis Marbury of Aufford [Alford] in the county of Lincoln."

The history of Anne Hutchinson née Marbury was, therefore, complete, and may be succinctly stated as follows, each fact being successively proved by subsequent investigations, and by evidences now in possession of the writer.

Francis Marbury was the third son of William Marbury (or Merbury, as the name is universally spelled in the old records) Esquire, of Grisby, in the parish of Burgh-upon-Bain (some 15 miles N. W. from Alford) in the county of Lincoln. (The arms of Marbury of Lincolnshire, are, Argent on a fess engrailed, gules three garbs of the first.) His mother was Agnes, daughter of John Lenton, Esq. His eldest brother Edward was knighted in 1603, and died in 1605 while High Sheriff of the county, leaving a son George, who was also knighted in 1606. His second brother, William, died without issue. He had also three sisters, Mary, Anne, and Catharine. The latter married Christopher Wentworth, who was living in 1605, and it is perhaps through this connection that the ancestry of Elder Wentworth of New England may yet be traced. (They were married, 19 August, 1583, at St. Peter at Gowts in the city of Lincoln, and he is described in the Register as a "Gentleman.") Francis Marbury first married Elizabeth Moore, by whom he had three daughters, Mary,

buried at Alford 29 December, 1585; Susan, baptized at Alford 12 September, 1585, and subsequently married to ——— Twyford, of Shropshire; and Elizabeth, who was buried at Alford 4 June, 1601. This mother doubtless died soon after the birth of her youngest child, Susan, but was not buried at Alford, and Francis Marbury re-married, probably early in the year 1589, Bridget, one of the daughters (and, apparently, from the enumeration in her father's Will dated in 1584, the third) of John Dryden, Esq., of Canons Ashby, in the county of Northampton, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Cope, Kt. Her eldest brother, Erasmus Dryden, was created a Baronet in 1619, but the title became extinct on the death of the 7th Baronet, in 1770. John Dryden, the poet, was grandson of this Sir Erasmus, and, consequently, her grand nephew. Francis and Bridget Marbury had eleven children, all baptized at Alford, in the following order:—1. John, 15 February, 1588; 2. *Anne*, 20 July, 1591; 3. Bridget, 8 May, 1593, and buried at Alford 15 October, 1598; 4. Francis, 20 October, 1594; 5. Emme, 21 December, 1595; 6. Erasmus, 15 February, 1596–7, who matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 12 April, 1616, aged 19; 7. Anthony, 21 September, 1598, and buried at Alford 9 April, 1601; 8. Bridget (the second), 25 November, 1599; 9. "Jeremuth" (according to the Parish Register, but "Jerimoth" as he wrote his own name in the Subscription Book at Oxford), 31 March, 1601, who matriculated at Brasenose College 11 June, 1619, aged 18; 10. Daniel, 14 September, 1602; 11. Elizabeth, 20 January, 1604–5. At least another son, Anthony (the second) was subsequently born in London, about the year 1608, who also matriculated at Brasenose College 20 October, 1626, then aged 18 years. If there was another daughter, Katharine, who subsequently married Joseph Scott, of Providence, as stated by Governor Hutchinson, she must either have been by the first wife, or else born after the removal to London.

Shortly after the baptism of Elizabeth, the last child baptized at Alford, when he was still described as a "gentleman," and after which, it will be remembered, the name never occurs again in the Alford Registers, Francis Marbury must have entered into holy orders, for, on the 28th of October, 1605, he was presented to the Rectory of St. Martin Vintry in the city of London. On the 29th of February, 1607–8, he was also presented to the Rectory of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, which he resigned after about two years, and was presented, on the 15th of January, 1609–10, to the Rectory of St. Margaret, New Fish Street, which he held, in conjunction with St. Martin Vintry, until his death, which probably occurred late in 1610 or early in 1611, as his successor at St. Margaret's was presented, "per mort. Marbury," on the 12th of February, 1610–11. It was probably at St. Martin Vintry that the marriage of William Hutchinson and his daughter Anne took place, but the loss of the early Registers of that church must ever leave this a matter of doubt.

It should be mentioned that Bridget Dryden is distinctly named in her father's Will, and also her sister Emme, who married William Bury, Esq., of Grantham, in Lincolnshire, whose daughter Bridget was subsequently married to John Hutchinson of Alford, brother of William. It is also worthy of notice that the christian names of more than half of the children of Francis and Bridget Marbury correspond with those of her brothers and sisters, after whom they were evidently named.

It will be seen, therefore, that Anne Hutchinson, by both parents, descended from gentle and heraldic families of England. The same cannot, it is to be feared, be said of her husband. While the Heralds were engaged in the Visitation of Lincolnshire, in the year 1634, Thomas Hutchinson, grandson of William Hutchinson, of Lincoln (brother of John, the ancestor of the emigrant), then living at Thedlethorpe in Lincolnshire, having made a good match with the Fairfaxes, presented his pedigree, and claimed the arms of Hutchinson of Yorkshire, but failed to establish his right to their use. The pedigree was retained among the Herald's notes, but on the original (preserved at the College of Arms) are endorsed the following ominous and significant words: "Respited for Proof." The requisite proof was evidently never furnished, nor have the arms ever since been granted or confirmed to any member of the family in this line. As this Thomas Hutchinson was himself born before the death of Edward Hutchinson of Wykeham Abbey, to whom the arms had been of right confirmed in 1581, there could have been no difficulty in establishing a connection with his branch, if any such existed, and the fact that it could not then be accomplished, and has not since been done, is fatal to the claims of the descendants of the two Mayors of Lincoln, including Governor Hutchinson himself, who clearly used the arms, not of right, but solely because they were the only arms of Hutchinson.

On the other hand, the writer may add, in conclusion, that he has successfully traced the descent of Richard Hutchinson, of Salem, another of the early New England emigrants, through the branch in Nottinghamshire, directly to the heraldic family of Yorkshire.

London, England, July, 1866.

NOTES AND MEMORANDA RELATING TO PERSONS OF THE NAME OF TOWNE.

[By WILLIAM B. TOWNE.]

THE name of TOWNE, or *Town* and *Towns*, as it is sometimes spelt, is not one of frequent occurrence. It may however be found here and there, generally in communities of Anglo-Saxon derivation, and though surnames began to be used in England about the time of the Norman Conquest, and from century to century for three or four centuries continued to be adopted till they came into general use, this does not seem to be one that met with much favor. The earliest existence of it known to the writer is A.D. 1274, when Wm. de la Towne, of Alvely, a village in Shropshire, about twenty miles South East of Shrewsbury, the capital of the county, was at that time engaged in the prosecution of a suit at law against one of the officers of the parish, and the following year was on a jury at Astley in the same county. The next we hear of it, is one hundred and thirty or forty years later, in the reign of Henry IV., when upon the windows of the church in Kennington, Kent co., impaled with that of Ellis of the same place, were the arms of a family by this name, being argent, on a chevron, sable, three cross-crosets, ermine. Thomas at Towne, who

at this time possessed much land about Charing, and who bore the same coat of arms, married Benedicta, only daughter of John Brampton, alias Detling, of Detling Court, and thereby inherited a manor in Throwley, where he removed and erected a seat about one fourth of a mile from the church and named it "Towne Place," soon after which he died, leaving his possessions to three daughters, co-heiresses, of whom Eleanor married Richard Lewknor of Challock, Bennet or Benedicta married Wm. Watton of Addington, and Elizabeth became the wife of Wm. Sondes, of the same parish. His estate was divided about A.D. 1446, when Throwley was allotted to Eleanor the wife of Richard Lewknor. From the manner of the division it is quite evident that he died without leaving descendants to transmit his name to posterity.*

The next reference to this name known to the writer is in the county of Lincoln, where it has existed for four hundred years. In A.D. 1459, Wm. Towne, D.D., was collated† at Stow in Lindsey, in this County‡—and in A.D. 1470, was appointed Almoner to King Henry VI., in accordance with the following commission, the original of which is in Latin.

Concerning the goods of such as commit suicide and the collection of things given or forfeited to God.

The KING to all, to whom, &c. Greeting.

Although we refer to it with grief, divers persons of our realm, unmindful of the salvation of their souls, laying aside the fear of God, consenting to diabolical instigation, frequently destroy themselves, as well by hanging as by the sword, by drowning or other methods,

Whose goods and chattels, by right of Our Crown, ought to accrue to Our Almonry [or fund for benevolence], as the goods and chattels are known to do of those, who, without intention, by accident, may have unfortunately killed or caused the death of Our subjects, as horses, carts, chariots, ships, boats, and such like, commonly called Deodands,

Nevertheless, at the wary suggestion of some of our subjects, goods and chattels of this kind are fraudulently withdrawn from our aforesaid Almonry, and, as is said, are not at all applied to it,

We, considering the premises, have, of our special grace, granted, so far as in us lies, to our beloved Clerk [or clergyman] *William Towne*, Our Almoner, in augmentation of our Fund for Alms, all the goods and chattels aforesaid, forfeited (?) by the death of persons, as above, who destroy themselves; which goods, chattels and Deodands now belong or ought to belong to Us, in any place within our realm of England, from the beginning of our reign to the present time, and for the period in which he has been Our Almoner,

Moreover, appointing him Our Almoner to make inquiry, from time to time, as often as may be necessary, respecting goods, chattels and Deodands of such kind as aforesaid, and to seize on, take and carry off the same, by himself, or his deputy, or sufficient deputies wherever they may be found within our kingdom, as well within the liberties as without,

* Harris, *Hasteds and Ireland's Histories of Kent.*

† Became the Clergyman of the Parish.

‡ Willis's *History of Cathedrals.*

And to distribute them, thus levied and collected, by himself for Us in Alms, wherever he may think it best,

Commanding and prescribing to all and singular the Viscounts, Mayors, Bailiffs, Coroners, Escheators, Constables, and all other Our officers and servants, as well within the liberties as without, and to each of them, by the tenor of these presents, that, in the execution of the premises, they be supporters, superintenders, comforters, aids and defenders to Our aforesaid Almoner, and his said deputies, under the peril which threatens them ;

Any statute, resumption, authority of Parliament, or of Our Council, made or to be made in this behalf, or any other thing, cause or matter whatever to the contrary held, done, or perpetrated, notwithstanding.

In testimony whereof, &c.

Witness, the King, at *Westminster*, on the tenth day of December, A.D. 1470.*

In old age he accepted an income† from the parish, and died A.D. 1496.

In 1470, John Towne, Professor of Divinity, succeeded Alexander Prowett as Precentor‡ of Lincoln, which place he resigned in 1473 for the Prebend of Dunholme.§ John Towne of Irby, County of Lincoln, made his will Nov. 18, 1540. To be buried in the Church of St. Andrew at Irby. Legacies to Anne, Thomas and George Towne, his brother Wm. of Irby being principal heir and executor. This will was proved June 1, 1541. John Towne of Ludborough, County of Lincoln, executed his will under date of Jan. 24, 1637—sons Leonard, John, and William, and brother Richard Towne.||

Richard Towne of Braceby, in the same County, m. Ann ——— and had children as follows : Richard, who died in 1617, leaving wife Alice, son Leonard, and dau. Hellen not twenty-one years of age ; Edward, who had children in 1630 ; Elizabeth, who m. ——— Phillips ; Hellen, who m. ——— Oxman ; Prudence, who m. ——— Walton ; Ann, who m. ——— Armestone ; Katherine, bap. Oct. 14, 1599 ; Mary, bap. April 15, 1601 ; William, bap. May 21, 1603 ; and Margery.¶

The earliest we find the name in this country is 1635, when Wm. Towne was an inhabitant of Cambridge. On the 18th of the 2d month, [April] 1637, he appeared before the General Court and took the requisite oath to become a freeman or voter. He was Town Clerk in 1639, purchased land at Cambridge in 1653, of David Stone and Thomas Danforth, and in 1655 of Edmund Goffe, was tythingman in 1680, and died April 30, 1685, aged 80 years. Amount of his Estate, £118 13s. 6d. The name of his wife was Martha, and she died in

* Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. xi. pp. 668-9.

† His income was £6 13s. 4d. per annum, and he was buried in Kings College Chapel with this epitaph :

Hic Jacet Magister
Will. Towne Doctor in Theologica quondam
Socius hujus collegii qui obiit 11 die
Mensis Marti anno Incarnationis
Dominicæ MCCCCXCVI.

‡ The leader of the Choir in a Cathedral—called also the Chantor or Master of the Choir.

§ Willis's *History of Cathedrals*.

|| Lincoln County Wills.

¶ *Ibid.*

Jan., 1674. Their children were : Peter, born in England about the beginning of the year 1633 ; and Mary, born at Cambridge in 1637. Peter married, first, Joanna ; second, Elizabeth, who was living and was of Braintree in 1724. He was Administrator of the Estate of his father, and from its settlement appears to have been an only son ; was a constable at Cambridge, in 1668, '76, '90, '91 and '94, select-man in 1695, and died Nov. 2, 1705, aged 72 ys. 10 mos. His name may be found upon a Tombstone at Cambridge, with the inscription partially obliterated. The following is a copy of his Will, and the final settlement of his estate indicates that he left no one to transmit his name to posterity, and that with the death of his widow the name became extinct so far as it relates to this family at Cambridge.

In y^e name of God. Amen. I, Peter Town, of Cambridge in New England, being Weak in Body, but of sound mind, do make this my last Will and Testam^t. Impr. I com'nd my Soul to y^e mercy of God in Jesus Christ, and my body to y^e Grave decently to be buried without profuseness according to y^e discretion of those whom I shall constitute y^e Overseers of this my Last Will and Testam^t ; and as to my Temporall Estat^e my Will is that it be thus disposed of : First of all, I Will and bequeath to my Dear Wife the whole of my Real Estate, to be quietly enjoyed and possessed by her so Long as she shall continue my Widow. It. I will and bequeath to my dear Wife, the sum of one hundred pounds money, to be disposed of by her as she shall see meet. Item. I will and bequeath to my Dear Wife, my silver Cups, my beds and bedding, all my Pewter and brass, and all my other household stuff to her and her heirs forever. Item. I will and bequeath to my Dear Wife y^e three Gold Rings as also y^e three pounds odd money mainly French money, w^{ch} is in a small purse, to her and her heirs forever. Item. I Will and bequeath to my Brother Samuel Pain, of Brantrey, y^e sum of three pounds money to be paid wthin six months after my decease. Item. My Will is with respect to my Negro Servants, That Mingo shall have his freedom when he gains his health as soon as he pleases, and y^t in the mean tim^e he be carefully look'd after and maintained out of my estate : That Charles shall faithfully Serve my Wife y^e full term of four years after my deceas^e, and that then he have his Freedom : Only in cas^e my Wife marryes before y^e Term of four years be expired, then Charles upon her marriage have his freedom : That Fidella live wth my Wife and serve her faithfully y^e space of seven years after my decease, and in case my wife continue my Widow three years more than thes^e seven years and need Fidella's help, then Fidella shall Live three years longer with my wife and then have her freedom ; And if my Wife dyes before Fidella comes to y^e age of twenty years, then my will is that Fidella shall be put into some sober Religious family at y^e discretion and according to the direction of my Overseers, to live there as a servant till she come to be twenty years old, and Fidella to have y^e benefit and advantage of w^t should be allowed her for her service in y^e said time, then to have her Freedom. Item. My Will is, that as my servants come to have their freedom They shall each have ten pounds money paid them by my Executrix : And if either dyes before y^e time of their freedom their Legacye to go to y^e surviving, and be equally divided among y^m. Item. My Will is, That when my wife dy^es or ceases to be my Widow, Then the whole of my Real Estate shall be divided among my five first

cousins living at Bridgewater, viz. : my cousin John Howard, my cousin Nathaniel Howard, my cousin Joseph Howard, my cousin Elisha Howard, and my cousin Mary Mitchell, to be unto them and their heirs forever. Provided, however, and it is my Will, that in case my cousin Joseph Howard will give to Stephen his Negro servant his freedom, when he comes to be six and twenty years old, then he shall have twenty pounds more of this my Real Estate when it comes to be Divided, than my other cousins, and that otherwise he shall have no interest therein. Item. My Will is, that my once negro servant Jane, who lives at Boston, shall have y^e sum of five pounds paid her wthin six months after my decease : Also, I will and bequeath to my wife's mother (Hannah Willbur) the sum of three pounds money, to be paid in three months after my deceas^e :—And if so much of my estate shall after all this remain undisposed of by me my Will is, that thirty pounds shall be paid to y^e easing of y^e poorer sort of people in Cambridge, y^t shall be rated to y^e building a new meeting house at y^e discretion and ordering of my Overseers, Deacon Hastings and Sam'l Cooper being joyned wth them ; Provided and it being still my Will, y^t the Town wthin y^e space of three months after my decease do meet and by a Publick Vote agree upon y^s new building to be begun, and set about forthwith, as also y^t they do not put my Dear Wife or any part of her estate into y^e Rate for the said building when they come to make the rate : Otherwise, what I have Willed with respect to the New Meeting house shall be altogether Void and insignificant. And as to w^t shall yet remain undisposed of by me, I will and bequeath y^e Improvement and use of it to my Dear Wife so long as she shall continue my Widow, to be improved by her for her comfort and support, It being provided y^t she does not run y^e hazzard of loosing y^e money by letting it to one person or another, and at her death or marriage w^t remains shall be equally disposed of and divided among my five cousins aforementioned. Ite. My Will is, that my loving and trusty friends Nath^l Hancock, sen., Solomon Prentiss, sen., and Nicholas Fessenden, sen., be y^e Overseers of y^s my Last Will and Testament, and that they be each allowed y^e sum of Twenty shillings money. Finally I do constitute and appoint my Dear Wife y^e sole executrix of this my Will.

In Witness to all wch I hereby set my hand and seal this Twenty-eighth day of May, in y^e year of Our Lord On^e Thousand Seven hundred and five. A memorandum before signing. That it is my desire y^t my Dear Wife do let Mr. Nicholas Fessenden, School master, have five pounds as a token of my respect to him, unless my wife shall want it for her own comfort—she to be judge.

PETER TOWN [L.S.]

Signed, sealed and published in presence of William Brattle, Nath^l Hancock, sen., Owen Warland.

We now come to WILLIAM TOWNE, the Anglo-American progenitor of descendants who have settled in a majority of the States of the American Union. Of his birth-place or parentage we know nothing positively, though he may have come from the County of Lincoln in England, and may have been the son of Richard and Ann Towne, of Bruceby.

[To be continued.]

CURRENT EVENTS.

By Rev. ELIAS NASON, of North Billerica, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xx. page 294.]

JUNE, 1866.

1. The Fenians making a demonstration upon Canada from Buffalo, N. Y., and St. Albans, Vt.
5. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds a centenary celebration in Boston.
13. The town of Croydon, N. H., celebrates the 100th anniversary of its settlement.
15. James W. Patterson elected U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, vice Hon. Daniel Clark.
16. Mr. N. R. Pogson, the government astronomer at Madras, discovers a new minor planet, the 87th between Mars and Jupiter. Its name is "Sylvia."
17. The patriotic town of Lexington, Mass., celebrates the anniversary of the battle in that town, and votes \$1000 for a monument to her soldiers who fell in the late war.
20. Gold is now 1,53½. A niece of Oliver Goldsmith, Mrs. John T. Hanson, is now living in straitened circumstances in West Hoboken, N. J.
22. The Village National Bank of Bowdoinham, Me., is robbed of about \$70,000. The three robbers enter the cashier's house at night and force him to open the bank for them.
26. John Willard Biekford, a law student, is drowned while attempting to swim across Charles River at Cambridge.

JULY.

4. A great fire at Portland, Me. About 320 acres burned over; 1800 buildings destroyed and nearly 3000 persons rendered houseless. The entire loss is estimated at over \$10,000,000, of which less than one-half is covered by insurance.—The receipts of the internal revenue for the year ending June 30th were \$315,000,000. The largest income return for this State was that of Royal E. Robbins, of Boston, viz: \$377,000.
12. Hon. James Henry Lane, United States Senator from Kansas, dies at Leavenworth, Kansas.
14. Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman visits Boston, where he receives a most cordial welcome.—Cereal crop throughout the country unusually promising.
17. A very warm day. Thermometer 95° in the shade in Boston.
22. One fatal case of Asiatic cholera occurs in Boston.
26. The town of Brighton, Mass., consecrates a memorial monument to her soldiers who fell in the late war.
27. Friday, 8 A.M., the "Great Eastern" arrives at Heart's Content, N. F., with the Atlantic Cable, which has been laid successfully, and is now in good working order, giving immediate communication between Europe and America. The length of the cable is 1866 miles. The whole number of deep sub-marine cables now in working order is 55. The oldest is that from Dover to Calais, laid in 1851, and 27 miles in length. The line from Malta to Alexandria is 1535 miles long, and was laid in 1860.
28. The Mayor of Portland reports \$239,952 28 received in aid of the sufferers in that city.
30. A bloody riot occurs in New Orleans.
31. The President sends a message to Queen Victoria by the Atlantic cable. 77 words pass through the cable in 11 minutes.—The sixth annual session of the Dental Association of the United States occurs at the State House, Boston.

AUGUST.

- Gold, 1.49. Dr. Leonard Woods resigns his office as President of Bowdoin College.
2. Ten deaths occur in New York City from Asiatic cholera. This disease is raging at Cincinnati and St. Louis.
7. The American Institute of Instruction holds its 37th annual meeting at Burlington, Vt.—A. T. Stewart, the well-known New York merchant, returns as his income for last year \$4,071,256.
10. An unusual fall of meteors last night.
11. Centenary celebration of the founding of St. Louis.
13. In Cincinnati 86 deaths occur from cholera.

14. The National Union Convention assembles at Philadelphia. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, President.
16. Occultation of the planet Saturn. Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, is on a visit to this country and now at Washington.
17. Mrs. Sarah Atwood, of Taunton, Mass., completes her 103d year.—The apple crop, for the third successive year, is a failure in New England.
21. A slight frost last night in low places in this vicinity.

NOTES AND QUERIES

AN ORIGINAL DOCUMENT OF WASHINGTON.—Irving, p. 391, vol. iv., *Life of Washington*, says, "The letter which he had written to the President produced a resolution in Congress (passed May 26, 1783), that the service of the men engaged in the war did not expire until the ratification of the definite articles of peace, but that the Commander-in-Chief might grant furloughs to such as he thought proper. * * * Washington availed himself freely of this permission. Furloughs were granted without stint. * * * ." The paragraph endorsed on the following document is in accordance with the above mentioned resolution. The proclamation which had to be issued before the bearer could avail himself of the discharge, was made October 18, discharging all officers and soldiers absent on furloughs from service.

This is the only one of these documents I have ever seen or heard of, and do not know of its being preserved in reprint. I imagine very few suppose that Washington, with his own hand, signed all the immense number of these permits which were given, but from the one before me it is apparent he did, for the signature to it is *his*, and there is no reason why he should have favored Mr. James Dennison more than the host of other worthies who stood by him during the long night of our revolutionary struggle.

CHARLES H. HART.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1866.

"By His Excellency, George Washington, Esq., General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

"These are to certify that the bearer hereof, *James Dennison, soldier*, in the *Seventh Massachusetts Regiment*, having faithfully served the United States FIVE YEARS AND FIVE MONTHS, ——— and being enlisted for the war only, is hereby discharged from the American army. Given at Head Quarters the 11th June, 1783.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"By His Excellency's Command,
J. TRUMBULL, JUN., *Sec'y.*

"Registered in the Books of the Regiment.
JONA. HASKELL, *Adjutant.*

"Head Quarters, June 11th, 1783.

"The within Certificate shall not avail the Bearer as a Discharge, until the Ratification of the definite Treaty of Peace, previous to which time, and until Proclamation thereof shall be made, he is to be considered as being on furlough.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"Secretary's office, Boston, Novem. 19th, 1802. These certify that Mr. James Dennison, a soldier in the late Continental Army, has received the benefit of the Resolves passed the two branches of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and this discharge is delivered up by their direction.

JOHN AVERY, *Sec'y.*

☞ Can any one inform me when the tomato, or love apple, was first used as an article of food? I can find no record of its use previous to 1803, except by the Indians of Mexico under the name of *tomatl*.
w. w.

HOPEWOOD POINT.—In the southern part of Dover, N. H., on the west bank of *Back River*, north of the Three Creeks, or Tuttle's Creeks, there is a place called "Hopewood's Point." The aged dwellers thereabout say that it is so called from the fact that Hopewood, the celebrated Indian warrior, was killed and buried there. That this place has long borne this name, or one nearer the warrior's name as commonly written, appears by a deed of Judge Tuttle, executed in 1701, releasing his interest in a parcel of land, "lying and being at the head of the Creek, running up the west side of Hoope Hood's Poynte, so called."

Historians agree that early in 1690, Hopewood came through Kittery, killing and

destroying, into New Hampshire, where he himself was slain by a party of Canada Indians who mistook him for a Mohawk. The precise place where he was killed and buried is not mentioned. If it be true, that he was killed and buried here, according to tradition, then this Point is one of very considerable interest.

DESCENDANTS OF OLIVER CROMWELL IN AMERICA.—The following genealogy was communicated to the writer by a son of the late Judge Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, U. S. Senator, &c.

Judge Jacob Burnet, born in Newark, N. Jersey, 22 Feb., 1770, married Rebecca Wallace, who was born in Newark, Delaware, Aug. 1778, and is still living.

“Rebecca Wallace was daughter of Robert Wallace, who married Rebecca Chambers, daughter of Daniel Chambers, who married Elizabeth Claypole, daughter of James Claypole, who married Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter of Oliver Cromwell. I know nothing (adds the son of Judge Burnet) of this genealogy of the Wallace family, except in so far as that I once, in casual conversation with the Rev. Dr. Noah Schenck, of the Episcopal Church, Baltimore, heard it partially corroborated. His wife, he informed me, was a descendant of Oliver Cromwell through his son-in-law, Mr. Claypole, whose son came to this country, and lived in Philadelphia.”

Can any of the readers of the Register give us any information concerning the justice of these claims to descent from the great Protector?

Livingston, N. J., Aug. 15, 1866.

J. R. B.

SKIDMORE FAMILY.—Can any of your readers furnish me with the names of the mother, grandparents, and great-grandparents for *both sides* of Phœbe Skidmore, daughter of Samuel Skidmore and wife of Hendrick Suydam? See Riker's *Annals of Newtown*, p. 326. Who were the mother, the grandmother and the maternal grandfather of the said Hendrick?

P.

MILLS FAMILY OF LONG ISLAND.—Who were the parents and grandparents of Elizabeth Mills, of Smithtown, Long Island, who married George Phillips about 1726, and died 11 April, 1768? See Bond's *Watertown*, p. 877.

P.

From a very curious work in my hands it would appear that aerial navigation was successfully practised by a Bostonian almost a hundred years ago. It is, “A narrative of the two aerial voyages of Dr. Jeffries with Mons. Blanchard: with meteorological observations and remarks: The first voyage, on the thirtieth of November, 1784, from London into Kent; the second on the seventh of January, 1785, from England into France. By Doctor Jeffries. Presented to the Royal Society, April 14, 1785, and read before them January, 1786. London, 1786. 4to. pp. 60. It contains a very curious portrait of the Doctor, and a view of the monument erected in honor of the second voyage.

C. H. H.

THE OLDEST CHURCH. Is it?—The oldest church now existing in this country is situated near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Va. It was built in the reign of Charles I., between the years 1630 and 1635. The brick and lime and timber were imported from England. The timber is English oak, and was framed in England. The structure is of brick, erected in the most substantial manner. The mortar has become so hardened that it will strike fire on collision with steel.

THE FIRST FREE MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LIBRARY IN NEW ENGLAND.—Can any one inform me what town or city instituted the first free Public Library in New England?

W. W.

WISDOM. A POEM.—Who wrote—“Wisdom | A Poem. | Qui eam amat, vitam amat. | Newport: | Printed by Oliver Farnsworth, | 1804. | 12mo. pp. 22”? An edition was also printed at Providence, by H. H. Brown, 1830, 12mo. pp. 23. Are there any other editions?

INQUIRER.

IPSWICH, Nov. 27, 1730. On Thursday last in the Forenoon, died here Mrs. Grace Graves, Widow, in the 99th Year of her Age. She was one of the first Female English Children that was Born at Boston in New England; she retained her reason and understanding in a good degree to the last.—*Boston Gazette*, Nov. 30, 1730.

Speaking of Abraham Lincoln's oration at the consecration of the burial ground at Gettysburg, the *Westminster Review* for the last month says: “It has but one equal: in that pronounced upon those who fell during the first year of the Peloponnesian war, and in one respect it is superior to that great speech. It is not only more natural, fuller of feeling, more touching and pathetic, but we know with absolute certainty that it was really delivered. Nature here fairly takes precedence of art, even though it be the art of Thucydides.”

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

- ANDREWS=WILDER.**—In Boston, June 14, Thomas Andrews, of London, Eng., and Miss Lizzie M. Wilder, of Boston.
- BAKER=VANDERPOOL.** In New York, June 14, Mr. Charles Baker and Miss Lottie P., daughter of Dr. Edward Vanderpool, all of that city.
- BOWEN=NASON.**—In Dorehester, July 22, by the Rev. C. S. Rogers, Mr. Charles F. Bowen, of Pawtucket, R. I., and Miss Phebe A. Nason, of Dorchester.
- BOYDEN=WILDER.**—In Billerica, Mass., June 17, by the Rev. J. D. Sweet, Dr. Eben Boyden and Mrs. Mary D. Wilder, both of Bedford, Mass.
- CHIPMAN=TOWLE.**—In Boston, May 21, by the Rev. H. M. Dexter, D.D., Charles E. Chipman and Miss Hattie N. Towle.
- CREIGHTON=STRINGHAM.**—In Charlestown Navy Yard, June 27, Commander J. Blakely Creighton, U. S. N., and Elizabeth W., youngest daughter of Rear Admiral S. H. Stringham, U. S. N.
- DREW=SHAW.**—In Kensington, N. H., July 28, Mr. Henry A. Drew, of Stratford, N. H., and Miss M. Abby Shaw, of the former place.
- EMERSON=CHASE.**—In Charleston, S. C., May 24, by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, Capt. Wm. Emerson, U. S. V., of Roxbury, Mass., and Miss Luella J. Chase, of Exeter, N. H.
- EVERETT=FAY.**—In Boston, June 26, H. Sidney Everett, second son of the late Hon. Edward Everett, and Katharine P., eldest daughter of the late Hon. Richard S. Fay, of Lynn.
- FISKE=BEEBE.**—At St. Paul's Church, Boston, Aug. 15, by the Rev. W. R. Nicholson, D.D., George J. Fiske and Frances L., daughter of James M. Beebe, Esq., all of Boston.
- HILL=SHEPARD.**—In Dorehester, July 23, by the Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Thomas Hill, D.D., President of Harvard College, and Miss Lucy E. Shepard, daughter of Otis and Ann Shepard, of Dorehester.
- INGALLS=BLOOD.**—In Boston, Aug 12, 1866, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Mr. Chas. E. Ingalls, of Watertown, Mass., and Miss Susan R. Blood, of Brookline, Mass.
- KNAPP=ROGERS.**—In Newburyport, Mass., June 12, James O. Knapp and Miss Orithyia W., daughter of Geo. L. Rogers, of that city.
- MORRISON=SHEDD.**—In Boston, Aug. 4, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Mr. Alfred Morrison and Miss Lydia S. Shedd, all of Boston.
- MURRAY=HENSON.**—In Boston, by the Rev. C. D. Bradlee, William Murray, of Waltham, and Miss Harriet S. Henson, of Boston.
- OLIVER=WHITTER.**—In Boston, June 23, by the Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Jacob R. Oliver and Mrs. Juliette Whitter, both of Boston.
- PAIGE=BRIGHAM.**—In Worcester, Mass., Aug. 2, by the Rev. George Allen, the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., of Cambridgeport, and Mrs. Ann M. Brigham, of Worcester, and formerly of Keokuk, Iowa.
- SIBLEY=COOK.**—In Cambridge, May 30, by the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., John Langdon Sibley, Librarian of Harvard College, and Miss Charlotte A. L. Cook, of Somerville.
- WHIDDEN=DRAPER.**—At Brighton, Aug. 26, by the Rev. Frederic Augustus Whitney, Samuel Clifford Whidden, born at Loudon, N. H., 1837, son of William and Maria (Avery) Whidden, to Lois Maria, born at Brighton, 1839, daughter of the late Joseph and Maria (Horton) Draper.
- WYMAN=LAWRENCE.**—In Winchesteer, Mass. July 11, Mr. Charles Wyman, of Woburn, and Miss Martha Amelia Lawrence, of Winchesteer.

DEATHS.

- ALBEE,** Hon. Obadiah Wheelock, Marlboro', Mass., July 31, aged 58 years. He was born in Milford, Mass., graduated at Brown University in 1832, and taught school for a long time successfully in Marlboro'. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for six years, having a seat in the Senate during two of them. He was the reputed author of the celebrated "Personal Liberty Bill." In 1862 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. He was a man of intelligence and probity.
- ALLEN,** Mrs. Mehitabel (Oliver), Lowell, Mass., July 17, aged 92 years, 2 months and 28 days. She was the daughter of David Oliver, of Barre, where she was born, April 19, 1774. She married Moses Allen, by whom she had eleven children, four of whom received a liberal education, of whom one was the Rev. David O. Allen, D.D., long a missionary in India. He died in 1863.

- Another is Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, at whose residence this excellent mother died.
- APPLETON, Charles H., Charlestown, N. H., June 13, aged 48 years. He belonged to Boston.
- BARRETT, Rev. Samuel, D.D., Roxbury, Mass., June 24, aged 70 years. He was born in Boylston, Mass.; graduated at the Cambridge Theological School, and was settled over the Twelfth Congregational Church, in Chambers street, Boston, where he continued a beloved pastor from his ordination, Feb. 9, 1825, until his resignation in 1860. An eloquent discourse was delivered on the Sunday after his funeral by the Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee.
- BIXBY, Mrs. Fanny, widow of the late Philip W. Bixby, Boston, June 26, aged 56 years.
- BORCHARD, Madame Count, a celebrated opera singer and pianist, Mexico, May 28.
- BRANNAN, William H., a poet and artist of some note, Cincinnati, Aug. 9.
- BROFFERIO, Angelo, Italy, May 26, aged 63 years. An orator, historian and poet; author of the "History of Piedmont," "My Times," etc. etc. His death was greatly lamented by the liberals of Italy.
- BROOKS, Rev. Charles, Townsend, Mass., late of Unionville, Conn., June 11, aged 25 years. He graduated at Yale College in 1853. He was five years and a half pastor of the church in Byfield, Mass., after which he was settled Dec. 21, 1864, over the church in Unionville, Conn.
- BROOKHOUSE, Robert, Salem, Mass., June 10, aged 86 years. He was a successful and highly esteemed merchant.
- BROUGHTON, the Rev. Nathaniel Hooper, East Bridgewater, Mass., May 2, aged 40 years. He was the son of Nicholson Broughton, Esq., of Malden, Mass.
- BRYANT, Mrs. Frances Fairchild, the estimable wife of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, Roslyn, L. I., July 27, aged 69 years.
- BUCKLEY, Mrs. Juliette Anne, wife of T. C. T. Buckley, New York, July 27. She was daughter of James W. and Eliza Gerard, and niece of the late Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, of W. Roxbury.
- BURNS, Hon. Robert, Plymouth, N. H., June 26. He was born in Rumney, N. H., in 1796, and represented the 3d New Hampshire District in Congress in 1833-5.
- CAREY, Capt. Charles S., Chelsea, July 20, aged 88 years. He was for many years the Treasurer of the town of Chelsea, and he also represented the town in the State Legislature.
- CHANDLER, Mrs. Josephine Rose, at Worcester, Mass., 4 May, 1866, the 24th anniversary of her marriage, of bronch disease, at the age of 51 years. She was the wife of Dr. George Chandler. She was born at St. John, Antigua, W. I., 13 Feb., 1815—daughter of Joseph Warner Rose, general commercial agent for the United States at Antigua and the adjacent islands, who was son of John Rose, of London, England, and merchant at Antigua, by his wife Alice Bacon.
- The mother of Mrs. Chandler was Harriet Paine, born at Newport, R. I., Sept., 1779, while her father Dr. Wm. Paine was stationed there as Surgeon in the British Army. The mother of Harriet Paine was Lois Orne, dau. of Timothy and Rebecca (Taylor) Orne, of Salem, Mass. The parents of Dr. Wm. Paine were Hon. Timothy Paine (son of Hon. Nathaniel Paine, of Bristol, R. I.) by his wife Sarah Chandler, dau. of Hon. John Chandler, of Worcester, by his first wife Hannah Gardiner, the eldest daughter of John Gardiner the third proprietor of Gardiner's Island. [Com.]
- CLAPP, Lemuel, Dorchester, Mass., June 11, aged 82 years, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Glover) Clapp.—(V. Register, vol. xv. p. 232.)
- COLDBATH, Mrs. Abigail (Witham), mother of Hon. Henry Wilson, Natick, Mass., Aug. 8, aged 81 years.
- COOLIDGE, Carlos, ex-Governor of Vermont, Windsor, Vt., Aug. 15, aged 74 years. He graduated at Middlebury College, and practised law in Windsor for the long period of 52 years.
- CROWNINSHIELD, Maj. Francis W., Albano, near Rome, Italy, May 21, aged about 25 years. He was the son of the late Edmund Crowninshield, of Boston. A student in Harvard College, he entered the Massachusetts 2d Regiment soon after its formation, rose to a Captaincy, and at the conclusion of the war was promoted to Major. During the war he was wounded in four battles, and his recovery from a wound received in Gen. Banks's retreat was considered remarkable.
- CUTTER, Wm. Francis, Halifax, N. S., June 30, a gentleman well known in the theatrical profession. He was born in Medford, Mass., May, 1830.
- DAVIS, Rev. Emerson, D.D., Westfield, Mass., June 8, aged 67 years. He was born in Ware, July 15, 1798, graduated at Williams College in 1821, was Preceptor of Westfield Academy, and from June 1, 1836, to the time of his de-

- cease, the honored pastor of the first church. He published a volume, entitled the "Half Century," in 1850; "History of Westfield," and other works.
- DRAKE**, Phineas, Lewiston, Me., July 20, aged about 60 years. He was a well-known iron founder, and lived at Portsmouth, N. H.
- ESTERHAZY**, Prince, Ratisbon, Bavaria, May 21, aged 66 years. He was once Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and was distinguished for the splendor of his equipage and dress. His wealth arose from the rise in value of wild lands.
- FARWELL**, Dea. J. T., Fitchburg, Mass., aged 63 years. A consistent Christian.
- FOLLANSBEE**, Mrs. Catharine A., wife of Charles E. Follansbee, Boston, July 3, aged 53 years.
- FRENCH**, Stephen, Bedford, N. H., July 16, aged 57 years. He was an excellent man in all the relations of life.
- GREENOUGH**, Norman C., Newburyport, Aug. 11, aged 46 years. The Newburyport Herald says: He was a very skilful mechanic—a man of rare ingenuity, who has left no superior behind him in this section. Some of the finest chronometer watches in use by railroad conductors and others are his work. Though self-educated, he was a man of some scientific attainments, and was particularly devoted to astronomy.
- HALL**, Francis, Esq., late editor and proprietor of the "Commercial Advertiser," New York, Aug. 11, aged 82 years. He had been connected with that paper for the long period of 58 years, and was held in high estimation.
- HAYWARD**, Prof. James, Boston, July 27, aged 80 years. He graduated at Harvard College in 1819, and was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that institution in 1826. He afterwards became eminent as a Rail Road Engineer.
- HAYWARD**, Nathan, M.D., St. Louis, Aug. 17, aged 35 years. He was the eldest son of James T. Hayward, of Roxbury, and formerly Surgeon of the Mass. 20th regiment. He died of cholera.
- HOWARD**, Horace, Esq., Lowell, July 2d, aged 64 years. A prominent citizen.
- HOYT**, George, M.D., Athol, Mass., June 24, aged 65 years, son of Ebenezer and Nancy Hoyt, born April 17, 1801; M.D. Williams College; 1826 married Avalina Witt; settled in Athol 1832. *V. Hoyt Family*, p. 127.
- KEBLE**, Mrs., widow of the late Rev. John Keble, Brookside, Bournemouth, Eng., May 11.
- LANGLEY**, Mrs. Judith, widow of the late John Langley, Roxbury, June 4, aged 91 years 7 mos. and 5 days.
- MERRICK**, Rev. James Lyman, at Amherst, Mass., June 18, aged 62. He was the eldest child of Gideon⁵ Merriek by his 2d wife Beulah Stebbins, and was born Oct. 11, 1803. His descent was from Thomas¹ Merriek, who settled at Springfield, Mass., about 1638, by 2d wife Elizabeth Tilley; through Lieut. James² by wife Sarah Hitchcock; Capt. James³ by wife Martha Ely; Obed⁴ by wife Mercy Stebbins, and Gideon⁵ above, his father.
- Rev. James L. Merriek graduated at Amherst College in 1830. He married at Tebreez, Persia, March 11, 1839, Emma, dau. of Nathaniel and Maria Taylor, of Portsmouth, Eng. She died *s. p.* Dec. 14, 1858, at South Amherst, Mass.
- He was for eleven years a missionary in Persia, and to commemorate it bequeathed the whole of his property to the institutions of Monson Academy, Amherst College, and the Theological Seminaries at Princeton, N. J. and Columbia, S. C., in which he received his education, for the purpose of founding four Persian scholarships.
- He published, in 1860, a valuable genealogy of the Merrick family in this country.
- MITCHELL**, George A., Turner, Me., July 5. He was drowned in attempting to rescue a son who perished with him. He was the inventor of the copper tip for children's shoes.
- MUSSEY**, Reuben Dimond, M.D., LL.D., Boston, June 21, aged 86 years. He was born at Pelham, N. H., June 23, 1780. He was appointed Professor of Theory and Practice in Dartmouth College in 1814, and continued there till 1838, when he took the Chair in the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, and continued in that institution and in the Miami Medical College, till 1850. The last eight years he spent with his son-in-law, Lyman Mason, Esq., of Boston, one of our truly excellent lawyers. Here his wife was taken from him by death, on the 14th ult., and he died on the 21st inst. He leaves five sons: W. H. Mussey, M.D., late United States Medical Inspector; Brevet Gen. R. D. Mussey, once a reporter of the Boston press, and lately Military Secretary to President Johnson, and Charles F. Mussey, of Batavia, N. Y.
- ODELL**, Hon. Moses Fowler, New York, June 13, aged 48 years. The deceased was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., on the 24th of February, 1818, and at an early

age entered the New York Custom House as a clerk. During the administration of President Polk he was appointed Assistant Collector, a position in which he was retained by several Collectors. Under the administration of Mr. Buchanan he held the post of Public Appraiser at New York. In 1860 he was elected to Congress to represent the Brooklyn district, was the leader of the War Democrats, and was placed upon the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He was re-elected to Congress; and would have been elected for a third term had he not declined to serve.

PANGBORN, Henry H., Paymaster in the U. S. Navy, Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 1. He was formerly a reporter of the Boston daily "Bee."

PIERPONT, the Rev. John, Medford, Aug. 26, aged 81 years.

He was a descendant of the Rev. John Pierpont, the 2d minister of New Haven, and was born at Litchfield, Conn., April 6, 1785; Yale College, 1804; admitted to the practice of law, 1812; published his first and best poem, *Airs of Palestine*, 1816; studied divinity and was ordained minister of Hollis St. Church, Boston, 1819, where he remained for a quarter of a century. In 1845 he was settled over the Unitarian Church in Troy, N. Y., where he remained four years, when he was called to the church in Medford. He was appointed Chaplain of the Mass. 22d regiment, Sept. 12, 1861; but resigned soon after, accepting a clerkship in the treasury department, which position he held until his death. As a poet, orator and lecturer, he held an enviable rank. His *Airs of Palestine* is sweetly musical in versification, and may be considered as one of the very best of American sacred poems. Some of his minor pieces, as "Passing Away," etc. are models of their kind. His school reading books, from the *American First Class Book*—in the compilation of which he had the assistance of the late Wm. B. Fowle—to his *Young Reader*, have done much to elevate the taste and enrich the minds of the people of this country. In his person Mr. Pierpont was tall, erect and manly; his mind was alive to every improvement in art and science, and he leaves a large circle of acquaintance and friends who deeply mourn his departure.

RICHARDSON, Elisha, Franklin, Ms., June 14, aged 75 years and 10 months. A man of sterling integrity and of high moral worth, and father of C. A. Richardson of the *Congregationalist*.

ROBINSON, Daniel, Editor of the Maine Farmer's Almanac, Hallowell, Me., July

16, aged 82 years and 1 month. His wife died the day following.

ROGERS, Prof. Henry Darwin, Elgin Villas, Shawland's, near Glasgow, Scotland, May 29, aged about 60 years. Professor of Natural History in the Glasgow University.

RUSSELL, George Roberts, LL.D., Manchester, Mass., Aug. 4. He was a graduate of Brown University, 1821, studied law at Philadelphia, and practised in Providence, his native city. He afterwards went to the East, and entered the service of Russell & Co., at Canton. In 1828, he with Mr. H. P. Sturgis established the firm of Russell & Sturgis, following a business life for a few years, and then returning to this country to devote himself to literary pursuits in the quiet of his home. Occasionally he appeared in public, at one time delivering an address at Brown, and at another for a brief space making known his thoroughly loyal views upon national matters. He invariably declined public office, but was ever ready to work for the benefit of his fellow man.

SANFORD, the Rev. John, Taunton, Mass., July 11, aged 77 years and 10 months.

SEATON, Col. William Winston, Washington, D. C., June 16, aged 81 years and 5 months. He was for a long period associated with his brother-in-law, Joseph Gales, as proprietor of the *National Intelligencer*. He retired from that paper at the commencement of last year. He was for 12 successive years Mayor of the city of Washington. On his maternal side he was descended from Patrick Henry, the orator.

SCHOLFIELD, Isaac, Boston, June 18, aged 56 years. He was one of the best educated merchants of the country. He died on the anniversary of his birth.

STOWE, the Rev. Timothy, Pastor of the Pacific church, New Bedford, Aug. 11, aged 41 years. He was born in Dedham, graduated at Amherst College in 1847, and at Andover in 1850. He was ordained at New Bedford April 11, 1854.

SUMNER, Mrs. Relief, widow of Charles Pinekney Sumner, and mother of the Hon. Charles Sumner, U. S. S., Boston, June 15, aged 81 years.

She was the daughter of David Jacobs, Jr., of Hingham, and was born in Hanover, Mass. Feb. 27, 1785, and was married April 25, 1810. Charles is the oldest of her nine children. The names of the other children are Matilda, Albert, Henry, George, Jane, Mary, Horace, and Julia. George was distinguished for his scholarship and as an author. Horace perished in the ship Elizabeth,

off Fire Island, near New York, on the 18th of July, 1850. (*V. Register*, vol. 8, p. 128k.)

SPAULDING, Frank F. A., at the Baths in Vichy, France, June 1, aged 28 years. He was the youngest son of S. R. Spaulding, Esq., of Jamaica Plain.

STEPHENS, Joseph, Lyman, Me., Aug. 14, the celebrated dwarf, aged 61 years. He was 36 inches high, and weighed at the time of his death 45 lbs.

TABER, Mrs. Dolly, Fairhaven, July 31, aged 83 years, widow of the late Jacob Taber.

WASHBURN, Abiel, Middleborough, Plymouth County, Mass., June 1, 1866, aged 77 years. The deceased was for many years a merchant in Boston, and a son of General Abiel Washburn, of M., and wife Elizabeth Peirce. On the paternal side he was descended from John Washburn, who was early of Duxbury, and one of the original purchasers of ancient Bridgewater, then including the four towns of Bridgewater and also Abington, and removing from Duxbury to South Bridgewater in or near 1665, died there about 1670; John Washburn, Jr., also one of the original purchasers of ancient Bridgewater, and wife Elizabeth Mitchell; James Washburn and wife Mary Bowden; Edward Washburn and wife Elizabeth Snell; Edward Washburn, Jr., and General Abiel Washburn the father. On the maternal side, he was descended from Abraham Peirce, who was of Plymouth as early as 1627, and died in Duxbury about 1673; Isaac Peirce, born in Duxbury in 1661, and died at Middleborough Feb. 28, 1732; Isaac Peirce, Jr., of M.; Ebenezer Peirce and wife Mary Hoskins; Capt. Job Peirce and wife Elizabeth Rounsevell, and Elizabeth Peirce his mother. From April 1, 1808, to April 23, 1810, he held the commission of Lieut. and Adjutant of the 4th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 5th Division, Mass. Militia, of which regiment his father held the commission of Colonel 16 years. He was brother of Hon. Wm. Rounsevell Peirce Washburn,

an attorney at law practising in Boston, and Hon. Philander Washburn, a merchant and manufacturer of Middleborough, and father of Rev. Edward Washburn. E. W. P.

WEBB, Dr. Thomas H., Boston, Aug. 2, the efficient Secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, aged 65 years.

WELLS, Hon. Charles, Boston, June 3d, aged 65 years. He was born in Boston, Dec. 30, 1786, and in his earlier days was a Master Mason. For many years he took great interest in political matters, and when Boston became a city in 1822 he was elected to the Common Council from Ward One, under Mayor Phillips. He also served as Alderman under Harrison Gray Otis, in 1829-30, and with the exception of Hon. James Savage, he was at the time of his death the senior Alderman of this city. He held the office of Mayor in 1832-33, and while Mayor was chosen President of the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1834, and it is stated that he never missed a meeting of the Directors.

WORCESTER, the Rev. Samuel, D.D., Salem, Mass., Aug. 16, aged about 67 years. He was a graduate of Harvard College, was a professor of Rhetoric in Amherst College, and was subsequently settled over the Tabernacle Congregational Church in Salem, where he preached with great acceptance for a quarter of a century, resigning his charge about seven years since, when he reached his sixtieth year. He has been a member of both branches of the Legislature, and was a member of the present House from Salem. He was also Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. His family have furnished many Congregational ministers; his father was Rev. Samuel Worcester, of Fitchburg, the first Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. Dr. Worcester, the author of the Dictionary bearing his name, was his uncle.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by WM. B. TRASK, Historiographer of the Society.]

KETTELLE, Jacob Quincy, A.B., a resident member, died in Boston, Dec. 2, 1865. He was born in Limington, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1803; son of James and Mary Kettelle (see *Register*, vol. ix. 373), grad. at Waterville College in 1828; resided in Saco and in Calais, Me., afterwards at Boston. He was attorney at law in moderate

practice in Boston, and subsequently was a notary. He married, 1st, Lydia P. (daughter of Jones) Dyer, in 1843, who died in 1844, leaving an only son, who deceased also in 1844. Mr. Kettle m. 2d, Sarah Ann Heald (widow of Samuel L. Wilkins), in 1848, who died in 1854, aged 44; and 3d, Lucia T. Drew, in 1859, by whom he had two children.

Mr. K. was a plain, sedate, and honest man. He suffered much by sickness; was patient and resigned, and looked forward with hope to the better land.

He became a resident member of the Society in February, 1851.

MUNROE, Rev. Nathan, a resident member, died in Bradford, Mass., Sunday morning, July 8, 1866, at two o'clock, aged 62. He was son of David and Ruth (Niles) Munroe, and was born March 16, 1804, in Minot (now Auburn), Me. He prepared for college at Gorham, and graduated at Bowdoin, in 1830, with the highest honors of his class. He studied theology at Andover, and graduated in 1835; and was licensed to preach by the Woburn Association in April, 1834. The same spring he entered upon his duties as President of Newark College, now Delaware College, at Newark, in the State of Delaware. But after the expiration of six months he felt obliged, on account of ill health, to relinquish his charge, to the great regret of the Trustees of that Institution.

He returned to Andover, and while there completing his course of study, taught for a short time in Phillips Academy. On the 10th of February, 1836, he was ordained the ninth pastor of the first church in Bradford, their first minister being the Rev. Zechariah Symmes, who was installed pastor on the day of the organization of the church, Dec. 27, 1682. The health of Mr. Munroe failing, he resigned his charge in May, 1853, and was dismissed by the council which installed his successor, Rev. James T. McCollom, Jan. 25, 1854. In 1853, he was appointed Secretary of the American Sunday School Union for New England, and remained in that position till he became a proprietor and office Editor of the *Boston Recorder* in May, 1858. He retired from this post in May, 1863, his physical powers being inadequate to the labor and care that devolved upon him. The strength that remained was faithfully used by him "in efforts to enlarge the plans, the funds and the influence of his beloved Bradford Academy. For many years he had been the Secretary of the Board of Trustees; and in various ways he has performed, through this noble institution, a great work for religious education. Mr. Munroe was a great lover of books, and had gathered in his library over six thousand volumes, many of them of rare editions and value."

The *Boston Recorder* of July 13th, from which we make the above quotation, says: "It is our painful duty to record the death of the last of the three editors and proprietors from whose hands we received this paper. Within the short space of three years have died Dr. Parsons Cooke, Rev. Martin Moore and Rev. Nathan Munroe. They have finished the work which God gave them to do; they have kept the Faith; and they have received the crown of Life. As the last of them was going rapidly down into the peaceful valley, reclining in full view of the broad and pleasant countenance of Cooke, he requested his wife to bring him also the likeness of Mr. Moore, that he might take a parting look, and recall a pleasant copartnership of service for God and his church." Mr. Munroe had been more than usually feeble for two months previous to his decease, but felt no apprehension of his immediate departure until the Thursday and Friday before his death. The services at his funeral in the church, at Bradford, consisted of an introductory prayer by Rev. Leonard Withington, D.D., of Newbury, reading of the scriptures by Rev. Mr. Campbell, remarks by Rev. J. T. McCollom, prayer by the pastor, Rev. J. D. Kingsbury, and the singing of appropriate hymns.

"Mr. Munroe was married in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 11, 1836, to Mary Jane Pike, daughter of Joseph S. and Sally (Pettingell) Pike. She died Sept. 19, 1840. Their children are:—1. *Robert Leighton*, b. July 27, 1837; d. Oct. 9, 1838. 2. *Nathan*, b. Oct. 28, 1838; d. Oct. 1, 1839. 3. *William Francis*, b. April 30, 1840.

He was married a second time in South Reading, Mass., to Lucelia Theresa Yale, daughter of Burrage Yale, Esq., June 22, 1842. She died Sept. 20, 1858, aged 46. Children:—4. *John Henry*, b. March 17, 1843; d. March 22, 1843. 5. *George Henry*, b. April 8, 1844; d. Nov. 1, 1844. 6. *Mary Jane*, b. Oct. 6, 1845. 7. *Sarah Smith*, b. Sept. 5, 1847. 8. *Nathan Niles*, b. May 17, 1851. 9. *John Alexander*, b. Aug. 18, 1853. 10. *Lucelia Stone*, b. Aug. 19, 1856.

He was married a third time Aug. 22, 1860, in Brattleboro', Vt., to Mrs. Anna Maria Craig, widow of James Thompson Craig, of Stanford, Ky., and dau. of Henry and Ruth (Dickinson) Smith, of Brattleboro'.

The publications of Mr. Munroe are:—1. A Discourse—The Good Man—occasioned by the death of the Hon. Jesse Kimball, delivered in the First Church in Bradford,

Mass., Dec. 27, 1846. 2. An Address before the American Institute of Instruction, delivered at Bangor, Me., Aug. 17, 1848.

Mr. Munroe has been a contributor to the *Christian Spectator*, *The Spirit of the Pilgrims*, *Abbott's Religious Magazine*, *American Quarterly Review*, and other publications. His article in the *Quarterly Review* was in the Oct. No. for 1836, "Biblical Criticism;" that in the *Spectator* appeared in Dec. 1836, entitled "The Puritan;" a review of Dr. Withington's work of that name.

We are indebted for this genealogical account, as also for much of the other matter relative to Mr. Munroe, to that valuable work—*Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of Essex County, Mass., prepared and published under the direction of the Essex North Association*. Boston: Congregational Board of Publication, 13 Cornhill, 1865. 8vo. pp. 396. This publication not only gives a history of the Association, but also sketches of its members, prepared by Rev. S. J. Spalding, of Newburyport; brief histories of their churches, with their covenants, &c., and much other matter quite important and desirable for reference.

The following, in relation to the character of Mr. Munroe, is from the closing portion of the article in the *Recorder*. "Both as a preacher and editor, our brother manifested an ardent, self-sacrificing love of the great truths of the Christian system, and mourned that they were often held and taught so superficially. He had felt their power and worth in his own varied experience. By them he had become a man of humble, quiet, loving spirit; a praying, conscientious and godly man in all the relations of life. By them he had been sustained under frequent and heavy bereavements, for he followed two wives and six children to the grave. To them he pointed, with his latest strength, his beloved wife and four children, for the consolations which they need in their great bereavement."

Mr. Munroe was proposed for membership in our Association by his loving editorial colleague and brother clergyman, the Rev. Martin Moore, who has so recently preceded him to the world of spirits. He was elected a resident member in 1858.

WHITMAN, Hon. Ezekiel, an honorary member, died at East Bridgewater, Aug. 1, 1866, aged 90 years and 4 months, formerly of Portland, Me. He was born March 9, 1776, in Bridgewater, son of Josiah Whitman, who survived his birth but two years. At the age of seven, he was affiliated in the family of his uncle Levi Whitman, of Wellfleet, who was to him like a father, and superintended his early education. He was fitted for college by the Rev. Kilburn Whitman, of Pembroke, in 1791, entered Brown University, and from his narrow resources, like many a fine scholar, who experienced the *res angusta domi*, he found it necessary to keep a school in the vacations; but from such persevering young students, have emerged some of our greatest patriots and noblest statesmen. He graduated in 1795, in a class with William Baylies, of Bridgewater, an eminent advocate, who only two years ago preceded him to the spirit land. He began the study of law in the office of Benjamin Whitman, and finished it under the tuition of Judge Mitchell. He was much aided by the perquisites and emoluments of business; and during his noviciate was employed in the adjustment of some land-claims in Kentucky, to which he made a dreary journey on horse-back. Admitted to practise at the Plymouth Court, in 1799, he opened an office in Turner, then a small farming town, with a few mills to foster litigation, on the banks of the Androscoggin. There was but little here, however, to encourage an elevated ambition, and fortune soon favored him in a removal to New Gloucester, a limited but larger field for the exercise of his talents than Turner, where he remained but a few months; a vacancy having occurred by the removal to Warren of Hon. Samuel Thatcher—a venerable nonagenarian still living at Bangor. Mr. Whitman was now in a more active place, and he thrived. Oct. 31, 1799, he married Hannah, daughter of Cushing Mitchell, of Bridgewater, and beyond doubt in the stillness and retirement of that pleasant country town, by a greater resort to his library, and especially by a mastery of Special Pleading, in which he afterwards excelled, he laid the foundation of his future eminence.

But his superior abilities in a few years rose above the narrow horizon of New Gloucester, and in 1807 he settled in Portland, where his business soon became so extensive, that at a single term of the C. C. Pleas, "he often entered a hundred actions;" and yet there were many distinguished and brilliant men at that time practising at the Portland Bar. There were Isaac Parker, afterwards C. J. of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Solicitor General Daniel Davis, Prentiss Mellen, since C. J. of Maine, Stephen Longfellow, James D. Hopkins and others, all leading and luminous ornaments of the profession, who have few equals in the present age. They were his competitors in Portland, and he stood high among them.

Judge Whitman was always popular. His manner was serious, but not solemn; his heart was warm, sincere and inflexibly upright in every transaction. He sought not the people, but the people sought him, for their adviser in politics, and their counsellor in business. He was elected a Representative to Congress three terms, and with the late Josiah Quincy and William Baylies, each of whom attained the age of 90, was in the 11th Congress, 1808 and 1809. In 1812, he was appointed C. J. of the Court of Common Pleas, and held that office 19 years, and in 1841 he was designated as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, by Judge Kent, the Governor, and retained it until his resignation in 1848, when past the age of 70. He was also a member of the Convention in Maine in 1819, and took an important part in framing the excellent Constitution of that State.

In March, 1852, Mrs. Whitman, with whom for more than 50 years, his days had passed amidst those happy, domestic endearments, to which he was so much attached, was taken from him, leaving one son and a daughter, the wife of the Hon. William Willis, Historian of Portland. His worldly ties were now dissolved; she who had been the bride of his youth and the bosom companion of a long life, was gone before him. His home was left to him desolate. Portland, with its beautiful scenery, and fond friends who honored and loved him, had lost its charms, and in the fall of that year of his bereavement, he returned to his native place, where the morning of existence first brightened on him, and the memory of the past would often revive in his meditations on a well-spent life. His only son remained with him to cheer his old age, and attached friends were ever ready to seek his company. Here he lived independent and retired, and as it was remarked in an elegant and appropriate notice of his death, in the "Portland Press," of the 8th of August, to which we are indebted for many particulars, "to his last day he kept his heart fresh and green from a perennial fountain of charity and benevolence."

His address as an advocate, was imposing and dignified; he was tall and majestic in his form, his visage calm, firm and commanding, of strong features and fine expression; but he had one peculiarity—a voice sweet and sonorous, not so deep as WEBSTER'S in its tones, though more musical. I never heard a finer voice at the Bar, or in the Pulpit. The moment he rose to speak, he was listened to with profound attention. He was not one of those speakers who spoke by the hour. He never wearied attention, or wasted words. In fine, he was an eloquent advocate.

As a lawyer he was distinguished, and particularly as a Special Pleader. Notwithstanding some wild movements in this day of progress and reform, which have done away the whole system of Special Pleading, and introduced a wide latitudinarian substitute, both Judge Whitman and Judge Mellen, and our late eminent jurist Judge Wilde thought highly of the science of Special Pleading, and so did the great Chief Justice Parsons. They thought it had a tendency to shorten trials and promote the administration of the law, by enabling parties, in the language of our Bill of Rights, "to obtain justice *speedily*, and without being obliged to purchase it, *completely* and without any denial; and *promptly* without delay, conformably to the laws." When the age of superficial attainments and speculative practice in the profession shall have passed away, our legislatures may learn the sound doctrine, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, and agree with Judge Whitman, that the learning of a thousand years is better than sailing on an ocean of litigation without chart or compass, even though one may sometimes steam it by the stars.

The brief space for obituary notices will hardly allow me to introduce any anecdotes; yet there is one so serious in its aspect, and so pleasing and instructive in its result, that I cannot forbear to offer it. Many years ago, before the Chief Justices Whitman and Mellen were elevated to the bench, they were engaged at a Portland Court in a cause of some magnitude, as opposing counsel. The case was exciting, and in the course of the trial these patriarchs of the Bar got into a misunderstanding; warm words arose; like a gladiatorial combat, it was *terce and parry*: hasty recriminations and personal invective followed. The Bar listened in silence and in sorrow. The Court soon after adjourned. When, the next morning, as these great counselors met there, I think it was Judge Whitman steps up to Judge Mellen, offers his hand, and says, Brother Mellen, I was hasty and wrong yesterday, forgive me. No, says Judge Mellen, it is I who first erred, and ought as the older man to have sought reconciliation. What a noble lesson such glorious men gave to their brethren and to the world on this occasion!

Such was the Hon. Ezekiel Whitman. As an Honorary member of our Society, it was right and proper that his departure should be noticed; and in asking the favor of

the historiographer, of paying this last tribute of respect to his memory, it is only the discharge of a duty I owe when I remember that the honor of his friendship was and ever will be dear to me.

I. H. S.

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, June 6, 1866.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Society's rooms, 13 Bromfield street, Winslow Lewis, M.D., in the chair.

Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting resident membership from Henry W. Pickering and Henry F. Jenks, of Boston, Abraham Firth, of Brookline, and Henry Lyon, M.D., of Charlestown.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported that since the last meeting there had been received:—Bound volumes, 11; pamphlets, 477; autograph MSS., &c., 11.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of Rev. Martin Moore, of Boston, Benjamin Leeds, of Roxbury, and Joshua Coffin, of Newbury, deceased members.

Dr. Lewis presented the valuable autographs of Dugald Stewart, in a letter to the Viscountess of Kirkwell, of De Witt, of Goethe, and of A. Thiers.

Three candidates nominated by the Board of Directors were all elected resident members.

John H. Sheppard reported in behalf of the committee appointed at the last meeting to attend the bi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Newark, May 17, by the New Jersey Historical Society. Mr. Sheppard was the only member of the committee who was able to attend. He spoke in high terms of that energetic and enterprising society, and of the cordial reception and kind attentions shown him. The exercises of the day, in the old Presbyterian Church, were of a high order; the beautiful City of Newark, with its handsome mansions and wide streets, seemed all alive on this joyous occasion; and the reception in the evening, which closed the festivities with music, dancing and a fine collation, was graced by a splendid display of the beauty and elegance of that hospitable city.

John Ruggles, of Longwood, read the regular paper. His subject was the History of Music. After an account of its origin and progress in the old world, he gave a brief history of early music in New England, which was almost exclusively that of Psalmody. When our fathers left England they brought with them music of the character of Luther's chorals. Sternhold & Hopkins and Henry Ainsworth were their manuals. Ainsworth not being entirely satisfactory, some of the distinguished divines produced the "Bay Psalm Book," which was used in the Colony for many years, although at first it met with strong opposition. Some said that Christians should not sing at all; others thought it right to sing, but wrong to sing the Psalms of David under the new dispensation; others, that it was wrong for any but Christians to sing; others still, that one only should sing and the rest respond amen.

Rev. John Cotton introduced the practice of lining out the hymns, for the practice was not brought over by our fathers, but was an innovation of their own. Music was printed in this country about 1690. At this time many congregations (for they had then no choirs) had not more than five or six tunes that they could sing. The introduction of a new tune called for the grave decision of the whole church, and sometimes for the parish vote. Music was at a low ebb when Rev. Mr. Symmes, Dr. Cotton Mather, Rev. Mr. Dwight and others preached and wrote upon the subject till a great improvement was effected.

Dr. Watts's hymns were first published in this country in 1741. When Dr. Watts first proposed writing his Hymns and Psalms, he sent a specimen of the Psalms to Dr. Cotton Mather for his opinion, who encouraged their publication. Billings published his first book of music in 1770. The old Worcester Collection by Isaiah Thomas was published in 1778, in which was printed Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, for which it was thought necessary to apologize, "because it was deemed by some too hard to be learned, or too delicate to be sung, even by the best performers in the country." Our musical societies are now considered behind the times if they do not every season bring out something new.

Boston, July 4.—A quarterly meeting was held this day, Frederic Kidder was called to the chair and George Mountfort was chosen secretary.

On motion of John H. Sheppard it was voted that in consequence of the day being the National Jubilee and a legal holiday, this meeting be adjourned to the first Wednesday in August next.

Boston, August 1.—The monthly meeting was held this afternoon, Winslow Lewis, M.D., in the chair.

The librarian's report acknowledged the donation, since the last meeting, of 40 volumes and a large number of pamphlets and newspapers.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance from the following gentlemen who had been chosen as members, namely: Rev. Thomas William Davids, of Colchester, Eng., author of the *Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex, corresponding*; and Hon. Edward E. Bourne, of Kennebunk, Me., Commander George H. Preble, U. S. N., Charlestown, Mass., and Rev. Henry Jones, Bridgeport, Ct., *resident*.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of the following deceased members, namely: Hon. Lewis Cass, LL.D., honorary vice president for Michigan; Hon. Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis, Ind., a life member, and Rev. Nathan Munroe, of Bradford, Mass., a resident member.

Five resident and one corresponding members were nominated by the directors and elected by ballot.

Mr. Nason read a paper on the Literary Character of the Founders of New England, which he commenced by relating the accidental circumstance which drew out the beautiful lines of Mrs. Hemans on the Pilgrim Fathers, beginning:

"The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast," &c.

He said the original settlers of New England were men of stamina and mark, and, to some extent, of gentle blood. They were, to use the King's word, "harried" out of their native land for *conscience's sake*; and as the oaks of the mountains gather strength by the storms that beat upon them, so did they increase in power, in solid and compact nobility of soul, by the tremendous ordeal through which they passed. It was not hyperbole to say that God sifted a continent to find choice seed wherewith to sow America. The far spreading branches of the high-towering Tree of Liberty, the golden clusters of the fruit we pluck from it, abundantly attest the genuineness and excellence of that seed. He said the Pilgrims were the most conscientious, liberal, enlightened and even tolerant men of their times. They stood nearer the word of God. They persecuted heretics; but England herself had driven more than twenty thousand of them into exile, and by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Louis Quatorze let slip the bloodhounds of war upon a million of the unoffending. They had their faults; we would not gloss them over, but their penal code was milder than the mother country's. Did they hang witches? Sir Matthew Hale himself pronounced against them. The spirit of the age was intolerant.

Mr. Nason said it could be most clearly shown that the men whom we proudly claim as our ancestors in this country possessed a profound literary as well as religious spirit. They were scholars and educators. We should consider the time in which they lived. They had but little leisure. They were too much absorbed by their daily cares in the establishment of the colony to write *Iliads* or *Divina Commedias*.

Mr. Nason spoke of John Robinson, who said God had yet more light to break forth from His holy word, and quoted from his works; and of that remarkable compact written on board the *May Flower*, equalling the Declaration of Independence and containing the germ of civil liberty.

We complacently call our city not the Athens of America alone, but the "Hub" of the whole universe. But, taken hundred by hundred, should we find as many people conversant with the polite tongues to-day as in the times of Henry Dunster? No person in his senses can believe it; and did our preachers of the "Hub," and the spokes around it, deign to introduce into their sermons that "well beaten oil," that solid substance of well-hammered logic, that golden argosy of divine philosophy, that celestial grace which Cotton, Hooker, Shepard and Eliot used, there would not now be so many empty seats at church, so many lethargic heads in those seats occupied.

Mr. Nason mentioned and scanned the ability, beauty and merits of many of the literary and historical works of these learned fathers. He spoke of the establishment of the first printing press, comparing it with the present wonder-working steam power; of the Atlantic telegraph, now bringing the lips of freedom to touch the ear of royalty, saying, So may these sublime outboundings of power be traced distinctly back to the spirit of the founders of our beloved land.

A copy of this paper, a very slight sketch of which is here given, was on motion of Hon. Charles Hudson requested for the society.

Wm. B. Towne, the treasurer, gave a short statement of his late visit to Stratford-upon-Avon.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Herald and Genealogist. Edited by JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A. London: J. G. Nichols and R. C. Nichols, Printers to the Society of Antiquaries. Parts I.—XVIII. 1863—1866.

In 1863, Mr. Nichols commenced the publication of a "periodical miscellany, devoted in the first place to the antiquities of Heraldry, and next, to those branches of local and family history to which Heraldry lends material aid." Of the ability of the editor to make an interesting and valuable collection no doubts could be entertained, and each part has been an evidence of the richness of the vein which he has been the first to explore. At the same time a great and increasing interest has been manifested by the public in the important service to which this Magazine is devoted. The mode of writing historical treatises has undergone a complete change, and instead of theoretical essays written to fortify existing prejudices, we have now historians who laboriously collect facts and deduce their arguments afterwards. Macaulay was probably the last and most brilliant example of the old school; but we trust the present century will not see the end of the new style of historical students.

Within a very few years, also, the great collections of documents in the custody of the British government have been rendered available to every investigator, and this concession has been of even greater service to the genealogist than to the historian. One fruit of the impetus thus given to genealogy is found in the elaborate pedigrees recently published, based upon the examination of wills heretofore open to inspection only at a ruinous cost. Genealogy being one of those studies which insensibly extend their limits with opportunities afforded, we may now hope to obtain important information in regard to the early colonists of this country.

One source of information, hitherto too little regarded, is to be found in the use of heraldic devices. This neglect has been largely owing to the fact that the science itself had been overlaid by pedantic and ridiculous fables which were copied by every succeeding writer, until few persons appreciated the solid basis of fact. This new magazine has been of great assistance in clearing away the rubbish of centuries, and its appearance has been contemporaneous with books like Boutell's and Planche's, which have attracted public attention to the interesting details of the subject.

We may especially call attention to a series of articles in the "Herald and Genealogist" upon 'the Law of Inheritance as applied to Coat-Armor,' 'The Legal Right to Arms in Scotland,' 'Ancient Modes of Differencing,' and 'The Origin and Development of Coat-Armor.' In reference to genealogical articles we may cite the following:—On the published Herald's 'Visitations of Counties,' on 'Jersey Families,' on 'Refugee Families settled in England,' and of special families, on the Carys, Lees, Thackerays, Shakspeares, Temples, Waldos, and many others.

Articles of more general interest have appeared on the 'Institution of the Dignity of Baronet,' on 'Changes of Name *proprio motu*,' and especially one on 'the Art of Pedigree Making.' We are also happy to mention the kindness with which Mr. Nichols has devoted much of his space to matters relating to America, a branch of English genealogy never before so fully acknowledged. In the 12th part a letter was printed from one of the Standing Committee on Heraldry of the N. E. H. G. Society, and since then copious extracts have been made from our Heraldic Journal. Long articles have been printed concerning the Dudleys and Nortons, and we believe that the current volume will contain new and most valuable information concerning the Hutchinsons and Washingtons.

We hope it has been made evident to our readers that this magazine is not only one of value and interest to all who desire to pursue the study of English heraldry, but it is also one which possesses a great and increasing value for Americans. We trust that it will be more widely known here, and an earnest effort will be made by our genealogists to strengthen and confirm the interest which English antiquaries are beginning to manifest in those details in which we have a common interest. w.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. Edited by JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A. July, 1866. London: Printed and sold by J. E. Taylor & Co. Royal 8vo. Pp. 40.

We cannot better describe the new Heraldic Magazine here quoted than by copying the Prospectus.

"In the investigation of Family History a more pure and truthful spirit is now abroad

than has been heretofore evinced, as also an increasing desire to correct the many errors too generally received and repeated as truth.

Much useful intelligence has been furnished in the works of several Archæological Societies, and in the publications of Mr. Nichols, especially the 'Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica' and 'The Herald and Genealogist'; but the sources whence fresh reliable information may be derived are numerous and almost inexhaustible.

It is believed that an *illustrated* publication, to be devoted exclusively to transcripts from original and unedited documents relating principally to Genealogy and Heraldry, would be of great assistance to the laborer in these branches of historical research, as well as of interest to the general reader, and with this object in view the present work is undertaken.

It will contain Genealogies from Heralds' Visitations and from certified Pedigrees, Grants of Arms, Funeral Certificates, Wills, Monumental Inscriptions, Extracts from Parish Registers, etc., with illustrations of Armorial Bearings, Seals, and Autographs.

A portion will be set apart for the admission of Queries specially relating to Family History, which will, if needful, also be illustrated.

The Editor invites communications from those gentlemen who are in possession of original deeds and documents relating to Genealogy and proving family descent.

The Work will be printed on super-royal 8vo, and published in Parts, to be issued Quarterly, at 2s. 1d. each Part."

We will add that the Editor proposes to allow each subscriber to name some one pedigree in the Heralds' Visitations, which shall be copied and published in the Magazine. This will be a great boon to our genealogists. The following are the

CONTENTS OF PART I.—Grants of Arms to Fleming of Charlston; Dilke of Maxstoke; Weld of Eaton; The Company of Barbers and Surgeons of London, 30 Henry VI. Pedigrees of Dilke, compiled by Samson Lennard; Chamberlayne, by Harvey, Norroy; Beresford of Newton, by Anstis, Garter; Burton, by William Dugdale, Norroy. Visitation of Cornwall, 1620: Pedigrees of Leigh and Lower. Selby Family, Wills and Funeral Certificate. Wyke Family. Funeral Certificates—Cheshire, Lancashire, etc.—Massey, Done, Bunbury, Holford, Brereton, Green, Brettergh, Cholmondeley, Poole, Legh, Leech, Breston, Brerwood, Sutton, etc. w.

An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson, his Friends, Relatives and Early Life, his connection with the Muscovy Company and Discovery of Delaware Bay. By JOHN MEREDITH READ, Jr. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1866. 8vo. pp. 209.

Gen. Read, the author of this volume, has for sometime been engaged in writing an extended memoir of Henry Hudson, the navigator. The present work, which contains some of the matter collected for that purpose, is a discourse delivered at Wilmington before the Historical Society of Delaware, on its first anniversary, Oct. 13, 1865; and has been published in pursuance of a vote of that society. The author has been very successful in gathering materials relative to one whose name is so intimately connected with American discovery, both under the Dutch and the English flag; as well as to the family to which he belonged. He shows that the Hudson family was for a long time interested in maritime discovery, and particularly in the Muscovy company, in whose service Henry Hudson is first introduced to our notice by Purchas.

The book contains a valuable appendix of documents and an excellent index. It would require more space than we have at our disposal in this number to present even an abstract of his long array of facts.

We are glad to learn that a writer, who feels so much interest in his subject and is so well qualified for the task, intends continuing his researches. He is now occupied in procuring from England copies of rare documents drawn from original sources; and he requests all persons possessing information concerning Henry Hudson, and who have new facts relative to his descendants, to communicate them to him at Albany, N. Y.

Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of Essex County, Mass.

Prepared and published under the direction of the Essex North Association. Boston: Congregational Board of Publication, 13 Cornhill, 1865. pp. 396.

The object of this volume, which a preparatory note informs us "is to collect and put into a more permanent form for preservation, such materials for an Ecclesiastical history of Essex North as were accessible," is most praiseworthy—and the manner in

which it has been accomplished, highly creditable to the respective authors. The account of the Centennial Anniversary held by the Association, in Rowley, Sept. 8, 1861, is pleasantly given by the Rev. John Pike, minister of that town.

The Rev. S. J. Spalding next gives a general history of the early ministerial associations in this State, the first of which occurred in 1633, and then passes to a special account of the rise and progress of the Essex North Association, with tables of the members and ministers approbated by it. Brief and interesting sketches of the members by the same author follow. The Rev. D. T. Fiske continues the subject by a "discourse relating to the churches and religious history of Essex North," of which the part referring to ancient customs, such as singing, length of service, &c., is particularly interesting; the Rev. T. D. P. Stone furnishes sketches of the churches, and Dr. Leonard Withington completes the volume by one of his keenly conceived, erudite and tersely written essays, which he terms—"Vibrations in Theology." A good index of names and places would have greatly enhanced the value of the work.

Erster Jahresbericht des Vereins für Erdkunde zu Dresden. 1865.

Two Reports, issued by a Geographical Society formed in Dresden, Saxony, March 27, 1863, have been recently received from them. The above number, which has been more particularly examined, contains an account of the organization with 23 members, and their proceedings for one year. Their meetings were held on the first Friday of each month, and one evening a week they assembled for *conversazione*. The Reports embrace two years, are in German, and worthy a diligent perusal. Their monthly meetings are conducted very much like our own; after the reports are made and matters of business disposed of, a lecture or reading is given by some one on a topic connected with the grand object of the Society, and whenever the expected reader is absent, their President, the Consul, Dr. Charles Andree, seems ready to supply his place, with an ability and learning which must be highly appreciated, if we may judge from these valuable and fascinating reports. As the Society is composed of scholars, accomplished travellers, intelligent navigators and professional gentlemen, and probably many inquirers after truth, for in one year they had increased to 143 members, the lectures must have been exceedingly interesting. A cursory view of the subjects introduced, so far as reported for the first year, will verify our opinion. Dr. Andree began with erudite remarks on the history of Geography, which for ages seemed to sleep, until Humboldt appeared and a host of others. Dr. Schlomilch's observations on the great questions of a new admeasurement of a Degree on the earth, as that made by Eratosthenes, A. C. 276, between Syene and Alexandria, was not perfectly accurate; and the fact that Austrian, Prussian and Saxon commissioners were taking measures for this purpose, is here stated. Dr. Oberlander's description of the Australian Colony, and of the aborigines in that inhospitable region; Dr. Hantsche's picturesque view of the Harem in Persia, and its unhappy tendency to idleness and all manner of evil; Lieut. W. Schultz's relation of his sojourn in Brazil; Dr. Behrnauer on the sect of the Druses in Arabia, their origin and dangerous power; Dr. B. J. Schmidt's passage of the great Cordillera of the Andes in 1856, a mountain said to be 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, with volcanic peaks where he found vegetation sterile and salt marshes, without food or water for the caravan, and where not a wild animal, or even a chaffer (*Rafz*) broke the monotony among the thorn bushes and crippled plants in the dreary path to the Pampas; and finally the observations of Pres. Andree on German emigrants—who settled as farmers in Pennsylvania, a most thriving and industrious race, all these will be found attractive, as a novel, and peculiarly valuable for information. We have not room to embrace the subsequent readings in the second number of these reports, but we cannot pass over in silence the learned and elaborate essay of 23 pp. on the Chaldaic Seleucus, whom Dr. Sophus Ruge demonstrates to have been one of the ancient precursors of the Copernican system.

One subject, however, has been reserved and set apart from the above summary for a more particular notice. I refer to the reading of Lieut. Schultz, who had been a long time in South America. He gave an account of a Muscle-hill (*Muschel*) of large dimensions described in a MS. he met with, written by Antonio Bieira, a missionary, in 1653, which was found on the seacoast of Maranham in Brazil—whether the island or main of that name is meant, he does not state; but the important fact is, that this huge hill of shells was similar to one on the seashore in Denmark. Pres. Andree afterwards goes on to describe the Danish Muscle-hills, and mentions the discovery of bones and skeletons; and among them the bones of the "mountain cock" were disinterred; and he further remarks, that as this bird lived among firs,

the hill of shells must have been covered with them long ago, as the fir-tree there had given way to a grove of beech, and that to another of oaks, evincing the lapse of many ages.

Now it is well known that in clearing up the land in New England, a growth of hard wood is usually followed by a forest of firs and pines. This Muscle-hill, therefore, must have been of great antiquity, and perhaps it was the hand work of North men, long before Columbus discovered America. For a reference to these Muscle-hills brings to our recollection a very remarkable Oyster-shell deposit or mound, situated in Newcastle, County of Lincoln, State of Maine. It lies on the western bank of Damariscotta river, upon a projection of land, forming part of the homestead or estate of the late Samuel and Joseph Glidden; an estate which has been in that family (who are supposed to be of Danish descent) five or six generations. I believe it is now the property of William T. Glidden, Esq., of the firm of Glidden & Williams in this city.

Several writers have alluded to this spot of mysterious origin; but the most descriptive and accurate account of it may be found in the Third Report of that eminent Geologist, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, who in 1838, when he was Geological Surveyor of Maine, visited this spot on the 3d of August.

"This bed of oyster-shells forms a cliff at the highest point 25 feet above the sea level, and slopes down to the shore, six feet above high water mark, and extends 108 rods in length, and from 80 to 100 in width. These shells are disposed in regular layers and are very perfectly preserved, being whitened by the action of the weather, whenever exposed, and forming a fine shell marl. From our measurement it would appear there are no less than 44,906,400 of cubic feet of shells in this bed."

The writer of this notice visited this spot some years ago, and as he walked along the shore beneath the bank of oyster shells, he observed them as it were arranged in layers in a perpendicular wall 12 or 15 feet high, smooth and uniform as though cut down by some supernatural hand. This spot is about a mile from Nobleborough bridge below, and from the falls above. Several large trees are flourishing on this spot, and it is said it was once covered with a heavy growth of hard wood.

"Various conjectures," says Dr. Jackson, "have been formed as to the origin of this deposit, and the general belief is, that these shells were heaped up there by the ancient Indian tribes, who formerly frequented the spot. The regular stratiform position and the perfection of the shells, appear to oppose this theory, as also the scarcity of living oysters in the neighboring salt water. They are, however, of comparatively recent deposition, for they evidently rest on diluvial soil. It is said that arrow heads, bone stilettoes and human bones have been found in the bed of shelves near the surface." Judge Williamson, in his History of Maine, vol. i. p. 166, remarks that "oysters were originally plenty" on the seaboard of Maine. They were once found in Oyster Creek so called, in Damariscotta river, and in St. George's river, but are now nearly extinct.

The Danish and Brazilian Muscle-hills and the oyster mound all bear on their face the features of great antiquity. Why might not all three have been planted by the same race? For it must be remembered that Muscle (*Muschelhügel*) is a generic term for bivalves of various kinds. What was this vast collection of shells intended for? Could it have been for a cemetery, as bones and skeletons have been found in its bosom? By whom was it made? That in Denmark must have been by the Danes. Is it not only possible, but probable that this Oyster Deposit was the work of the Northmen, and now stands as a monument of their emigration to this country long ago. The subject is a profound mystery, and deserves investigation. s.

ERRATA.

Vol. xx. p. 177, l. 33, for John Appleton, A.M., read John Appleton, LL.D.; l. 47, insert A.M. after Wentworth; l. 48, insert an * before Rev. John Lauris Blake; l. 52, delete the * before Rev. Thomas Smyth—and for "to 1862," read to Jan. 1863.

P. 178, l. 36, and p. 179, l. 47, for Horatio Alger, Jr., A.M., read Horatio Alger, Jr., A.B.

P. 179, l. 52, delete the † before Hon. George B. Upton.

P. 181, l. 9, insert A.M. after White; l. 48, insert an * before Rev. Martin Moore; l. 56, for E. F. Slafter, A.B., read E. F. Slafter, A.M.

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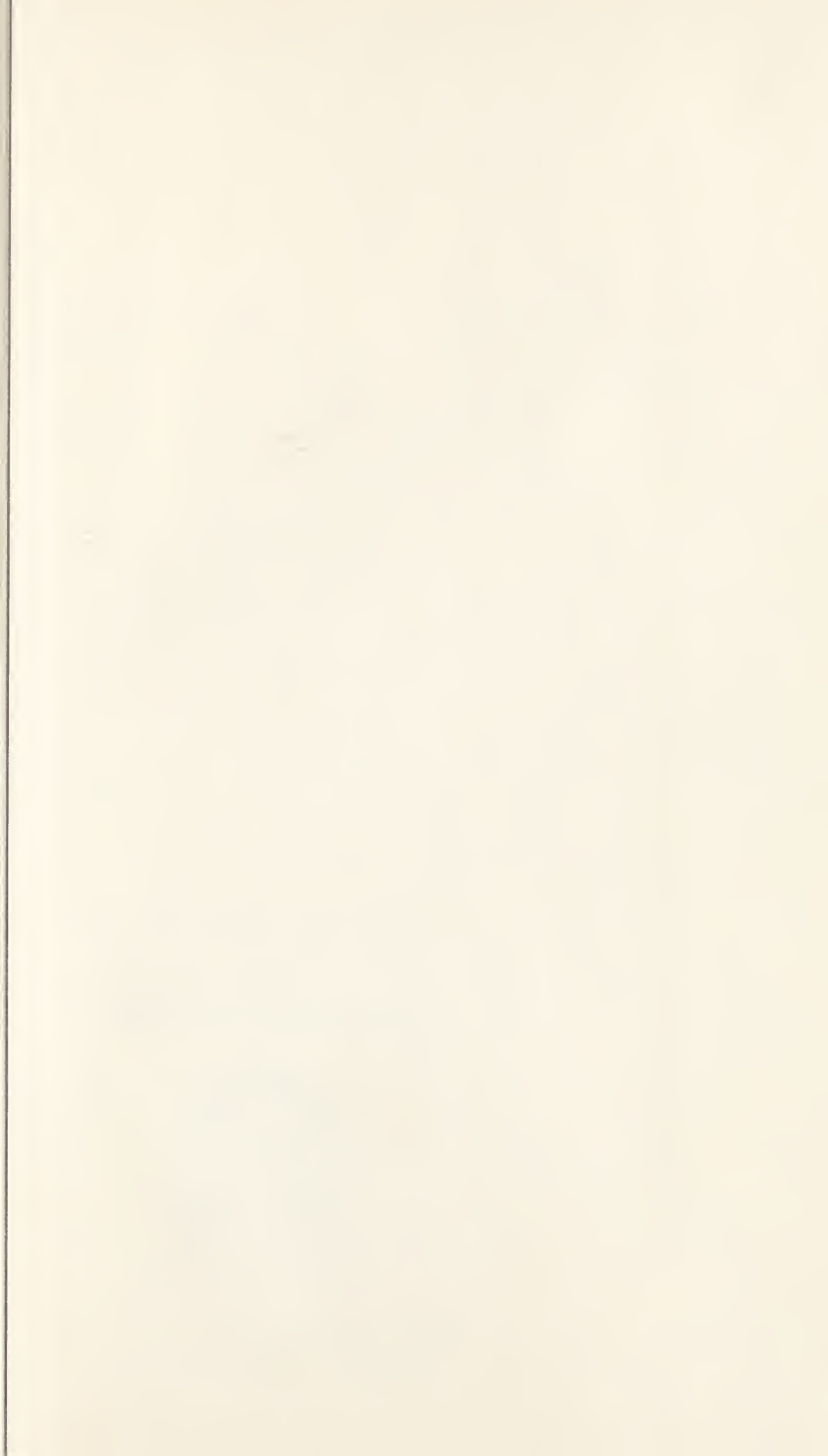
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